

GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY
OF
WESTERN PANJABI,
WITH
PROVERBS, SAYINGS, & VERSES,
COMPILED BY
J. WILSON. I. C. S.

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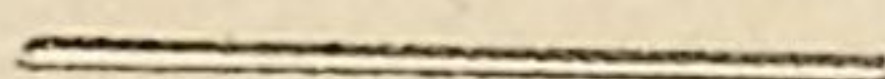
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PREFACE.



THE materials for this Grammar and Dictionary of Western Panjábí were collected by me from time to time during the nine years I spent in the Shahpur District as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. They were got, not from books or writings, but from the mouths of the people, the speakers being generally illiterate peasants, whose knowledge of their mother-tongue was not corrupted by any acquaintance with grammar. I have confined myself to words and inflections actually used within the boundaries of the Shahpur District, so that this compilation does not pretend to cover the whole field of Western Panjábí.

I have to acknowledge the great assistance given me by my Settlement Clerk, Munshi Mahbúb Alam, whose patient accuracy has been of the greatest use to me. I have also obtained many useful hints from O'Brien's Multáni Glossary, and from Bomford's Notes on the Grammar of Western Panjábí.

September 1898.

J. WILSON.

PREFACE

The author of this *Grammar* and *Dictionary* of the *English* language, has been for many years engaged in the study of the *English* language, and has been enabled to collect a large number of words and phrases, which he has now published in this *Grammar* and *Dictionary*. The author has been enabled to collect a large number of words and phrases, which he has now published in this *Grammar* and *Dictionary*. The author has been enabled to collect a large number of words and phrases, which he has now published in this *Grammar* and *Dictionary*.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the vernacular speech of the inhabitants of the Shahpur District there are many variations from place to place, but all the different dialects belong to the Hindí language, and are called Hindí by the people themselves. They form part of the Panjábí division of Hindí, but as they differ considerably from the dialects spoken east of Lahore, in the country of the Sikhs, they may be classed, along with those spoken to the south, towards Multán, as Western Panjábí, the chief differences between this group and the Eastern or Sikh Panjábí being (1) the frequent use of pronominal affixes, (2) the future in *s*, (3) the use of a passive in *ī*, (4) a considerable difference in the postpositions and in the vocabulary generally,—Western Panjábí having many common words differing from those used in Eastern Panjábí, and especially making greater use of words of Persian and Arabic derivation, as might be expected of a people who are for the most part Musalmán by religion.

The dialects spoken in the Shahpur District may be further classed into two groups,—(a) the dialects of the Plains and (b) those of the Salt Range. The principal differences between these groups are that in the Salt Range dialects (1) many nouns in the oblique singular add an *e* or *i* to the root, *e. g.*, *ghare* (house), *majjhi* (buffalo-cow); (2) the genitive postposition (of) is *nā̃* instead of *dā*; (3) several other postpositions are different, *e. g.*, *hā̃* or *ā̃h* for *nū* (to), *thā̃ō* for *thū* (from); (4) the ending of the present participle is *nā̃* instead of *dā*; (5) a number of common words are different, *e. g.*, *thī* for *hō* (become), *ghinn* for *lè* (take), *jul* for *chal* (move), *hag* for *sak* (be able); (6) there is a stronger tendency towards nasalization of vowels; (7) and a tendency to substitute *r* for *ṛ*, *e. g.*, *kōr* for *kōṛ* (who), *itrā* for *itrṇā*. These characteristics are also found in the dialects spoken in the western tahsils of the Ráwalpindi District as far north as Attock, and probably in the intervening tahsils of the Jehlam District. This group of dialects is clearly marked off on the west by the very distinct boundary between the Hindí and Pashto languages, which runs a few miles east of the Indus river, and on the south by the hills known as the Salt Range, and perhaps might be classed as a separate group and called Northern Panjábí or the Panjábí of the Plateau between the Salt Range and the Himálaya. These Northern Panjábí dialects are the first of the Hindí dialects met

with after leaving the country of Pashto, and are in some respects the most primitive of the dialects of Panjábí. As already said, the Pashto and Hindí languages do not merge into each other, a Pashto-speaker being as unintelligible to a Panjábí-speaker belonging to a village a few miles off as a speaker of Gaelic or Welsh is to his English-speaking neighbour. In this compilation I have called the dialect spoken north of the Salt Range simply the dialect of the Salt Range, and distinguished words belonging to that dialect by the letter **S**.

The dialects spoken in the plain portion of the district may be further sub-divided into those spoken between the rivers Jehlam and Chenāb, in what is called the Dōāb, and those spoken west of the Jehlam in the sandy desert called the Thal. The chief differences are that in the Thal (1) **ḍ** is often substituted for **d**, *e. g.*, **ḍāḍā** for **dādā** (grandfather), **ḍē** for **dē** (give), **ḍāh** for **dāh** (ten), **iḍḍē** for **idde** (hither); (2) **ḍ** is also substituted for other letters, *e. g.*, **mēḍā** for **mērā** (my), **ḍēkh** for **vēkh** (see); (3) the present participle ending in transitive verbs is often **-āndā** or **-indā** instead of **-ēndā**; (4) a number of common words are different, *e. g.*, **bēā** for **hōr** (other), **ḍāhrī** for **mard** (man), **zāl** for **zanānī** (woman), **thōlā** for **thōrā** (little), **naḍḍhā** for **nikṛa** (small), **assā** for **assī** (we), **ḍū** for **dōē** (two). I have marked words used in the Thal with a **T**, while words used in the Dōāb are either marked with a **D** or (as well as words used throughout the district) are left unmarked by any capital letter. There are certain differences between the dialects spoken in the Jehlam Valley, the Bár, and the Chenāb Valley, but they are not of sufficient importance to deserve special notice. The Thal dialects are spoken with a softer accent and with fewer nasals than those of the Dōāb, and the Salt Range dialects are the harshest and most nasal of all. A table of dialectical differences will be found at the end of the Grammar, and will show how very varied (within certain limits) some of the inflections are, and especially those of the auxiliary verb.

The peasantry of the district (who are almost without exception Musalmán) when they can write at all employ the Arabic character. As it is quite unsuited for representing the sounds common in Panjábí, and especially the vowel-sounds, I have adopted the Roman character, and spelled the words as they are actually pronounced by the people. There is sometimes a doubt as to whether a vowel is short or long, as to whether

it is nasalized, and as to whether it is aspirated or not, but these doubts are rarely of any practical importance, and I have in all such cases expressed the word as it sounded to my ear corrected by that of natives who could write it down in the Arabic character.

Prose literature is almost unknown, even the proverbs being generally in verse. Practically the only forms of indigenous literature are the verses composed by local bards (Dūm or Mirāsi) and sung or recited by them on festive occasions. These are of various kinds, such as the *sarwār* or historical poem, the *jass* or panegyric, the *pôhrī* or epic, the *siṭṭh* or satire, the *marsiā* or dirge, the *dōhā* or *dohrā* or rhymed couplet, the *dhōlā*, a poem in blank verse, generally of an erotic nature. Specimens of most of these, together with a collection of proverbs and sayings current in the district, will be found in this volume.

I have given in the Dictionary all the words used in common speech by the peasantry of the district which have come to my notice, including those which are also found in Hindustānī or in other dialects of Panjābī, or are taken from Persian or Arabic. I have also, at the end of the Grammar, arranged lists of words of cognate signification in what appears to be a useful form.

As the dialects spoken in Shahpur do not differ greatly from those spoken in the neighbouring districts, I trust this compilation will be found useful by all officers serving in the country between the Ravi and the Indus.

the history of the world, and the history of the human mind, are the two great subjects which have engaged the attention of mankind. The history of the world is the history of the progress of the human race, and the history of the human mind is the history of the progress of the human intellect.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Abbreviation.</i>		<i>Meaning.</i>
<i>a.</i>	...	... adjective.
<i>abs.</i>	...	... absolute.
<i>ag.</i>	...	... agent.
<i>adv.</i>	...	... adverb.
<i>aff.</i>	...	... affix.
<i>Ch.</i>	...	... Chenāb Valley dialect.
<i>conj.</i>	...	... conjunction.
<i>c. w.</i>	...	... construed with.
<i>D.</i>	...	... Dōāb dialect.
<i>dat.</i>	...	... dative.
<i>f.</i>	...	... feminine.
<i>gen.</i>	...	... genitive.
<i>interj.</i>	...	... interjection.
<i>interr.</i>	...	... interrogative.
<i>lit.</i>	...	... literally.
<i>m.</i>	...	... masculine.
<i>num.</i>	...	... numeral.
<i>obl.</i>	...	... oblique.
<i>pers.</i>	...	... person.
<i>p.p.</i>	...	... past participle.
<i>part.</i>	...	... participle.
<i>pass.</i>	...	... passive.
<i>pl.</i>	...	... plural.
<i>poss.</i>	...	... possessive.
<i>postp.</i>	...	... post-position.
<i>pres.</i>	...	... present.
<i>pron.</i>	...	... pronoun.
<i>pron. aff.</i>	...	... pronominal affix.
<i>S.</i>	...	... Salt Range dialect.
<i>s. f.</i>	...	... substantive feminine.
<i>s. m.</i>	...	... substantive masculine.
<i>sing.</i>	...	... singular.
<i>T.</i>	...	... Thal dialect.
<i>v. a.</i>	...	... verb active or transitive.
<i>v. n.</i>	...	... verb neuter or intransitive.
<i>voc.</i>	...	... vocative.

GRAMMAR.

PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

The vowel-sounds are represented as follows :—

Short—*a e è i o ò u.*

Long—*ā ē ê ī ō ô ū ei ai au.*

Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word	Example.	Vowel-sound.	Pronounced like the vowel-sound in the English word	Example.
<i>a</i>	sun, rub	<i>Rabb</i> (God).	<i>o</i>	post	<i>gohīra</i> (a lizard).
<i>ā</i>	far, tar	<i>tār</i> (wire).	<i>ō</i>	toll	<i>sōna</i> (gold).
<i>e</i>	take	<i>mārea</i> (struck).	<i>ò</i>	hot	<i>pòndā</i> (falling).
<i>ē</i>	they, tale	<i>tēl</i> (oil).	<i>ô</i>	tall, awe	<i>vôhur</i> (young bull).
<i>è</i>	tell, men	<i>pèr</i> (foot).	<i>u</i>	full	<i>unn</i> (wool).
<i>ê</i>	there	<i>ḍhê</i> (fall).	<i>ū</i>	fool, moor	<i>kūr</i> (lie).
<i>i</i>	till, sin	<i>pir</i> (thresh- ing-floor).	<i>ei</i>	fine, tile	<i>gel-i</i> (gone).
<i>ī</i>	steal, mean	<i>pīr</i> (pain).	<i>ai</i>	my, sigh	<i>baith</i> (sixty-two).
			<i>au</i>	now, owl	<i>kau</i> (olive).

All these vowel-sounds are frequently nasalized. This sound is represented by a circumflex accent *˘* placed over the vowel. Nasalization of the vowels is a common feature of Western Panjābī, but varies somewhat from place to place, being most marked in the Salt Range, where vowels are often nasalized, which are not so pronounced in the Bār.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants may be classed as follows :—

Gutturals ...	<i>k kh g gh ng</i>	Labials ...	<i>p ph b bh m</i>
Palatals ...	<i>ch chh j jh nj</i>	Semi-vowels	<i>y v w</i>
Linguals ...	<i>ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ ṛ l</i>	Sibilants ...	<i>s sh z</i>
Dentals ...	<i>t th d dh n r l</i>	Aspirates ...	<i>h <u>kh</u></i>

The aspirated letters are pronounced with a slight aspiration after the consonantal sound, *e. g.*, *kh* is pronounced as in *stick-house*, spoken rapidly so as to run the words together; *gh* as in *gig-house*; *ph* as in

uphill with no pause between the words. K is pronounced as in *kick*; g has always the hard sound, as in *gig*; ng is pronounced as in *singing*; ch as in *church*; j as in *judge*; nj is a peculiar sound, being the nasal part of the final sound in *singe* with the j sound not completed, *e. g.*, **vanj** (go) **inje** (thus).

The linguals are pronounced somewhat as in English, but further back on the palate; while the dentals are pronounced further forward in the mouth with the tongue on the teeth as in Italian. The following words may be given as examples:—

Linguals.		Dentals.	
satt	(throw).	satt	(seven).
dōra	(string).	dōhra	(double).
kaṇ	(outturn).	kann	(ear).
mōṛ	(turn).	mōr	(peacock).
gaḷ	(neck).	gall	(word).

The labials p b m are pronounced as in English, *e. g.*, *pen*, *bend*, *men*.

Y is pronounced as in the English word *yes*. v and w are hardly to be distinguished from each other, the sound they represent being between the English v in *vest* and w in *west*, and really a combination of the two, but sometimes more like a v, and at other times a w. s is pronounced as in the English words *so*, *ass*; sh as in the English words *show*, *ash*; z as in the English words *zest*, *blaze*; h as in the English word *hen*, but when following a vowel it is often so slightly pronounced as to be hardly distinguishable, unless when the word is pronounced with emphasis, *e. g.*, **khuh** (*well*); **kh** as the ch in the Scottish word *loch*.

Almost all the consonants are often pronounced after a short vowel with such emphasis as to amount to a doubling of the letter, as in **satt** (seven), **kann** (ear).

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight parts of speech, *viz.*, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, postposition and interjection. There is no article. The indefinite article in English, if emphatic, is sometimes expressed by

hikk (a certain) or **kōī** (some); and the definite article, if emphatic, by the demonstrative pronoun **ē** (this) or **ō** (that), but usually the English article is not expressed in Panjābī.

There are two genders, masculine and feminine; and two numbers, singular and plural.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

Gender. — As a general rule, words which signify males are masculine and those which signify females are feminine, *e.g.*, **ghōṛā** (horse), is masculine, and **ghōṛī** (mare) feminine. The only rules that can be given to determine the gender of nouns which signify inanimate objects are these :—

(1). Words ending in **-ā** or **-ā̃**, and words of more than one syllable having the letter **u** in the last syllable are usually masculine, *e.g.*, **āṭā** (flour), **neā̃** (justice), **janggul** (forest), **bālun** (firewood), **chikkur** (mud).

(2). Words ending in **-ī** or **ī**, and words of more than one syllable having the letter **i** in the last syllable are usually feminine, *e.g.*, **talli** (palm), **kukkir** (hen).

Note.—All through the parts of speech and their inflections the sounds **a, ā, e, ē, u, ō, ò, ô** are associated with the masculine gender, and **i, ī, è, ê, ū**, with the feminine.

Formation of gender.—1. The very large class of masculine nouns and adjectives ending in **-ā**, and past participles in **-eā**, form the feminine by changing that termination into **-ī**.

Note.—If the thing signified be an inanimate object, the masculine form generally means a large specimen of the class and the feminine a small one.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
jaṇā	man.	jaṇī	woman.
ghōṛā	horse.	ghōṛī	mare.
lālā	he-lamb.	lālī	she-lamb.
vachchhā	male-calf.	vachchhī	female-calf.
changā	good.	changī	
kālā	black.	kālī	
māreā	struck.	mārī	
bērā	large boat.	bērī	small boat.
būṭā	large plant.	būṭī	small plant.

Note.—Monosyllables in -ēā change this in the feminine into -eī e.g.,—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
bēā	T	other	beī
gēā		gone	geī
pēā		fallen	peī
ḡhēā		been given	ḡheī

2. Where the masculine ends in a consonant, the feminine is sometimes formed by adding -ī, ṛī, ṇī, or if the final consonant be r, by adding nī to the masculine—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
lohār	blacksmith.	lohārī	female of the lohār class.
jaṭṭ	peasant.	jaṭṭī	female peasant.
kirār	shop-keeper.	kirārī	
dhirkhāṇ	carpenter.	dhirkhāṇī	
kubhār	potter.	kubhārī	
Awāṇ	an Awāṇ.	Awāṇī	
harn	ravine-deer.	harnī	
tittur	partridge.	titturī	
bāl	boy.	bālṛī	girl.
jātuk	boy.	jātakṛī	girl.
jatt	camel-man.	jattṇī	
naṭṭ	acrobat.	naṭṭṇī	
ḡm	musician.	ḡmṇī	
fakīr	beggar.	fakīrnī	
zamīndār	peasant.	zamīndārṇī	

3. In a large class of words where a masculine noun of more than one syllable ends in a consonant preceded by u, the feminine is formed by changing the u into i, and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ô, it is changed into ê—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
kukkur	cock.	kukkī	hen.
chhōhur	boy.	chhōhī	girl.
vôhur	young bull.	vêhī	heifer.
kachohur	male mule.	kachchī	female mule.
hēkul	} boar.	hēkil	} sow.
takhur		takhī	
randūṇ	widower.	randīṇ	widow.

4. A noun or adjective ending in -ī forms its feminine sometimes by changing the -ī into -īṇ, or sometimes by changing the -ī into -eāṇī, and shortening the vowel of the preceding syllable. If the masculine ends in -āī or -āī, the feminine generally changes this termination into -ēṇ—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
mirāsī	bard, musician.	mirāsīṇ	
tēlī	oil presser.	tēlīṇ	
musallī	sweeper.	musallīṇ	
kurēshī	Kureshi.	kurēshīṇ	
mushkī	black.	mushkīṇ	
azārī	ill.	azārīṇ	
pāvlī	weaver.	pavleāṇī	
mōchī	cobbler.	mucheāṇī	
māchhī	baker.	machheāṇī	
darzī	tailor.	darzeāṇī	
kāzī	judge.	kazeāṇī	
bhāī	brother.	bhēṇ	sister.
kasāī	butcher.	kasēṇ	
arāī	market gardener.	arēṇ	
pirhāī	drummer.	pirhēṇ	
dhaṇāī	cowherd.	dhaṇēṇ	
sāī	master.	sēṇ	mistress.

Peculiar forms of caste feminines are—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
khattrī	shop-keeper.	khatrāṇī	
malik	chief.	malikāṇī	
nāī	barber.	neāṇī	
ājī	goatherd.	ajrāṇī	

5. Many common words have the feminine formed from an entirely different root from the masculine, or in an irregular manner—

Masculine.		Feminine.	
peō	father.	mā	mother.
puttur	son.	dhī	daughter.
bhrā	brother.	bhēṇ	sister.
sōhrā	father-in-law.	sass	mother-in-law.
mīā	holy man.	bīvī	female of the mīā class.
mullā	priest.	bīvī	female of the mullā class.
seyad	holy caste.	seyadzādī	female of the Seiyad caste.
jawātra	son-in-law.	nūh	daughter-in-law.
sāhṇ	bull.	gā	cow.
uṭṭh	he-camel.	dāchī	she-camel.
saddhā	buffalo-bull.	majjh	buffalo-cow.
chhattrā	ram.	bhēḍ	ewe.
ṭaṭṭū	pony-horse.	ṭēr	pony-mare.
nīlā-kāhlrā	black-buck.	mōn	hind.
kōnk	hill-partridge (chakōr).	kakk	hen-partridge.
gaddō	male donkey.	gaddō	donkey-mare.
chhēlā	he-goat.	bakrī	she-goat.
bakrā	male kid.	paṭṭh	female kid.
ūdhā	} boar.	bhūṇḍ	} sow.
mirhō		bhōṇ	

NUMBER.

1. Masculines ending in a consonant or in any vowel except -ā generally make no change in the absolute plural, *e. g.*, ghar (house), dānd (bullock), kā (crow), nāi (barber), peō (father), ṭaṭṭū (pony), mushki (black).

2. But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by u change the u into a; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ô, change it into ā —

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
chhōhur	(boy)	chhōhar.	shōhur	(village)	shāhar.
kukkur	(cock)	kukkar.	vōhur	(young bull)	vāhar.
janggul	(forest)	janggal.	pōhur	(watch)	pāhar.

3. Masculines ending in -ā and participles ending in -eā change it in the absolute plural into -ē :—

Singular.		Plural.
ghōṛā	(horse)	ghōṛē.
kuttā	(dog)	kuttē.
changā	(good)	changē.
māreā	(struck)	mārē.

Exceptions—

bhrā	(brother)	bhrā.
gēā	(gone)	gêē.
pēā	(fallen)	pêē.
bēā	(other)	bêē.

4. Feminines usually form the absolute plural by adding -ā̃ to the singular ; if the singular ends in -ā, they add -vā̃ :—

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
bhēḍ	(ewe)	bhēḍā̃.	dhī	(daughter)	dhīā̃.
bhēṇ	(sister)	bhēṇā̃.	changī	(good)	changīā̃.
gall	(word)	gallā̃.	mā	(mother)	māvā̃.
billī	(she-cat)	billīā̃.			
kakk	(female hill-partridge)	kakkā̃.			

5. Many feminine nouns, especially monosyllables, form the absolute plural by adding -ī or -ũ to the singular—

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.
hill	(kite)	hillī.	hanj	(tear)	hanjũ.
akkh	(eye)	akkhī.	khumbh	(mushroom)	khumbhũ.
gā	(cow)	gāī.	pīlh	(fruit of vaṇ tree)	pīlhũ.
chhōhir	(girl)	chhōhrī.	tand	(yarn)	tandũ.
majjh	(buffalo-cow)	majjhī.			
têr	(pony-mare)	têrī.			
zāl	(woman T)	zālī.			

*Irregular—*gaddē (donkey mare), plural gaddē.

CASE.

Absolute Singular.

The absolute form of a noun or adjective is used when the word is in the nominative, and may also be used as an accusative, *e. g.*, **ē mērā ghōrā** he (this is my horse), or **mērā ghōrā ān dē** (bring my horse).

In all other cases (except in the locative case of certain nouns) the absolute form of the noun or adjective is apt to change into what may be called the oblique form, regarding which the following rules may be given.

Oblique Singular.

(1). Feminines, whatever be their termination, and masculines ending in a consonant, or in any vowel except -ā or -ā̃, usually undergo no change in the oblique singular, *e. g.*, **chhōhir** *f.* (girl), **chūchī** *f.* (chicken), **dānd** *m.* (bullock), **nāl** *m.* (barber), **ṭaṭṭū** *m.* (pony), **changī** *f.* (good), **mushkī** *m.* (black).

*Exceptions:—***peō** *m.* (father) becomes **piū**, **mā** *f.* (mother) **māū**, **dhi** *f.* (daughter) **dhiū**, **gā** *f.* (cow) **gāl**.

(2). But masculine nouns of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by u (including all infinitives in uṇ) change the u into a in the oblique singular; and if the vowel in the penultimate syllable be ô, change it into â, thus making the oblique singular the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular.		Oblique Singular.
chhōhur	(boy)	chhōhar.
shôhur	(village)	shāhar.
vôhur	(young bull)	vāhar.

(3). The large class of masculine words ending in ā change it into ē in the oblique singular, thus making it the same as the absolute plural—

Absolute Singular.		Oblique Singular.
ghōṛā	(horse)	ghōṛē.
kuttā	(dog)	kuttē.
changā	(good)	changē.

Exception—bhrā (brother) becomes bhrāū.

(4). In the dialect of the Salt Range many nouns, and especially monosyllables ending in a consonant, to form the absolute singular, add to the absolute form an e if masculine, and an i or u if feminine :—

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
Absolute Singular.	Oblique Singular.	Absolute Singular	Oblique Singular.
ghar	(house) ghare.	hill	(kite) hilli.
hal	(plough) hale.	akkh	(eye) akkhi.
pèr	(foot) père.	majjh	(buffalo-cow) majjhi.
puttur	(son) puttare.	ṭēr	(pony-mare) ṭēri.
uṭṭh	(camel) uṭṭhe.	chhōhir	(girl) chhōhri.
kirār	(shopkeeper) kirāre.	bhêṇ	(sister) bhêṇu.

Oblique Plural.

Where the absolute plural ends in ā, ī or ũ, it undergoes no change in the oblique form. In all other cases the oblique plural is formed by adding ā to the absolute plural; but in masculine nouns if the absolute plural ends in any vowel, whether nasalized or not, except e, a w is inserted :—

Absolute Plural.		Oblique Plural.	Absolute Plural.		Oblique Plural.
māwā	(mothers)	māwā	ghar	(houses)	gharā.
gāī	(cows)	gāī	dānd	(oxen)	dāndā.
gallā	(words)	gallā	kutte	(dogs)	kutteā.
change m.	(good)	changeā	ghōre	(horses)	ghōreā.
changīā f.	(good)	changīā	bhrā	(brothers)	bhrāwā.
			nā	(names)	nāwā.

Exceptions :—peō (fathers) makes pēwā, jô (barley) jawā, dhēr (many) dhērnā, habba (all) habbnā, hikk (some) hikknā.

THE AGENT CASE.

The agent case, used of the subject when the verb is a transitive verb in a tense expressed by the past participle and its compounds, is in all cases the oblique form of the noun without any termination.

piū kītā	the father did it.	kuttē kītā	the dog did it.
puttar kītā	the son did it.	kutteā kītā	the dogs did it.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

The genitive case is formed by adding to the oblique form the post-position *dā*, which resembles the 's in English, but converts the noun into a sort of adjective declined like an adjective in *ā*, so as to agree with the following or governing noun in gender, number and case :—

<i>Post-position of Genitive.</i>		<i>Number and case of following noun.</i>
Masculine.	Feminine.	
<i>dā</i>	<i>dī</i>	Absolute singular.
<i>dē</i>	<i>dī</i>	Oblique singular.
<i>dē</i>	<i>dīā</i>	Absolute plural.
<i>deā</i>	<i>dīā</i>	Oblique plural.

Examples.

jaṇē dā ghōṛā	the man's horse.	jaṇē dē ghōṛē	the man's horses.
jaṇē dē ghōṛē	of the man's horse.	jaṇē deā ghōṛeā	of the man's horses.
dā.		dā	
jaṇē dī ghōṛī	the man's mare.	jaṇē dīā ghōṛiā	the man's mares.
jaṇē dī ghōṛī	of the man's mare.	jaṇē dīā ghōṛiā	of the man's mares.
dā.		dā.	

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the genitive is *nā nē neā nī niā*.

THE DATIVE CASE.

The dative case, which may also be used as an accusative, is formed by adding the post-position **nũ** to the oblique form.

Examples.

ghōṛē	nũ	to the horse.	ghōṛeā	nũ	to the horses.
ghōṛī	nũ	to the mare.	ghōṛiā	nũ	to the mares.

Note.—In the Salt Range dialect, the post-position of the dative is **hã** or **ãh**.

THE LOCATIVE CASE.

The locative case means *to*, *at*, or *in*, a place or time. It is formed as follows :—

(1). A masculine in **ā** changes the **ā** into **ē**, *e.g.*, **Khūrē** at **Khūrā**; **Chōhē**, at **Chōhā**; **rōṭi-vēlē**, at breakfast-time.

(2). A masculine noun in the singular ending in a consonant either remains unchanged, or adds **e** or **i** to the root; or if it ends in a syllable containing a short **u** it changes the **u** into **i**, and if the preceding vowel be **ô** changes it into **ê**.

Examples.

ghar	gēā	he has gone home.	ātiṇ	beṭhī	she sat in the spinning-bee.
Amb	pēā or	he is at Amb.	shêhir	rehā	he stayed in the village.
	Ambi pēā.				
jangiḷ	gēā	he has gone to the jangul.			

(3). A masculine in the plural takes **ē** or **ī** as the locative termination, *e. g.*, **Rājarē**, at or to **Rājar**; **gharē** or **gharī**, in their houses; **hatthē**, by his hands; **Uttirāvē**, at **Uttirā**; **Rāvī**, at **Rā**; **Wāī**, at **Wā**; **dopāhrī**, at noon.

(4). A feminine takes **ī** as the locative termination; *e. g.*, **rātī**, at night; **tehsilī**, at the tehsil; **zabānī**, by word of mouth; **masitī**, in the mosque; **zōrī**, by force.

THE VOCATIVE CASE.

(1). A masculine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *ā* to the oblique form, *e. g.*, *ê sachcheā Rabbā*, O true God; *putrā*, O son; *bachrā*, darling; *sūrā*, you pig; *O Jahān Khānā*, O Jahān Khān; *ê mārkeā*, O Assembly. Exceptions are *pūā* and *bābū*, O father.

(2). A feminine in the singular makes the vocative by adding *ē* to the root, *e. g.*, *nī māē*, O mother; *nī mēriē dhie*, O my daughter *nī sāwie*, O grey mare; *nī ranne*, O wife.

(3). The plural, whether masculine or feminine, makes the vocative by adding *ō* or *hō* to the oblique form; *e. g.*, *vê putrāō*, O sons; *nī dhiāhō*, O daughters.

POST-POSITIONS.

All post-positions require the word they govern to be in the oblique form—see under the head Post-positions.

Examples.

Examples may now be given of the declension of nouns of various classes:

(1). Masculine nouns in *ā**Ghōrā*, horse.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	...	<i>ghōrā</i> a horse.	<i>ghōrē</i> horses.
Agent	...	<i>ghōrē</i> a horse.	<i>ghōreā</i> horses.
Genitive	...	<i>ghōrē dā</i> of a horse.	<i>ghōreā dā</i> of horses.
Dative	...	<i>ghōrē nū</i> to a horse.	<i>ghōreā nū</i> to horses.
Vocative	...	<i>ghōrēā</i> O horse.	<i>ghōreā hō</i> O horses.

(2). Ordinary masculine nouns ending in a consonant—

Ghar, house.

Absolute	...	<i>ghar</i> a house.	<i>ghar</i> houses.
Agent	...	<i>ghar</i> a house.	<i>gharā</i> houses.
Genitive	...	<i>ghar dā</i> of a house.	<i>gharā dā</i> of houses.
Dative	...	<i>ghar nū</i> to a house.	<i>gharā nū</i> to houses.
Locative	...	<i>ghar or ghare</i> at a house.	<i>gharē</i> in houses.
Vocative	...	<i>gharā</i> O house.	<i>gharā ho</i> O houses.

(3). Masculine nouns ending in a consonant preceded by u—

Shôhur, village.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	...	shôhur	shāhar.
Agent	...	shāhar	shāhrā.
Genitive	...	shāhar dā	shāhrā dā.
Dative	...	shāhar nũ	shāhrā nũ.
Locative	...	shêhir	shêhrē.
Vocative	...	shāharā	shāhrā hō.

Note.—Nouns similarly declined are **vôhur**, a young bull; **pôhur**, a watch of the day or night; and as regards the last syllable **chhōhur**, a boy; **kukkur**, a cock; **chikkur**, mud; **jangu**, the jungle; **bālun**, firewood; **chānun**, light; **ōruk**, the end, and many others, including all infinitives in **un**.

(4). Feminine nouns—

Ghōrī, mare.

Case.		Singular.		Plural.
Absolute	...	ghōrī	a mare.	ghōriā mares.
Agent	...	ghōrī	a mare.	ghōriā mares.
Genitive	...	ghōrī dā	of a mare.	ghōriā dā of mares.
Dative	...	ghōrī nũ	to a mare.	ghōriā nũ to mares.
Vocative	...	ghōriē	O mare.	ghōriā ho O mares.

Examples of the Salt Range dialect are—

Masculine—ghar, a house.

Feminine—akkh, an eye.

Case.		Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Absolute	...	ghar	ghar.	akkh	akkhī.
Agent	...	ghare	gharā.	akkhi	akkhī.
Genitive	...	ghare nā	gharā nā.	akkhi nā	akkhī nā.
Dative	...	ghare hā	gharā hā.	akkhi hā	akkhī hā.
Locative	...	ghar or ghare.	gharē.	akkhī	akkhī.
Vocative	...	gharā	gharā hō.	akkhiē	akkhī hō.

DIMINUTIVES.

Diminutives are formed, in the case of inanimate objects, by changing a masculine into a feminine.

Examples.

chappa	a large oar.	chappī	a small oar.
bērā	a large boat.	bērī	a small boat.
vôhun	a large torrent-bed.	vāhñī	a small torrent-bed.
būṭa	a large plant.	būṭī	a small plant.

Irregular diminutives are—

billā	a cat.	billungra	a kitten.
bannh	a pond.	bannōhri	a small pond.
vaṇ	a kind of tree.	vaṇōṭi	a small vaṇ.
vôhuṛ	a young bull.	vahīra or va-rīra	a small young bull.
sadhā	a male buffalo.	sadhōrā	a small male buffalo.
paṭṭh	a kid.	paṭhōrī	a small kid.
kuttā	a dog.	katūrā	a puppy.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

kutīr <i>f.</i>	a pack of dogs.
ātun <i>m.</i>	a spinning-bee of girls or women.
charhtal <i>f.</i>	a cavalcade.

CONTRACTIONS.

Names are often contracted, *e. g.*, **khuddu** for **khudāyār**, **Mammu** for **Muhammad**, **Hāku** for **Hākim Khan**, **Jallu** for **Jalāl Khan**.

EXTENDED NOUNS.

Nouns and adjectives are sometimes given an extended meaning by an addition or repetition, the initial consonant being often changed into **sh**, *e. g.*—

dāṇā phakka	grain of sorts.	ukkā pukka	} not at all.
chhaṛa muṛa	quite alone.	ukk chukk	
lakkaṛ shakkaṛ	wood of sorts.	ôtrā nikhattra	without child or land.
kitāb shitāb	books of sorts.	ḍanggar chôkhar	cattle of sorts.
ghōra shōra	a horse of a sort.	changa bhala	all right, quite well.
chôṛ chapaṭṭ	utterly useless.		

Note.—Crops are generally spoken of in the plural, *e. g.*,—

kaṇakā changīan	the wheat is good.
bājre kapigēin	the bajra is cut.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case, and generally precede them. The great majority of adjectives end in the termination **ā** for the masculine, which is changed to **i** for the

feminine, and are declined like nouns in ā and ī. If the masculine ends in ī, it is changed into iṇ in the feminine—

Masculine.

Singular.		Plural.	
changā ghōṛā	a good horse.	changē ghōṛē	good horses.
changē ghōṛē dā	of a good horse.	changeā ghōṛēā dā	of good horses.

Feminine.

changī ghōṛī	a good mare.	changīā ghōṛīā	good mares.
changī ghōṛī dā	of a good mare.	changīā ghōṛīā dā	of good mares.

Note.—The declension of **habbā** (all) is peculiar. In the singular it does not alter for either gender or case, and in the plural it is **habbē** in the absolute case for both masculine and feminine and **habbā** in the oblique form.

Common adjectives are—

vaḍā	big.	nikṛā	little.
budhṛā	old.	nikṛā	young.
lammā	long.	chhōṭā	short.
uchchā	high.	jhikkā	low.
chāṛā	broad.	sôṛā	narrow.
mōklā	far.	sôṛā	near.
changā	good.	bhêṛā	bad.
vall	fair.	māṛā	poor.
sajjā	right.	khabbā	left.
ṭhullā	thick.	patlā	thin.
ākṛā	stiff.	ḍhillā	loose.
ḍūghā	deep.	hathālā	shallow.
siddhā	straight.	{ trēhḍā ḍingḡā āpuṭṭhā }	{ crooked. upside down.
kālā	black.	chittā	white.
rattā	red.	nīlā	blue.
pīlā	yellow.	sāwā	green, grey.
bhūslā	brown.	hōṛ	other.
takṛā	} strong.	shôhda	weak.
trakṛā		kassā	deficient.
vadhīk	excessive.	mushkiṇ	black (f.).
mushkī	black (m.).	azāriṇ	ill (f.).
azārī	ill (m.).	beī	other (f.).

T bēā, other, obl. bēē, pl. bēe, obs. beā

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

Some adjectives are formed from nouns by the addition of *ā*, or (in the case of nouns signifying time) *ōkā*.

Noun.		Adjective.	
addh	half.	addhā	half.
ôkh	difficulty.	ôkhā	difficult.
bhukkh	hunger.	bhukkhā	hungry.
bhēḍ	sheep.	bhēḍā	belonging to the sheep.
bhār	weight.	bhārā	heavy.
ajj	to-day.	ajōkā	of to-day.
par	last year.	parōkā	last year's
chir	a long time.	chirōkā	of some time ago.

COMPARATIVE.

The comparative is formed by putting *bhī* (more) before the adjective, *e. g.*, *o bhī changā hē* = that is better.

Sometimes the *ā* is changed into *ērā* to signify comparative degree, but this termination means either "more" or "less."

Examples.

Positive.		Comparative.	
mōklā	far.	mōklērā	farther.
aggā	ahead.	aggērā	farther ahead.
changā	good.	changērā	better or rather good.
vaḍā	large.	vaḍērā	rather large.
patlā	thin.	patlērā	rather thin.
kassā	deficient.	kassērā	a little less.

Comparison is also made by the use of the adverbs *vaddh*=more, *ghaṭṭ*=less, or by the use of the post-position *nālō* = than; *e. g.*, *e us nālō changā he*—this is better than that.

SUPERLATIVE.

The superlative is formed by making a comparison with "all" (*habbā*), *e. g.*, *e habbnā thō nikrā he*—this is the smallest of all. Sometimes, but rarely, the termination *ērā* has a superlative meaning, *e. g.*, *dhāman sāḍi changērī guzrān ē*—the *dhāman* grass is our best means of livelihood.

NUMERALS.

The numerals are as follows :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. hekk or hikk. | 40. chālī or chāhli. |
| 2. dōē or dū T. | 41. iktālī. |
| 3. trê or trāē. | 42. bêtālī or bētālī. |
| 4. chār. | 43. tirtālī. |
| 5. panj. | 44. chōtālī. |
| 6. chhē. | 45. panjtālī or pētālī. |
| 7. satt. | 46. chhêtālī or chhitālī. |
| 8. aṭṭh. | 47. satālī. |
| 9. nō. | 48. aṭhtālī. |
| 10. dāh. | 49. unanja or unwanja. |
| 11. yāhrā. | 50. panjāh. |
| 12. bārā or bāhrā. | 51. ikvanja. |
| 13. tērā or tēhrā. | 52. bavanja. |
| 14. chōdā. | 53. tirwanja. |
| 15. pandrā. | 54. chōranja. |
| 16. sōlā. | 55. pachwanja. |
| 17. satārā. | 56. chhiwanja. |
| 18. aṭhārā. | 57. satwanja. |
| 19. unnī. | 58. aṭhwanja. |
| 20. vīh. | 59. unaiṭh. |
| 21. ikkī or ikvī. | 60. saṭṭh. |
| 22. bāvī. | 61. ikaiṭh. |
| 23. trēvī. | 62. baiṭh. |
| 24. chavvī. | 63. trēṭh. |
| 25. panjvīh or panjīh. | 64. chōṭh or chōvīṭh. |
| 26. chhabbī. | 65. pēṭh or panjēṭh. |
| 27. satāvī. | 66. chheaiṭh. |
| 28. aṭhāvī. | 67. sataiṭh. |
| 29. unattrī. | 68. aṭhaiṭh. |
| 30. trīh. | 69. unhattar. |
| 31. ikattrī. | 70. sattar or sattir. |
| 32. battir. | 71. ikattar. |
| 33. tētrī or tētrī. | 72. bahattar. |
| 34. chōtrī. | 73. tihattar or trihattir. |
| 35. pētrī. | 74. chōrattar or chōhattir. |
| 36. chhattir. | 75. panjhattar. |
| 37. satattrī. | 76. chhehattar. |
| 38. aṭhattir. | 77. satattar. |
| 39. untālī. | 78. aṭhattar. |

79. uṇāsi.	92. bānawe.
80. assi.	93. tirānawe.
81. ikāsi.	94. chōrānawe.
82. bēāsi or bēāsi.	95. panjānawe or pachānawwe
83. treāsi or tirāsi.	96. chheānawe.
84. chōrāsi.	97. satānawe.
85. panjāsi.	98. aṭhānawe.
86. chheāsi.	99. naṛinnawe.
87. satāsi.	100. sō.
88. aṭhāsi.	200. dō sêe.
89. uṇānawe.	300. trê sêe.
90. nawwe.	400. chār sêe.
91. ikānawe.	1000. hazār.

Declension of Numerals.

The numeral **hikk** (one) is used in the plural with the meaning of "some.....others," and takes in the oblique form **hikknā**. Several of the numerals have an oblique form, which they take before a noun in the oblique form, and some have an intensive form which they assume when standing by themselves without a noun. They are—

<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Intensive.</i>		
Absolute.	Oblique.	Meaning.	Absolute.	Oblique.	Meaning.
dōē	dōā	two.	dōhē	dōhā	both.
trê	triā	three.	trêē	trêhā	all three.
chār	chō	four.	chārē	chavāhā	all four.
panj	panjā	five.	panjē	panjā	all five.
dāh	dāhā	ten.	dêhe	dāhā	all ten.

e. g. panjā viggheā dā khēt—a field of five bighas.

Other forms of Numerals.

Groups are described as follows :—

dahākhā	a ten.	chalihārā	a forty.
vihārā	a score.	saṭhiārā	a sixty.
trihārā	a thirty.	sêkrā	a hundred.

Peasants generally count by scores, *e. g.*—

panjã utte satt vîhã = 145	(seven score on five).	chhẽ utte chhẽ vîhã = 126	(six score on six).
chôdã utte sô = 114	(a hundred on fourteen).	chhẽ ghaṭṭ chhẽ vîhã = 114	(six score less six).

Ordinals.

pèhla	first.	panjwã	fifth.
dūjã	second.	chhẽwã	sixth.
tījã	third.	sattwã	seventh.
chôthã	fourth.		

and so on,—wã being added to make the numeral adjective.

Multiples.

dūṇã	double.	dōẽ vārī	twice.
triūṇã	treble.	trê vārī	thrice.
chôṇã	four-fold.	chār vārī	four times.
panjūṇã	five-fold.		

Fractions.

pā	a quarter.	pône	a quarter less than.
addh	a half.	sawā	a quarter more than.
munna	three-quarters.	triã	a third.
pūrã	a whole.	panjwã	a fifth.
sawā	one and a quarter.	chhẽwã	a sixth.
ḍiddh	one and a half.		

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are as follows:—

Case.	First person.		Second person.		Third person.		
	I		Thou		He,	she,	it.
	Singular.		Singular.		This That.		
Absolute	...	mẽ	tũ		e or eh	o or oh.	
Agent	...	mẽ	tũ or tuddh		is	us.	
Genitive	...	mērã	tērã		isdã, ihdã	usdã, uhdã	
Dative	...	mênũ	tênũ		isnũ	usnũ.	

		Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
Absolute	...	assī	tussī	e, eh, in	o, oh, un.
Agent	...	assā	tussā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive	...	asāḍā	tusāḍā or tuhāḍā	inhāḍā	unhāḍā.
Dative	...	assānū	tusānū or tuhānū	inhānū	unhānū.

Note.—In the third person, *eh* or *oh* is used for 'he,' 'she' or 'it,' according as the person or object spoken of is near the person speaking or at some distance off.

In the Salt Range dialect the personal pronouns are as follows :—

		First person.	Second person.	Third person.	
Case.		Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Singular.
Absolute	...	maī	tū	e	o.
Agent	...	maī	taī or tuddh	is	us.
Genitive	...	maḍa	taḍa	is nā	us nā.
Dative	...	māh or mēkō	tāh, tuddāh, tēko	isāh	usāh.
		Plural.	Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
Absolute	...	assī	tussī	in	un.
Agent	...	asā	tusā	inhā	unhā.
Genitive	...	asīḍā	tusiḍā	inhā nā	unhā nā.
Dative	...	asāh	tusāh	inhāh	unhāh.

Emphatic forms of the Agent case of pronouns are *mēhā* (I), *tūhē* (thou), *assā hī* (we), *tussā hī* (you), *unāhā* (they).

PRONOMINAL AFFIXES.

Very frequent use is made of pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of a word, and signify a personal pronoun. The characteristic letters are as follows :—

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	-m I.	-sē -ahse we.
Second	...	-ī, -ū thou.	-nē -nihe you.
Third	...	-s, he, she, it.	-nē they.

They are used to refer to any gender and to any case, and are connected with the word to which they refer by various vowels, *a, e, i, o, u.*

Examples.

First person singular -m, I or me.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

utthō tureum	I started from there.
utthāi suttum	I slept there.

AGENT CASE.

dānd dīthum	I saw the bullock.
gā dīthim	I saw the cow.
usnū māream or māreum	I beat him.
utthē khādum	I ate there.
utthē pītum	I drank there.

GENITIVE CASE.

kufri gharam or gharhim	Kufri is my home.
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DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kassum or kassim	I have fever.
khēr hōlum	If I am well.
na visarsum	it will not escape me.
us māream	he beat me.
jē khēr hundi-um	if I had been well, then I would have
tā āndus	come.

Second person singular -ī or ū, thou or thee.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā ī	hast thou eaten ?
kisnū māreā ī	whom hast thou beaten ?
usdā kamm kitōī	hast thou done his work ?
chōrī kitī eī	hast thou committed theft ?
dānd dīthā ī	hast thou seen the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā ī	what is thy name ?
ghar kitthē ī	where is thy house ?
us kamm kitōī	has he done thy work ?

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

khêr hōwī	blessings on thee !
kass e ī	hast thou fever ?
kē hukm dhēo ī	what order has been given thee ?
kē māreā ī	who beat thee ?
marsā ī or marsā ũ	I will beat thee.
āllāh rāzī hōwī	may God be pleased with you !

Third person singular—S, he, she, it, him, her.

AGENT CASE.

mênũ māreās or māreus	he beat me.
vachchhā jāeā as	she has produced a male calf.
vachchhī jāī is	she has produced a female calf.
rupeia dittā as	he gave a rupee.
rupele ditte is	he gave rupees.
kamm kītōs	has he done the work ?
kē ākheus	what did he say ?
gal ākhi is	he said a word.

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā us	}	what is his name ?
kē is nā		
kufri ghar us		his home is Kufri.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass us or kass is	he has fever.
puttur jamā as	a son has been born to him.
dhī jamī is	a daughter has been born to him.
na visarsus	it will not escape him.
mē māreās	I beat him.
marsā us	I will beat him.
vanjan dē ōs or dē is	let him go.

First person plural—sē, ahse, issē, we, us.

AGENT CASE.

usnũ mārēa ahsē or isse	we beat him.
dānd dīthā sē	we saw the bullock.
gā dīthī sē	we saw the cow.

GENITIVE CASE.

Kufri ghar ahse *or* hisse our home is at Kufri.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

us māreā ahsē

he beat us.

kass isse

we have fever.

Second person plural—*nē*, *nihe*, you.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē

have you eaten ?

kisnū māreā ne *or* nihe

whom have you beaten ?

kē ākheā nihe

what did you say ?

chōrī kītī nē

did you commit theft ?

dānd dīthā nē

did you see the bullock ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kē nā nē

what is your name ?

kehrā shōhur inhe

which is your village ?

ghar kitthe nihe

where is your home ?

Kufri ghar ne

Kufri is your home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass i nihe

kass i nēhe

} have you fever ?

kē māreā ne *or* nihe

who beat you ?

Third person plural—*nē*, they, them.

AGENT CASE.

khādhā nē

have they eaten ?

mē nū māreā nē

they beat me.

kē ākheā hē nē

what did they say ?

isnū kiū baddhā nē

why have they bound him ?

usnū phāh cha dittā nē

they up and hanged him.

dāhḍā zulm kītā nē

they have done great wrong.

bājre kappē nē

have they reaped the bājra ?

GENITIVE CASE.

kēhṛā shôhur nē	which is their village ?
ghar kitthe nē	where is their house ?
Kufri ghar nē	Kufri is their home.

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE CASE.

kass e nē	they have fever.
kass i nē	they have fever.
mē māreā nē	I beat them.

Sometimes, but rarely, a double pronominal affix is used.

Examples.

rupeiā	dittēmus	I gave him a rupee.
rupeiē	{ dittēmus ditteimis }	I gave him rupees.

Note.—Closely connected with this subject is that of the negative verb with pronominal affixes noted under 'Verbs.'

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronoun is as follows :—

kôṇ who ? | kē what ?

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

		Singular.	Plural.	Singular and Plural,
Absolute	...	kôṇ	kôṇ	kē
Oblique	...	kē	kinhā	kis

In the Salt Range the absolute form is kōr—who ?

The following table gives the most common pronominal forms :—

Class of Pronoun.	Absolute.	Oblique.	Quantity.	Size.	Likeness.	Share.
Near demonstrative	e (this)	is	itṇa (thus much)	ittī (thus big)	ijehā (like this)	itwā (such).
Far demonstrative	o (that)	us	utṇa (as much)	uttī (so big)	ujehā (like that)	utwā (such).
Interrogative, { m. f. { n. { adjective {	kōṇ (who ?)	kē	kitṇa (how much).	kittī (how big)	kehā m. } kahī f. }	kitwā (what share).
	kē (what ?)	kis				
	kehṛā (which)	...				
Relative	jehṛa (who)	jis or jē	jitṇā (as much)	jittī (as big)	jehā m. } jahī f. }	jitwā (as much).
Indefinite	kōī	kahī sing.				
	kāī					
	kēī					
	kujjh	kināhā pl.				

OTHER PRONOMINAL FORMS.

iho jehā	<i>m.</i>	} the same as this.
iho jahī	<i>f.</i>	

ōheā jehā	<i>m.</i>	} the same as that.
oheā jahī	<i>f.</i>	

ijehā kehā	<i>m.</i>	} so so.
ijahī kahī	<i>f.</i>	

hikk	...	hikk	...	some	...	others.
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The plural oblique form of **hikk** is **hikknā**.

hōr	other.
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The word **hōrī** (*obl.* **hōrā**) is used in the plural in a curious way as a sign of respect for a third person, somewhat like **sāhib**, *e. g.*—

malik hōrī āin	his honour the malik has come.
malik hōrā ākheā	the malik said.

jehā *fem.* **jahī**, is used after an adjective to mean 'a little,' 'rather,' *e. g.*, **chiṭṭa jehā vaṭṭa** a whitish stone.

hikko kujjh	all the same.
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āp, intensified form **āpē**, self, both in absolute and agent, *e. g.*—

mē āp gēā	I went myself.
us āpē kītā	he did it himself.

The genitive form is **āpnā**—own, and the locative form plural is **āpas vich**—among themselves.

ADVERBS.

What may be called the pronominal adverbs are shown in the following table in continuation of the similar table of pronouns :—

Class.	Manner.	Time.	Place of rest.	Direction.	Condition.	Cause.
Near demonstrative	inje (thus) ...	huṇ (now) ...	itthe (here)	idde (hither)	...	...
Far demonstrative ...	unje (so) ...	tā, tadā, taduṇ (then).	utthe (there)	udde (thither)	tā (then)	...
Interrogative	{ kīkuṇ } or { kīwē } (how ?)...	kadā, kaduṇ (when ?).	kitthe (where ?)	kidde (whither ?)	...	kīū (why)
Relative	{ jīkuṇ } or { jiwē } (as) ...	jadā, jaduṇ (when)	jitthe (where)	jidde (whither)	je (if)	je (be-cause)
Indefinite	... kīwē (some how)	kade, kadāhā (sometime).	kitthe (some-where)	kidde (some-whither).	...	...

The adverbs of rest are made emphatic by changing the -e into -āī, *e. g.*, itthāī, in this very place, utthāī, in that very place. But kitthāī and kiddāī mean "somewhere or other"; kade kade or kadāh kadāh "sometimes."

Other common adverbs are—

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

ure	}	hither.	vall	aside.
urā			urār	on this side.
pare, parā		farther off, beyond.	pār	on the further side.
nēre		near.	mōkḷe	far.
agge		ahead.	aggēre	farther ahead.
pichhā		behind.	pichhēre	farther behind.
sāhmne		in front.	muḍḍh	close by.
utte, uttāh		above.	talē, talāh,	below.
bhē		back.	hēṭh	

ADVERBS OF TIME.

aje	as yet.	pachhā	in the evening.
ajj	to-day.	is vārī	} this time.
ajje	this very day.	is phērē	
kallh	yesterday.	itwārī	} this year.
dēhā	} to-morrow.	itrōke	
bhaḷke		par	last year.
parsō, parsū	{ the day before yesterday.	parār	the year before last.
	{ the day after to-morrow.	āunde sāl	next year.
pōd	} at first.	aggāndū	in future.
mōhrā		nitt	daily.
pēhlō		sadā	always.
vatt	} again.	sawēle	early.
mur		dhammi	at dawn.
ōrik	} at last.	uḍḍho muḍ-	from the very beginning
chhēkir		ḍho	
		dō pāhrī	at noon.

OTHER ADVERBS.

na, nahī	not.	haḍḍō	exceedingly, at all.
ukka	quite, thoroughly.	ukka na	} not at all.
mūl	} altogether.	mūl na	
mūlō		bī	also, too.
haḍḍō		bhī	more.
sarpar	} certainly.	ghaṭṭ	less.
mukarraḥ		sagwā	identically.
zarūr		massā	hardly.
vaddh	more.	hōle	slowly, softly.
vakkho vakkh	separately.		
trikkhe	} quick.		
jhabb			

Some of these adverbs are the locative case of substantives or adjectives, and other locatives of nouns signifying time or place are similarly used, *e. g.*—

mōkle	far.	vaḍḍē vēlē	at sunrise.
rātī	at night.	fazir	in the morning.

Some ideas expressed adverbially in English are expressed by means of an adjective agreeing with the noun, *e. g.*—

chhaṛā	only.		trikkhā	quick.
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ḍāhḍā, exceedingly, *e. g.*, ḍāhḍi changi gā (an exceedingly good cow).

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Some adverbs ending in -ē make a comparative by changing it into -ērē, *e. g.*—

aggē	ahead.	aggērē	farther ahead.
parē	beyond.	parērē	farther beyond.

Inseparable prefixes and affixes.

The prefix **vaṇ-** means a negative, like the English prefix *un-*, *e. g.*—

vaṇ-bulāeā	uninvited.
vaṇ-khādeō gēā	he went without eating.
vaṇ-piteō gēā	he went without drinking.

The prefix **su-** means 'good' and **ka-** or **ku-** means 'bad,' *e. g.*—

suputtur	a good son.	sūtar	proper, becoming.
kuputtur	a bad son.	kasūtar	improper, unbecoming.

The affix **hār**, **ār** or **ar** means "like," *e. g.*—

kaṇak hār	like wheat.		sūr ār	piglike.
ashmattar	like us.		tushmattar	like you.

POSTPOSITIONS.

Some of the commonest postpositions have been given when discussing the noun. They are repeated here, with some others. They are always placed after the noun they govern, as in the English forms "henceforth," "therewith," "hereby," "homeward," "sea-wards," "man-like"; and the noun is always put in the oblique form. Some of them are the locative case of nouns and govern the preceding noun with the help of the postposition **de** (of), *e. g.*, **lōk de muḍḍh**, close to the village. Many are used either with or without **de**, *e. g.*, **us nāl** or **us de nāl**, along with him. The only postpositions that are declinable are those of the genitive, **dā**, **de**, **deā**, **dī**, **dīā** (of), which agree with the governing noun in gender, number and case like an adjective.

Postpositions.

nũ	to.	kāṇ	for the sake of.
ō, tũ, tō, tō, thũ,	from.	tāī, tōrī	up to, as far as.
thāō, lā		tīkaṇ	till.
ich, vich	in.	nērē	near.
te	on, at, to, (a place).	vichō	from inside.
utte, uparand	above.	uttō	from above.
kōl	with, in possession of.	kōlō	from the possession of.
nāl	along with.	ure	on this side.
muḍḍh	close to.	pare	beyond.
bājh	without.	saṇe	together with.
all, vall, dā, dhir,	towards.	sāhmne	in front of.
maṇe, pāsē		vāng, hār	like.
vichkār	between.	pichchhe, magir	behind.
hēṭh, taḷe	below.	bāhir	outside.
agge	} before.	chaphēr, doālē	round about.
mōhre		pārũ	through, by means of.
andir	inside.		
āsse pāsse	on all sides of.		

In the Salt Range dialect, the genitive postposition (of) is **nā**, **nē**, **neā**, **nī**, **niā**, the dative (to) is **hā** or **āh**, and the ablative (from) **thāō**.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Common conjunctions are as follows :—

te, ate, hor,	and.	je or jāṇē	marks that what follows is a quotation.
je	that, if, as, because.	hikke...hikke	} either, or.
jēkar	if.	yā...yā	
kiū	why.	par	but.
haḍḍō	however.	kikuṇ, kiwē	how.
tōre je, bhāwē	although.	jikuṇ, jiwē	as.
bhāwē.....bhāwē	whether ... or.	tā	yet, then.
vatt, muṛ	then, again.	mat, matā	lest, that not, so that if.
jaduṇ.....taduṇ	when ... then.	ke	or.

INTERJECTIONS.

In calling to a person, the interjection (oh !) varies according to the sex of the person addressing or addressed.

ōē, vō, vōē	man calling to man.	vē, vē	woman calling to man.
nī	addressed to a woman.	vaṇ	woman calling to woman.

Husband and wife avoid calling each other by name, but if possible bring in a son's name, *e. g.* (Salt Range dialect).

vē Sher Muhammada nea pēwā,

Oh Sher Muhammad's father !

nī Sher Muhammada nīē māe,

Oh Sher Muhammad's mother !

ê is used in sorrow, joy or wonder, *e. g.*—

ê sachchea Rabbā

O true God.

ê pāk parwardigārā

O pure Cherisher.

Other interjections or exclamations are—

hā, hā	yes.	hē	expressive of displea- sure.
nā, nahī, <u>khair</u>	no.	lèh	expressive of protest.
<u>khā</u>, sāl	Sir.	dhur dhur	get away! (to a dog).
bhalā	(in answer to a call), yes, well, hullo.	chhir chhir	get away! (to a cat).
jīwē tū	mayest thou live, yes Sir.	jhabb, ṭhōh	quick.
jī	Sir, <i>pl.</i> jīhō , <i>e. g.</i> jīhō chup karō , please be quiet.	jamm vanj	wait a bit.
<u>khudā</u> jāne	God knows.	jam jam ā	welcome.
kē sadēnda	what d'ye call it?	āmī	} welcome.
mazāl	impossible! never!	āhwē	
dhann	bravo! blessings on!	sadke	bravo.
phitt	curse on.	hasbī (for has- bī Allāh).	God protect you, said when one's foot slips or horse stum- bles.
hāē hāē	alas.	bhī Allāh	never mind (after all there's God).
hōē hōē	for shame.	makkhā	says I.
hallā	yes, indeed (surprise).	akkhē	says he.
tē	expressive of contempt.		

cha (rise) is often interjected in a sentence and generally implies suddenness or unreasonableness of action, *e. g.*—

us cha ākheā	he up and said.
usnū phāh cha dittā ne	they up and hanged him.

hōrī is used in the plural like **jī** to indicate respect for a third person, *e. g.*—

Malik hōrī <i>obl.</i> hōrā	his honour the Malik.
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shukr	thanks (be to God).	radd balāī	} may misfortunes be far from thee, used as a welcome by women.
<u>khêr</u> mēhr e	all right!	dūr balāī	
bismillāh	in God's name.	bhaṭṭh	curse on, <i>lit.</i> to the oven with.

MODES OF ADDRESS.

To a stranger	... {	ō jīhwē ō khêr āvī	Ho ! may you live ! Ho ! may good come to you !
To a friend	...	bhāī, gal suṇ	Brother ! listen.
To an old man	...	vaḍkeā	O old man !
To a woman	...	māē	Oh mother !
To a husband	... {	yālā jīwē shālā jīwē	} please God you may live !
To a father	...	bābā.	
To a sister	...	bēbē.	
To a mother	... {	māē. ammā. māū.	
To a grandfather	...	bāpū.	

THE VERB.

Intransitive and Transitive.

Verbs may be divided into Intransitive or Neuter, and Transitive or Active Verbs. In a great many cases an Intransitive root has a corresponding Transitive root, usually formed by strengthening the vowel of the root ; and this again can often be turned into a Double-Transitive or Causal Verb by a further change in the root.

Formation of Transitive Verbs.

What may be called the regular formation of a Transitive or Double-Transitive Verb is made by adding to the root -ā, or after a vowel -wā, and in this case the vowel of the original root is weakened, from ā to a, from ē or ī to i, from ō or ū to u.

The root thus formed becomes a new verb, subject to the usual inflections.

Root.	Meaning.	Transitive or Double- Transitive root.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	marā	cause to be struck.
bhajj	run.	bhajā	cause to run.
pī	drink.	piwā	cause to drink.
bhē	turn.	bhāwā	cause to turn.
chā	raise.	chawā	cause to raise.
appar	reach.	apparā	cause to reach.
pā	put.	pawā	cause to put.

Most of the common roots, however, form their transitive irregularly, the vowel being generally strengthened, and sometimes the consonants changed.

<i>Intransitive.</i>		<i>Transitive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
cha	rise.	chā	raise.
bhāj	break.	bhann	break.
truṭṭ	break.	trōṛ	break.
pê	lie.	pā	put.
gah	be threshed.	gāh	thresh.
ḍhê	fall down.	ḍhā	knock down.
lèh	come down.	lāh	take down.
lag	be applied.	lā	apply.
chhuṭṭ	escape.	chhōṛ chhaḍḍ	} set free.
vik	be sold.	vēch	
nikal	go out.	kaḍḍh	put out.
var	go into.	vār	put into.
bud	be drowned.	bōṛ	drown.
ṭur	move.	ṭōṛ	make to move.
charh	go up.	chārḥ	put up.
nikkhar	separate.	nakhēr	separate.
phiss	be squeezed.	phē	squeeze.
diss	be seen.	dass	point out.
pāt	be torn.	pār	tear.
riṛh	roll	rērḥ	roll.
ruṛh	be swept away.	rōṛh	sweep away.
sar	burn.	sār	burn.
ḍhuk	arrive.	ḍhō	carry.
ā	come.	āṇ	bring.
tap	be hot.	tā	heat.
khuss	be seized.	khōh	seize.
chhir	go to pasture.	chhēr	take to pasture.
phass	be snared.	phāh	snare.
sijj	be moistened.	sē	moisten.
urḥ	be ploughed.	vāh	plough.
ḍhē	be given.	dē	give.
jur	be joined.	jōṛ	join.
mur	go back.	mōṛ	turn back.
khāj	be eaten.	khā	eat.
pīs	be ground.	pīh	grind.
sīp	be sewed.	sī	sew.
dubh	be milked.	ḍōh	milk.

<i>Intransitive.</i>		<i>Transitive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
mutṭh	be cheated.	mōh	cheat.
bajjh	be fastened.	bannh	fasten.
rèh	stay.	rakh	place.
jamm	be born.	jamm	bring forth young.

PASSIVE VOICE.

What may be called the regular formation of a passive is made by adding -ī to the root of the transitive verb, and shortening the vowel of the root; or if the root ends in -ā, by changing it into -ī. The new root thus formed is subject to the usual inflections.

Examples.

<i>Transitive.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	marī	be struck.
kapp	cut.	kapī	be cut.
parnā	marry.	parnī	be married.
gaḍḍ	sow.	gaḍī	be sown.
lō	knead.	luī	be kneaded.
sadd	call.	sadī	be called.
likh	write.	likhī	be written.
phaḍ	seize.	phaḍī	be seized.

Many transitive verbs, however, as already stated, have a corresponding intransitive verb, which has a passive signification. Some of these are repeated here for convenience.

<i>Transitive.</i>		<i>Intransitive or Passive.</i>	
Root.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.
dē	give.	ḍhē	be given.
khā	eat.	khāj	be eaten.
vāh	plough.	urh	be ploughed.
sē	moisten.	sijj	be moistened.
khōh	seize.	khuss	be seized.
tā	heat.	tap	be heated.
phē	squeeze.	phiss	be squeezed.
sār	burn.	sar	be burned.
pīh	grind.	pīs	be ground.
sī	sew.	sīp	be sewed.
ḍōh	milk.	ḍubh	be milked.
ghinn	take.	ghijj	be taken.

Indeed almost every intransitive verb which has a corresponding transitive root may be said to be a passive voice of the latter.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Sometimes the meaning of a verb is intensified by doubling the root or by adding to it the root of another verb. In such a case the second root only is subject to inflection.

Roots.	Literal meaning.	Acquired meaning.
mār ghatt	strike-pour.	kill.
mār saṭṭ	strike-throw.	kill.
ghinn ghinn	take-take.	take altogether.
kar chhaḍḍ	do-leave.	finish.
āṇ dē	bring-give.	bring.
ṭur pê	go-lie.	start.
bèh vanj	sit-go.	sit down.
saṭṭ ghatt	throw-pour.	throw down.
bhajj pê	run-lie.	run away.

The root **cha** (rise) is often prefixed to another root to imply the suddenness or unreasonableness of the action, *e. g.*, **us cha ākheā** (he up and said), **gāl cha kaddhī** (he up and abused me).

THE VERBAL NOUN.

The verbal noun, expressing the act or state implied by the verb, is formed by adding **-ṇā** to the root. If the root ends in **r** or **l**, the termination is **-ṇā**; and if the root ends in a vowel (except **ō**), it is **-uṇā**. This noun is declinable like a masculine noun in **-ā**.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Meaning.
vanj	go.	vanjṇā	going.
bhajj	run.	bhajjṇā	running.
ghinn	take.	ghinnṇā	taking.
vēkh	see.	vēkhṇā	seeing.
vāh	plough.	vāhṇā	ploughing.
kar	do.	karnā	doing.
nikal	go out.	nikalṇā	going out.
khalō	stand.	khalōṇā	standing.
ā	come.	āuṇā	coming.
khā	eat.	khāuṇā	eating.
pī	drink.	pīuṇā	drinking.
dē	give.	dēuṇā	giving.
marī	be struck.	marīuṇā	being struck.
parṇī	be married.	parṇīuṇā	being married.

Irregular.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Meaning.
bhê	turn.	bhônā	turning.

The verbal noun in -ṇā or -nā is used to express will or necessity, and when so used takes the subject in the agent case.

Examples.

mērē āuṇē thō peihlō mōēā	he died before my coming.
karnā hōsī	it will have to be done.
inje nahī karnā	one should not act thus.
us nahī karnā	he will not do it.
tuddh nahī karnā	you will not do it.
tē dēuṇā	you will have to give.
tusā pānī piṇā ē	will you drink water ?
mē usdā riṇṇ dēuṇā ē	} I owe him a debt.
usdā mē dēuṇā ē	
mērē kolō us lēhṇā ē	
is mērā riṇṇ dēuṇā ē	} he owes me a debt.
us kolō mē lēhṇā ē	
habbhnā marnā hē	all must die.

Note.—The present and past participles are also used as verbal nouns. See below.

The Infinitive.

The infinitive is formed by adding -uṇ to the root of the verb; or if the root ends in a vowel by adding -wun. The oblique form and the plural of the infinitive are formed by changing -uṇ into -aṇ. It is sometimes used as a verbal noun.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.	Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karuṇ	to do.	khā	eat.	khāwuṇ	to eat.
ṭur	move.	ṭuruṇ	to move.	pī	drink.	pīwuṇ	to drink.
khēḍ	play.	khēḍuṇ	to play.	dē	give.	dēwuṇ	to give.
bhāj	run.	bhājuṇ	to run.	marī	be struck.	marīwuṇ	to be struck.

ABSOLUTE CASE.

bhiruṇ changā nahi	it is not good to fight.
karuṇ hosī	it will have to be done.
āaṇ jāaṇ	comings and goings.
lèaṇ dēwaṇ	takings and givings, dealings.

OBLIQUE CASE.

mẽ kamm karaṇ gēā	I went to do something.
mẽ dānd vēchaṇ gēā	I went to sell a bullock.
o vēkhaṇ āeā	he came to see.
māraṇ gēā ulṭā mariwaṇ laggā	he went to give a beating, but on the contrary he began to be beaten.
assi vassaṇ jōgē nahi	we are not able to live.

THE VERBAL AGENT.

The verbal agent is formed by adding *-ālā* to the oblique form of the verbal noun or infinitive. It is declinable like nouns in *-ā*, taking *-ī* in the feminine.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Agent.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karneālā or karaṇālā	a doer.
bhajj	run.	bhajjṇeālā or bhajjaṇālā	a runner.
pī	drink.	piṇeālā or piwaṇālā	a drinker.
ā	come.	āṇeālā or āwaṇālā	a comer.
dē	give.	dēṇeālā or dēwaṇālā	a giver.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The present participle of all verbs ends in *-dā*, and is declinable like an adjective in *-ā*.

(1). Intransitive verbs, the root of which ends in a consonant, simply add **-dā** to the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
mar	die.	mardā	dying.
ṭur	move.	ṭurdā	moving.
vik	be sold.	vikdā	being sold.
nikal	come out.	nikaldā	coming out.

Irregular.

vanj	go.	vëndā	going.
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(2). Intransitive and passive verbs, the root of which ends in a vowel or **-h**, take **-ndā**, or **-undā**, and sometimes change the vowel of the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
ā	come.	āundā	coming.
pī	drink.	pīndā	drinking.
jī	live.	jīnda or jīundā	living.
lèh	descend.	lèhnda	descending.
khalō	stand.	khalōndā	standing.
pê	lie.	pôndā	lying.
sê	sleep.	sôndā	sleeping.
bhê	turn.	bhôngdā	turning.
marī	be beaten.	marīndā	being beaten.

(3). Causal verbs ending in **-ā** change the **-ā** into **-ēndā** or **-êndā**.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
piwā	make to drink.	piwêndā	making to drink.
bhajā	make to run.	bhajêndā	making to run.
apparā	cause to reach.	apprêndā	causing to reach.

(4). Transitive verbs either form the present participle in the same way as intransitive verbs, or, more often, form it as if from the causal root, but with no causal meaning.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	kardā or karēndā	doing.
mār	strike.	marēnda	striking.
ṭōr	make to move.	ṭurēndā	making to move.
dē	give.	dēndā	giving.
vēkh	see.	vēkhdā	seeing.
ghinn	take.	ghīndā	taking.
chhōṛ	let go.	chhurēndā	letting go.
vēch	sell.	vichēndā	selling.
kaḍḍh	put out.	kaḍḍhda or kaḍ- ḍhēndā	putting out.
sār	burn.	saṛēndā	burning.
mōṛ	turn.	muṛēnda	turning.
sē	moisten.	sēndā	moistening.
khā	eat.	khāndā or khēn- dā	eating.

In the dialect of the Thal many verbs make their present participle in -āndā or indā.

Root.	Meaning.	Present Participle.	Meaning.
kar	do.	karindā	doing.
vik	be sold.	vikāndā	being sold.
hūng	howl.	hungāndā	howling.
vēch	sell.	vichindā	selling.
saṭṭ	throw.	saṭṭindā	throwing.
ṭōr	make to move.	ṭurindā	making to move.

Irregular.

ḍēkh T.	see.	ḍēḍhā	seeing.
ākḥ	say.	āhdā	saying.

Note.—In the dialect of the Salt Range the present participle ends in -nā instead of -dā, *e. g.*, ṭurnā (going).

The present participle is used as a verbal noun in the locative case ending in ā, *e. g.*, mērē āundeā mōeā, he died on my coming (as I came).

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

All past participles end in *-ā* and are declinable like adjectives in *-ā*.

(1). The regular mode of forming the past participle is by adding *-eā* to the root.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
mār	strike.	māreā	struck.
ā	come.	āeā	come.
saṭṭ	throw.	saṭṭeā	thrown.
ṭur	move.	ṭureā	moved.
vēch	sell.	vēcheā	sold.
hō	become.	hōeā	become.

(2). Some intransitive verbs add only *-ā* to the root.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
thī	become.	thīā	become.
chhuṭṭ	escape.	chhuṭṭā	escaped.
buḍ	sink.	buḍā	sunk.
ḍhē	be given.	ḍhēā	been given.

(3). Many verbs, however, form their past participle irregularly. Some of the commonest are these :—

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
lèh	descend.	lattha	come down.
dē	give.	ditta	given.
vēkh	see.	ḍiṭṭhā	seen.
vass	rain.	uṭṭhā	rained.
bannh	bind.	baddhā	bound.
nass	flee.	naṭṭhā	fled.
labbh	be obtained.	laddhā	obtained.
vanjā	be lost.	vanjātā	lost.
khalō	stand.	khalōtā	stood.
ḍhē	fa'l.	ḍhaṭṭhā	fallen.
ghuss	mistake.	ghuttha	mistaken.
nikal	come out.	nikhtā	come out.
sinjāṇ	} recognise.	sinjātā	} recognised.
seāṇ		seātā	
lê	take.	lēā	taken.
khā	eat.	khādā	eaten.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
pī	drink.	pītā	drunk.
bhajj	break.	bhanna	broken.
bhajj	run.	bhanna	run.
bêh	sit.	beithā	sat.
ghinn	take.	ghiddā	taken.
jamm	bring forth young.	jāeā	brought forth.
jāṇ	know.	jātā	known.
bhē	turn.	bhōveā	turned.
vanj	go.	gēā	gone.
pê	lie.	pēā	lain.
kamā	earn.	kamāttā	earned.
pīh	grind.	pīthā	ground.
sê	sleep.	sutta	slept.
gunnh	plait, knead.	guddha	plaited, kneaded.
nahā	bathe.	nātā	bathed.
tap	be heated.	tatta	heated.
kar	do.	kītā	done.
mar	die.	mōeā	dead.
kurmā	wither.	kurmāṇā	withered.
pujj	arrive.	punnā	arrived.
sijj	be moistened.	sinnā	moistened.
kōh	butcher.	kuṭṭhā	butchered.
āṇ	bring.	āndā	brought.
munj	send.	mutta	sent.
sī	} sew.	sītā	sewed.
sīhr		dhātā	bathed.
dhā	bathe.	rēhā	stayed.
rēh	stay.	vikāṇā	sold.
vik	be sold.	ḍuddhī	milked.
ḍubh	be milked.		

(4). Passives form their past participle by adding *-geā* to the root and many intransitive verbs with a passive signification form their past participle similarly in *-igeā*.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
marī	be beaten.	marīgeā	been beaten.
kapī	be cut.	kapīgeā	been cut.
parnī	be married.	parnīgeā	been married.
bajjhī	be fastened.	bajjhīgeā	been fastened.

In the Thal **j** or **ch** is sometimes inserted.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	Past Participle.	Meaning.
paṭī	be torn up.	paṭijgeā	been torn up.
marī	be beaten.	marīchgeā	been beaten.
khār paṭijgeī		the sajji has been torn up.	

The passive is sometimes used with the postposition 'from,' *e. g.*—

mê thũ nahī likhīndā I cannot write it (*lit.* it is not written by me).

The past participle is used in a peculiar way with **hōeā** and the agent case, *e. g.*—

tusā Khushāb ḍiṭṭhā hōeā	have you seen Khushāb ?
ḍiṭṭhā hōeā se	we have seen it.

Any past participle may be used as an adjective by adding **hōeā** to it, *e. g.*, **ujrī hōī jāh**, a deserted place; **khādā hōeā anāj**, grain that has been eaten.

THE INDEFINITE PARTICIPLE.

The indefinite participle, used along with another verb, is sometimes merely the root, but more often is formed by adding **-ī** or **-ke** to the root.

Examples.

mẽ bhullī pē gēā	I lost my way.
o partī āeā	he came back.
kikkar phullī pēā	the acacia has blossomed.
uṭṭhī khalō	stand up.
uṭṭhī ā	get up and come.
uṭṭhī vanj	get up and go.
mẽ usnũ lēī āusā	I will bring it.
sunī vanj	listen as you go.
dassī vanj	tell as you go : tell on.

THE IMPERATIVE.

(1). The ordinary imperative in the 2nd person singular consists simply of the root of the verb without any termination, and in the plural is formed by adding **-ō** or **-hō** to the root.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	<i>Imperative.</i>	
		Second person singular.	Second person plural.
ā	come.	ā	āō or āhō.
kar	do.	kar	karō.
ghinn	take.	ghinn	ghinnō.
dē	give.	dē	dēhō.
ṭur	start.	ṭur	ṭurhō.

Exceptions.

vanj	go.	vanj	} vanjō.
lèh	descend.	jāh	
pê	lie.	lòh	
		pò	pôō.

(2). The polite imperative is formed by adding to the root of the verb in the singular **-ĩ**, and in the plural **-eāhē**, which has the effect of shortening the vowel of the root. If the root ends in a vowel, the terminations are **-wĩ** and **-veāhē**. In the Salt Range the polite plural ends in **-èh**.

Examples.

Root.	Meaning.	<i>Polite Imperative.</i>		Meaning.
		Singular	Plural.	
tak	see.	takĩ	takeāhē	be pleased to look.
uṭṭh	get up.	uṭṭhĩ	uṭṭheāhē	be pleased to get up.
ā	come.	āwĩ	aveāhē	be pleased to go.

THE IMPERSONAL VERB.

The impersonal verb is formed by adding **-īē** to the root, and has the meaning "it is to be, etc."

Examples.

kī ākhīē	what is to be said ?
kamm karlīē	the work is to be done.
jangil jaṭṭ na chhēṛīē	vexing a peasant is not to be done in the jungle.

IRREGULAR.

kē kīchē

what is to be done ?

PERSONAL ENDINGS.

The general personal endings are as follows :—

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	-ā	-āh
Second	...	-ē	-ō
Third	...	-ē	-in

When these are added to a root ending in a vowel, a **w** is inserted.

AUXILIARY VERB.

The auxiliary verb (I am, &c.) in the present tense when pronounced rapidly is little more than these personal endings. The full form, however, has an **h** before them, and the emphatic form strengthens the aspirate.

Present Tense (I am, etc.).

Person.		Contracted form.	Full form.	Emphatic form.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>					
First	...	ā	hā	āhā	I am.
Second	...	ē	hē	ihē	thou art.
Third	...	ē	hē	ihē	he is.
<i>Plural.</i>					
First	...	āh	hā or hāi	āhā	we are.
Second	...	ō	hō	ēhō	you are.
Third	...	in	hin	ēhinn	they are.

*Note (1).—*The first person singular is often contracted with a word ending in -ā into -ā, *e. g.*, mē kīrā (I am a worm). The third person plural is often contracted with a previous word ending in a vowel into -ān or -in. *Examples.*—tērīā kitnīā ghōrīān (how many horses have you); in gāi gabbhaṇān (these cows are in calf); kaṇkā changīān (the wheat crops are good); bahū kachchirīn (there are many female mules); mērē ḍangar khuddhirīn (my cattle are in the ravines).

*Note (2).—*In the third person singular after a word ending in a vowel a **v** is sometimes inserted, *e. g.*, e kē vē (what is this?).

Past Tense (I was), Doāb.

Person.		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	..	āhus or āhis	āhus or āhis	I was.
Second	...	āhē	āhē	thou wast.
Third	...	āhā	āhī	he or she was.
<i>Plural.</i>				
First	...	āhsse	āhsse	we were.
Second	...	āhē	āhē	you were.
Third	...	āhin	āhiā or āhin	they were.

In the Salt Range this tense is as follows :—

Past Tense (I was), Salt Range.

Person.		Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Singular.</i>				
First	...	ēhus or ôhs	ēhus or ôhs	I was.
Second	...	êhū or āhū	êhī or ahī	thou wast.
Third	...	êhā or āh	êhī or ahī	he or she was.
<i>Plural.</i>				
First	...	êhā or āhā	êhiā or ahiā	we were.
Second	...	êhō or āhō	êhiō or ahiō	you were.
Third	...	êhe	ahiā	they were.

NEGATIVE VERBS.

These tenses of the auxiliary verb are combined with the negative particle **na** (not) to form negative verbs. These are little used in the Thal or Salt Range, but are very common in the rest of the district.

NEGATIVE AUXILIARY VERB.

Present Tense (I am not).

Person.	Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	... { $\begin{matrix} \text{nīmhũ} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{nissũ} \end{matrix}$ }	I am not.	nissē	we are not.
Second	... { $\begin{matrix} \text{nīhũ} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{nũh} \end{matrix}$ }	thou art not.	nīhe	you are not.
Third	... { $\begin{matrix} \text{nissũ} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{neih} \end{matrix}$ }	he is not.	ninne or ninnhe }	they are not.

These terminations may be compared with the pronominal affixes.

In the past tense the negative auxiliary verb is simply formed by prefixing the negative particle *n-* to the affirmative verb, *viz.*, *nāhus*, *nāhē*, *nāhā*, *nāhssē*, *nāhē*, *nāhin*.

These negative verbs are usually placed not at the end of the sentence but before the verb to which they are attached. They are used both with intransitive and transitive verbs, even when the latter is in the past tense, *i. e.*, the pronoun implied in the auxiliary may be either in the nominative or the agent case.

Examples.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

nīmhũ gēā	I have not gone.
nissē charhē	we have not mounted.
nīhũ charhēā	hast thou not mounted?
nīhē gēē	have you not gone?

AGENT CASE.

nīmhũ dīṭṭha	I have not seen it.
nissũ kītā	he has not done it.
aje ninne kītā	they have not done it yet.

DATIVE.

aje hukm nisse dhēā	no order has been given us yet.
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The other parts of the auxiliary verb are taken in the Cis-Jehlam tract from the verb **hō** (become), and in the Salt Range and Thal from the corresponding verb **thī** (become) which are conjugated regularly, *e. g.*—

Tract.	Root.	Verbal noun.	Infinitive.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Imperative.	THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.	
							Aorist.	Future.
Cis-Jehlam	... hō ...	... hōṇā ...	... howuṇ ...	... hundā ...	... hōeā ...	... hō ...	... hōwē ...	... hōsī .
Trans-Jehlam	... thī ...	... thīuṇa ...	... thīwuṇ ...	... thindā ...	... thiā ...	... thī ...	... thiwē ...	... thīsī .
Meaning	... be ...	... being ...	... to be ...	... being ...	... been ...	... be ...	... may be ...	... will be.

The Aorist Tense.

The Aorist tense is formed by adding the general personal endings to the root (except that the third person plural ends in *-ēn* instead of *-in*). If the root ends in a vowel a *w* is inserted. It is generally used in a sort of suggestive, potential or conditional sense, but in proverbs and poetry it often has the meaning of a present tense; *e. g.*, with the root *kar* (do).

Aorist Tense.

Person.		Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	...	kar-ā̃	I may do.	kar-ā̃h	we may do.
Second	...	kar-ē̃	Thou mayest do.	kar-ō̃	you may do.
Third	...	kar-ē̃	He may do.	kar-ēn	they may do

Aorist Passive—May be struck.

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	marī wā̃	marī wā̃h.
Second	...	marī wē̃	marī ō̃.
Third	...	marī wē̃	marī wēn.

Exceptions.

Root.	Meaning.	Third Person Singular Aorist.
pê	lie.	pawe.
lè	take.	lawe.
ḍhē	be given.	ḍahīwe.
sē̃	sleep.	sāve.
bhē̃	turn.	bhāwe.

Examples.

mē̃ kē̃ karā̃?	what am I to do?
mat mē̃ marīwā̃	lest I be beaten.
je usnū̃ akhīwē̃	if it be said to him.

THE PAST CONDITIONAL TENSE.

The past conditional tense is formed by adding *-hā* to the aorist, both in the singular and plural.

Examples.

je mē dārũ na karāhā, tã mar vanjāhā.

If I had not taken medicine, I should have died.

o val hōvēhā tã āvēhā.

If he had been well, he would have come.

un val hōvinhā tã āvinhā.

If they had been well, they would have come.

Note.—The present participle may also be used in this sense, *e. g.*—

assã val hundē, tã āunde.

If we had been well, we should have come.

THE FUTURE TENSE.

The future is formed by adding to the root the letter *-S* with the general personal endings (except that the third person singular ends in *-sī* not *-sē*). Intransitives ending in a vowel sometimes add an *u* before the *s* of the future, and transitives insert an *ē* and shorten the vowel of the root. The accent is placed on the *ē* except in the first person plural where the accent is placed on the last syllable, and the *ē* sometimes dropped.

Future Tense kar (do).

Person.		Singular.	Meaning.	Plural.	Meaning.
First	...	karēsã	I shall do.	karsãh karsãhã	} we shall do.
Second	...	karēsē	thou wilt do.	karēsō	
Third	...	karēsī	he will do.	karēsīn	you will do. they will do.

Future Passive—shall be struck.

Person.		Singular.	Plural.
First	...	marī-sā̃	marī-sāh.
Second	...	marī-sē̃	marī-sō
Third	...	marī-sī	marī-sin.

Examples of other futures.

Root.	Meaning.	Third person singular future.
mar	die.	marsī.
vanj	go.	vēsī
pê	lie.	pôsī.
bhē̃	turn.	bhōsī.
ḍhē	be given.	ḍahīsī.

THE PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE.

The present imperfect tense is formed as in the English "I am doing" by combining the present participle (which remains declinable) with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Person.		Verb.	Meaning.
First person singular	...	karēndā hā̃	I am doing.
Second	„ „	karēndā hē̃	thou art doing.
Third	„ „	karēndā hē	he is doing.
First person plural	...	karēndē hā̃	We are doing.
Second	„ „	karēndē hō	you are doing.
Third	„ „	karēndē hin	they are doing.

In the first and second persons singular and first person plural the *d* of the participle termination is often contracted with the auxiliary verb into *nā̃*, e.g., *karēnā̃*, I am doing, thou art doing, *or* we are doing. *marnā̃*, I am dying.

PAST IMPERFECT TENSE.

The past imperfect tense is similarly formed from the present participle by adding the past tense of the verb to be.

Example.

Person.		Verb.	Meaning.
First person singular	...	karēndā āhus	I was doing.
Second	„ „	karēndā āhē	thou wert doing.
Third	„ „	karēndā āhā	he was doing.
First person plural	...	karēndē āhsse	we were doing.
Second	„ „	karēndē āhē	you were doing.
Third	„ „	karēndē āhin	they were doing.

THE INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

The indefinite past tense is formed by using the past participle without any auxiliary verb.

(1) In the case of intransitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the absolute case, and the verb agrees with it in gender and number.

Examples.

Indefinite Past Tense.	Meaning.
mē gēā	I went.
o mōeā	he died.

(2) In the case of transitive verbs the noun which forms the subject of the verb is put in the agent case, and the noun which forms the object of the verb may either be in the absolute form or in the oblique form with the dative postposition nũ. If the object is in the absolute form, the verb agrees with it in gender and number; if in the oblique form with

nũ, the verb maintains unchanged its ending in *-ā*. The rule applies to all tenses of transitive verbs formed from the past participle.

Examples.

	Meaning.
us ghōṛa māreā	he struck the horse.
us ghōṛī mārī	he struck the mare.
us ghōṛiā mārīā	} he struck the mares.
us ghōṛiā nũ māreā	

THE PERFECT TENSE.

The perfect tense is formed from the past participle with the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning.
mẽ suttā hā	I have slept.
tusiṣ sutte hō	you have slept.
us kamm kītā hē	he has done the work.

The auxiliary is often contracted with the past participle, *e. g.*—

	Meaning.
āeā	I have come.
Malik hōṛī āiṇ	His Honour the Malik has come.

THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

The pluperfect tense is similarly formed from the past participle with the past tense of the auxiliary verb "to be."

Examples.

	Meaning.
mẽ suttā āhus	I had slept.
tusiṣ sutte āhe	you had slept.
us kamm kītā āhā	he had done the work.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Compound tenses are formed from the present and past participles combined with the auxiliary verb **ho**, or in the Salt Range **thī** (to become).

Examples.

	Meaning.
o kamm karēndā hōsī	he will be doing the work.
us kamm kitā hōsī	he will have done the work.
karēnde hōsin	(they will be doing) perhaps they do, or no doubt they do.

What may also be called compound tenses are formed by the use of tenses of the verbs **vanj** (go) and **pê** (lie), *e. g.*—

	Meaning.
mal geā	he has got clean away.
pānī pī geā	he has done drinking water.
mẽ vëndā pēā	I am going.
mẽ kamm pēā karēndā mẽ kamm karēndā pēā }	I am engaged in doing the work.
o marīnda pēā	he is being beaten.
jô kapīnde pēin	the barley is being cut.
būhā ditta pēā āhā būhā mārā pēā āhā }	the door stood shut.
būhā latthā pēā āhā	the door stood open.
kaṇak kapī peiī	the wheat is lying cut.

PASSIVE VOICE.

While passives in **-ī** can be declined like other roots, they may also be declined by adding tenses of the verb **vanj** (go) to the root in **-ī**, *e. g.*—

	Meaning.	Simple form.	Compound form.
First person singular future.	I shall be struck	marisā	marī vêsā.
Third person plural future.	the bajra will be cut	bājrē kapīsin	kapī vêsīn.
Third person plural perfect.	the bajra has been cut		bājrē kapī gēin.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Among the more common irregular verbs are the following :—

Root.	Meaning.	Verbal Noun.	Infinitive.	Present participle.	Past participle.	Imperative.	Third singular aorist.	Third singular future.
pê	lie ...	pônā ...	pavuṇ ...	pôndā ...	pēā ...	pò ...	pawe ...	pôsi.
bhẽ	turn ...	bhõṇā ...	bhavuṇ...	bhondā...	bhõveā...	bhẽ ...	bhāve ...	bhõsi.
vanj	go ...	vanjñā ...	vanjuṇ ...	vêndā ...	gēā ...	vanj, jāh	vanje ...	vêsi.
sẽ	sleep ...	sõṇa ...	sammuṇ	sôndā ...	suttā ...	sẽ ...	save ...	sôsi.
ḍhē	be given ...	ḍhēuṇā...	ḍhēwuṇ	ḍahindā	ḍhēā ...	...	ḍahiwe ...	ḍahisi.
lè	take ...	leṇā ...	lèuṇ ...	lènda ...	lēā ...	le ...	lave ...	lèsi.
lèh	descend ...	lehṇa ...	lehuṇ ...	lehndā ...	lattha ...	leh ...	lèhe ...	lèhisi.

Table of Dialectical Differences.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
I.					
Noun	grandfather	dādā	dāḍā	...	...
Noun	pulse	dāl	dāl	...	...
Noun	day	dihārā	dihārā	...	...
Noun	sun	dēhū	dēhū	...	...
Adjective	a little	thōṛā	thōlā	...	...
Noun	the month March-April.	Chētar	Chētūr	...	...
Noun	the month September-October.	Assū Assē	Asseū	...	...
Noun	the month October-November.	Kattē	Katteū	...	...
Noun	son	puttur	pōtr	...	...
Noun	sugar	misrī	nisrī	...	...
Adjective	small	nikṛā	naḍḍhā	...	...
Noun	man	mard	dāhrī	...	...

Noun	...	woman	...	zanānī	{ ... }	{ zāl <i>pl.</i> zālī chūndā	...	sawānī	...
Noun	...	boy	...	chhōhur	{ ... }	{ balōrā ningur	...	trīmat	...
Noun	...	pond	...	chhappar	...	tōhbā	...	bannh	...
Adjective	...	other	...	hōr	...	bēā <i>m.</i> beī <i>f.</i>	...	...	...
Noun obl. sing. m.	...	house	...	ghar	...	...	...	ghare	...
Noun obl. sing. m.	...	plough	...	hal	...	...	...	hale	...
Adjective sing. obl.	...	other	...	hōr	...	...	...	hōrī	...
Noun obl. sing. f.	...	kite	...	hill	...	...	...	hilli	...
Noun obl. sing. f.	...	buffalo-cow	...	majjh	...	...	...	majjhi	...
Noun	...	land	...	bhōḥ	...	zimmī	...	...	...

II.

Pronoun gen.	...	of me, my	...	mērā	...	mêdā	...	{ mādā mādhā	{
Do. dat.	...	to me	...	mēnū	...	...	...	māh, mēko	...
Do. nom.	...	we	...	assī	...	assā	...	...	...
Do. gen.	...	of us, our	...	asādā	...	...	...	asiddā	...
Do. dat.	...	to us	...	assānū	...	...	...	asāh	...

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
II—concluded.					
Pronoun ag. ...	thou	tũ, tuddh	...	taĩ	...
Do. gen. ...	of thee, thy	tērā	têḍā	taĩḍā, têḍā	...
Do. dat. ...	to thee	tênũ	...	tāh, tudāh, tēko	...
Do. nom. ...	you	tusĩ	tusā	...	...
Do. gen. ...	of you, your	tusāḍā, tuhāḍā	...	tusiḍḍā	...
Do. dat. ...	to you	tusā nũ, tuhā nũ.	...	tusāh	...
Do. nom. pl.	these	ē, ēh	...	in, innh	...
Do. nom. pl.	those	ō, ōh	...	un, unnh	...
Do. dat. pl.	to them	unhā nũ	...	unāh, unhāh	...
Do. ag. pl.,	they	unhā	...	...	unnā.
Do. obl. ...	some one	kahĩ	kêhē	...	...
III.					
Pronominal affix— 1st person sing.	I, me	-m	...	...	um, am, im, em, him, hum.

2nd person sing.	thou, thee	...	...	...	ōī, ēī, vī.
3rd person sing.	he, she, it, him, her	...	...	...	as, ās, us, is, ōs, his.
1st person pl. ...	we, us	...	...	...	ísse, hissē, sahl.
2nd person pl. ...	you	...	...	...	ínhe, nēhē, ōhē.
3rd person pl. ...	they, them	...	...	...	ine, inne, hēne, -nhe.

IV.

Pronoun interr. ...	who ?	...	...	...	kōr	...
Pronom. adj. ...	so many	...	...	...	itra, utrā	...
Ditto ...	how many	...	...	...	kitrā	...

V.

Numeral ...	one	...	...	...	hikk	...
Do. ...	two	...	...	...	dū	...
Do. ...	three	...	...	...	trāē	...
Do. ...	ten	...	...	...	dāh	...
Do. ...	twelve	...	...	...	bāhṛā	...
Do. ...	thirteen	...	...	...	tēhṛā	...
Do. ...	fourteen	...	...	...	chôḍā	...

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
V—concluded.					
Numeral	...	tētri	...	...	...
Do.	thirty-three	...	tētri	...	...
Do.	forty	...	...	chālī	...
Do.	forty-two	...	bētālī	...	...
Do.	forty-five	...	...	panjtālī	...
Do.	seventy	...	sattir	sattar	...
VI.					
Adverb	...	dēhā	...	...	...
Do.	to-morrow	...	dēhā	...	...
Do.	hither	...	iddē	...	...
Do.	thither	...	uddē	...	...
Do.	sometimes	...	kadāhā	kadē	...
Do.	here	...	urā	urhā	...
Do.	yonder	...	parā	parhā	...
Do.	above	...	utte	utthā	...

Do.	...	below	...	talē	...	...	talhā	...
Do.	...	when ?	...	kadā	...	...	kaduṇ	...
Do.	...	when	...	jadā	...	...	jaduṇ	...
Do.	...	thus	...	inje	...	inj	hinj	...

vii.

Post-position	nom sing.	of	{	m.	f.	...	...	m.	f.	...
	obl. sing.			dā	dī	...	nā	nī	...	
	nom. pl.			dē	dī	...	nē	nī	...	
	obl. pl.			deā	dīā	...	neā	nīā	...	
Post-position	...	to	...	nū	...	...	hā, āh	...		
Ditto	...	from	...	ō, ū, thū	...	...	thāō	...		
Ditto	...	away from	...	kōlō	...	...	...	...		
Ditto	...	from the direction of.	...	dhirō	...	...	...	...		
Ditto	...	on	...	utte	...	...	...	te.		
Ditto	...	roundabout	...	chaphēr	...	...	...	...		

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
VIII.					
Verb. root	give	dē	dē	...	...
Do. p.p.	given	ditta	ditta	...	...
Do. root	see	vēkh	dēkh	...	...
Do. p.p.	seen	dītthā	dēdhā	...	...
Do. root	sleep	sē	sam	...	...
Do. root	be able	sak	sag	hag	...
Do. root	be lost	vanjī	phitt	...	...
Do. root	milk (a cow)	chō	dōh	...	...
Do. root	become	hō	thī	thī	...
Do. past p.	become	hōeā	thiā	...	vōeā.
Do. root	take	lè	ghinn	ghinn	...
Do. pres. part. termination.	-ing	-dā	...	-nā	...
Ditto	-ing	-ēndā	-āndā, indā	ênā	...

Verb pres. part....	going	... turdā		... turnā	...
Ditto	doing	... karēndā	... karīndā	... karēnā	...
Verb root	move	... chal		... jul	...

IX.

Verbal agent end- ing.	doer	... ālā	... wālā		...
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X.

Verb pres. sing. 1st	I am	... hā		... āh, ēhwā	... ā, āhā.
Ditto	2nd thou art	... hē		... ēh, ēh	... ē, ihē, ēhē.
Ditto	3rd he is	... hē		... eh	... ē, ihē, ehe.
Verb pres. pl., 1st	we are	... hā	... hāē, haī	... āh	... āhā.
Ditto	2nd you are	... hō		... aho	... ō, ehō.
Ditto	3rd they are	... hin	... hinn	... èhin	... in, ehinn, ihin.
Verb past sing. 1st	I was	... āhus	... āhis, āhim	... hēus, ēhus, ôhs	
Ditto	2nd thou wast	... āhē		... hēū, ēhū, āhū, ēhī, ahī.	
Ditto	3rd he was, she was	... āhā, ahī		... hēā, ēhā, āh, ēhi, āhī.	

Table of Dialectical Differences—continued.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
X—concluded.					
Verb past pl. 1st	we were	āhsse	... āsse	hã, êhã, āhã, êhiã, āhiã, ôhse.	...
Ditto 2nd	you were	āhē		hèò, êhō, āhō, êhio, ahio, hāo.	...
Ditto 3rd	they were	āhin, āhiã		hèe, êhe, ahia, êh.	...
XI.					
Neg. auxiliary verb pres. sing, 1st.	I am not	nimhũ, nissũ	... nãh, nãhã	...	...
Ditto 2nd	thou art not	nĩhũ, nũh	... nĩhã, neih	nahẽ, nĩhã, nahũ, nĩhũ.	...
Ditto 3rd	he is not	nissũ, neih	... nahẽ	...	...
Neg. auxiliary verb pres. pl. 1st.	we are not	nissē	... nissē, nãhẽ	...	nahse.
Ditto 2nd ...	you are not	nĩhē	... nihe, nĩhye, nĩhẽ.	...	...
Ditto 3rd ...	they are not	ninne, ninnhe	nahĩ, nĩh	...	...

Neg. auxiliary verb past sing. 1st.	I was not	...	nāhus	...	nāhs	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd ...	thou wast not	...	nāhē	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3rd ...	he was not	...	nāhā, nāhī	...	...	...	...	...
Neg. auxiliary verb past pl. 1st.	we were not	...	nāhssē	...	nāsse	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd ...	you were not	...	nāhē	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3rd ...	they were not	...	nāhin	...	...	...	...	...
Verb aorist termi- nations—								
1st singular ...	I may	...	ā	...	...	...	...	...
2nd "	thou mayest	...	ē	...	...	hē	...	...
3rd "	he may	...	ē	...	...	...	...	...
1st plural ...	we may	...	āh	...	āhā, āhē	...	āhā	ihā.
2nd "	you may	...	ō	...	...	...	hō	...
3rd "	they may	...	ēn	...	...	...	en, in	...
Verb future termi- nations—								
1st plural ...	we shall	...	sāh, sahā	...	sāhē	...	...	...
3rd "	they shall	...	sin	...	...	...	san	...

Table of Dialectical Differences—concluded.

Part of Speech.	Meaning.	General.	Thal.	Salt Range.	Other forms.
XI—concluded.					
Verb polite imperative singular.	please do thou ...	...	...	hě	...
Verb polite imperative plural.	please do you ...	eāhe	...	èh	...

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1. DAYS OF THE WEEK.

êtwār	Sunday.
sowār	Monday.
mangalwār	Tuesday.
buddhwār	Wednesday.
khamis virwār	} Thursday.
jumma	Friday.
chhaṇchhaṇ	Saturday.

NOTE.—For times of the day and night see Gazetteer, page 197.

2. MONTHS.

Month.	Corresponding English month.
chētur	March-April.
visākh	April-May.
jēṭh	May-June.
hār	June-July.
sāwaṇ or sōṇ	July-August.
bhadrē or bhadṛū	August-September.
assē or assū	September-October.
kattē or kattu	October-November.
magghar	November-December.
pōh	December-January.
māh	January-February.
phaggaṇ	February-March.

NOTE.—Each Hindi month begins about the middle of an English month.

3. POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

Noun.		Adjective.
parbat uttar	} north	uttarāhdi belonging to the north.
lammā dakkhaṇ	} south	{ lamōchar } belonging to the { dakkhaṇi } south.
ubbhardā charhdā	} east (rising)	ubhēchar belonging to the east.
lèhndā qilāh	} west (setting)	lèhndōchar belonging to the west.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Daryā	<i>s. m.</i> river.
Nili	<i>s. f.</i> the river Satluj.
Rāvi	<i>s. f.</i> the river Rāvi (below Multān the joint rivers are called the Ghāra).
Chanhā	<i>s. f.</i> the Chenāb.
Jehlam	<i>s. m.</i> the river Jehlam above Khushāb.
Vēhat	<i>s. f.</i> the river Jehlam below Khushāb.
Aṭak	<i>s. f.</i> the river Indus above Kālā Bāgh.
Sinnh T. Sindh	} <i>s. f.</i> the river Indus below Kālā Bāgh.
Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between two river-valleys.
Sāndal Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Chenāb and Rāvi river-valleys.
Kirāṇa Bār	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Jehlam and Chenāb rivers.
Nakka	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the high banks bounding the valleys of the Chenāb and Jehlam.
Dhāh	<i>s. m.</i> high bank of a river, especially the west bank of the river Jehlam.
Arā	<i>s. m.</i> the intermediate tract between the riverain and the Bār.
Vichannh	<i>s. m.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenāb rivers near their junction.

Rāniwāh	<i>s. m.</i> a well-defined old channel of the Jehlam running along the eastern edge of the valley, said to be an old canal, but probably a natural channel.
Kaddhī	<i>s. f.</i> the alluvial valley of a river, especially of the Jehlam.
Kachchhī	<i>s. f.</i> the alluvial valley of the Indus.
Chhachh	<i>s. m.</i> the tract of hard barren ground between the Thal and Mohār.
Thal	<i>s. m.</i> the sandy country between the rivers Jehlam and Indus.
Danda Danda T. } Mohār	<i>s. m.</i> the border land between the Thal and the Mohār.
Sōṇ T. } Sōṇ Tappa	<i>s. f.</i> the valley within the Salt Range east of Sakesar from Uchhālī to Nôshèhrā. <i>s. m.</i> the eastern valleys of the Shāhpur Salt Range tract, about Khabakkhī.
Vanhār	<i>s. f.</i> the tract east of Pakkhuṛ and north of Tappa, including Thoā Mēhram Shāh, Chinjī, Bhadrār and Pail.
Pakkhuṛ	<i>s. m.</i> the tract north and west of Sakesar, including Nammal, Lāwa, Danda, Tamman,
Dhanni Ghēb	the tract about Tallagang the country of the Ghēbas } Dhan Ghēb. about Fateh Jang.
Pōṭhwār	west of Jehlam and north of Chakwāl about Gujar Khān, &c.

5. NATURAL FEATURES.

parbat pahār	} <i>s. m.</i> hill.
paṛī	<i>s. f.</i> rock.
ḡhērī	<i>s. f.</i> knoll, hillock.
chōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> summit, peak.
ḡhibbī	<i>S. s. f.</i> rocky knoll, hillock.
vaṭṭā	<i>S. s. m.</i> stone, boulder.

paṇā	S.	<i>s. m.</i> earth, soil.
dand	S.	<i>s. f.</i> precipice.
dandī	S.	<i>s. f.</i> cliff.
mēhlā		<i>s. m.</i> shallow cave where cattle take refuge.
ghār		<i>s. f.</i> cave.
khangar		<i>s. m.</i> spongy limestone.
kingra		<i>s. m.</i> pillar-like rock.
nāl		<i>s. f.</i> ravine with steep banks.
guphā		<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
khāwā		<i>s. m.</i> salt-mine.
kass	S.	<i>s. m.</i> ravine.
kassī	S.	<i>s. m.</i> small ravine.
khuddhur	S.	<i>s. m.</i> }
khuddhir	S.	<i>s. f.</i> } broken raviny ground.
kharpā		<i>s. m.</i> steep stony place.
kaḍḍhā		<i>s. m.</i> steep hill-side.
gār	S.	<i>s. f.</i> stony ground.
giṛaṇḍa	S.	<i>s. m.</i> stony ground.
kangrēr		<i>s. f.</i> back-bone, sharp ridge.
bōlī		<i>s. f.</i> pebble.
giṭā		<i>s. m.</i> small rough stone.
ḍilh	S.	<i>s. f.</i> boulder, large stone, <i>pl.</i> ḍilhī.
bhaṇḍariā	S.	<i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> raviny ground.
rattriā	S.	<i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> raviny ground among red rocks.
ṭibba		<i>s. m.</i> sand-hill.
paṭri		<i>s. f.</i> }
paṭṭi	T.	<i>s. f.</i> } a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills.
buddh		}
buddhi		<i>s. f.</i> old river channel of the Chenāb.
ḍhiḍhār		<i>s. f.</i> }
riṇ		<i>s. f.</i> <i>pl.</i> riṇā } old river channel of the Jehlam.
phāṭ		<i>s. f.</i> branch of river.
purāṇ		<i>s. f.</i> old branch of river.
doāhṇā		<i>s. m.</i> culturable island.
birēti		<i>s. f.</i> sandy island.
khōhbā		<i>s. m.</i> }
khubbhiṇ		<i>s. f.</i> } quicksand.
qhal		<i>v. n.</i> flow from a slope (of water), decline (of the river).

vôhun	<i>s. m.</i> large torrent, ravine.
vāhṇi	<i>s. f.</i> small torrent, ravine.
vāh	<i>v. n.</i> flow.
har	<i>s. m.</i> rush of water, spate.
ḍabakk	<i>s. m.</i> deep hole.
ḍhann	<i>s. f.</i> deep pool, linn.
chōhā	<i>s. m.</i> spring.
challā	<i>s. m.</i> reservoir of water.
jê	<i>s. f.</i> perennial stream.
sēm	<i>s. f.</i> oozing.
simm	<i>v. n.</i> ooze.
huchchh	<i>s. m.</i> gush.
umāu	<i>a.</i> flowing (water).

6. NATURAL PHENOMENA.

dēhũ	<i>s. m.</i> }	sun.
ḍehẽ	<i>s. m.</i> }	
dēh	<i>s. m.</i> day.	
dhupp	<i>s. f.</i> sunlight.	
chann	<i>s. m.</i> moon.	
chāṇṇi	<i>s. f.</i> moonlight or starlight.	
tārā	<i>s. m.</i> star.	
chānuṇ	<i>s. m.</i> light.	
dēhũ nappēākha-	the sun stands eclipsed.	
lōtā.		
chann nappēā	the moon stands eclipsed.	
khalōtā		
kamānhār	<i>s. m.</i> like a bow, crescent moon.	
gōḍā mārķē char-	commenced to wane (of the moon).	
heā		
chōdvĩ dā chann	<i>s. m.</i> full moon, handsome man.	
assahūr ālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> morning star.	
ṭhullā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> evening star.	
kutab ālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> pole star.	
palag plhrā=man-	<i>s. m.</i> constellation of Great Bear (<i>lit.</i> bed).	
ja		

khitti	<i>s. f.</i> Pleiades.
tranggar	<i>s. m.</i> Orion (<i>lit.</i> fork).
munniã	<i>s. f.</i> two bright stars.
sôhal	<i>s. m.</i> Canopus.
māhõ mähĩã	<i>s. f.</i> the Gemini.
bazār	<i>s. m.</i> the milky way, supposed to be a crack in the sky—or to be the dust left by Muhammad's horse's feet when he went to see God.
asmān	<i>s. m.</i> sky.
zimmī	<i>s. f.</i> earth.
kaṇi	<i>s. f.</i> drop, <i>pl.</i> kaṇĩã, rain, slight rain.
dharabbar	<i>s. m.</i> drizzle.
mīh	<i>s. m.</i> rain, heavy rain.
vattar	<i>s. m.</i> moisture, moist state of land (generally used in plural).
bhugg vattar	<i>s. m.</i> too little moisture.
baddul	<i>s. m.</i> cloud.
vā	<i>s. f.</i> wind.
ghull	<i>v. n.</i> blow (of wind).
gajj	<i>v. n.</i> thunder.
vijjli	<i>s. f.</i> lightning.
kaṛk	<i>v. n.</i> sound, crack, peal (of thunder).
khēo	<i>v. n.</i> flash=lask.
vas	<i>v. n.</i> rain <i>p. p.</i> vuṭṭhā, uṭṭhā.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> ice.
kuhir	<i>s. m.</i> mist.
trēl	<i>s. f.</i> dew.
anhērī	<i>a.</i> dark ; <i>s. f.</i> sandstorm.
piṛ	<i>s. m.</i> halo round the moon.
ubbhar	<i>v. n.</i> rise (of a heavenly body).
ḍhal	<i>v. n.</i> decline (of a heavenly body).
lèh	<i>v. n.</i> set (of a heavenly body) <i>p. p.</i> latthā.
kāng	<i>s. f. pl.</i> kāngān, flood, spate.
jhakkhar	<i>s. m.</i> dust-storm, hurricane.
dhammī	<i>adv.</i> at dawn.
rāt	<i>s. f.</i> night.

dihār	T.	<i>s. f.</i>	} daytime.
dihvār		<i>s. f.</i>	
pôhphuṭṭi		<i>s. f.</i>	dawn.
pachhā		<i>adv.</i>	in the evening.
sir dēhū āeā			noon. (Sun come overhead.)
kakkariā	}	<i>s. f. pl.</i>	twilight, gloaming.
dhadūlkā			
ghavviā			
dhamm		<i>v. n.</i>	dawn.
bhamm		<i>s. m.</i>	earthquake (āeā).

7. SOILS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 149.)

mêra	<i>s. m.</i>	} level light soil.
bhōhar	<i>s. f.</i>	
maḷ	<i>s. f.</i>	clayey silt.
aṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i>	loamy silt.
dar	<i>s. f.</i>	loam.
talla	<i>s. m.</i>	clayey lowlying soil.
kachchhi	<i>s. f.</i>	riverain.
bēlā	}	<i>s. m.</i> land subject to inundation.
kachchā		
silāb		
trēr	}	<i>s. f.</i> crack in soil.
lik		
ḍalik		
neāi	<i>s. f.</i>	manured land; (in Bār) lowlying embanked land.
pawāh	<i>s. f.</i>	land near village.
rētur	<i>s. m.</i>	} sandy soil.
rētri	<i>s. f.</i>	
rappar	<i>s. m.</i>	hard barren clay soil.
kōrū	<i>s. m.</i>	slight covering of good soil over sand.
nali	<i>s. f.</i>	long narrow hollow.
churā	<i>s. m.</i>	small hollow.
vôhul	<i>s. m.</i>	lowlying land.
karhōlā	<i>s. m.</i>	high bank.

rēt	<i>s. f.</i> sand.
kakki rēt	<i>s. f.</i> yellow sand.
raṛi	<i>s. f.</i> hard soil (cracks after rain).
lāghā	T. <i>s. m.</i> a culturable plot of better soil among sand-hills.
paṛi	T. } <i>s. f.</i> a strip of hard soil between two sand-hills (does not crack after rain like <i>raṛi</i> having more sand in it).
paṭṭi	

8. TREES, PLANTS AND GRASSES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 24.)

mallā	<i>s. m.</i> a thorny shrub (<i>zizyphus nummularia</i>).
pattrā	<i>s. m.</i> dry leaves of <i>mallā</i> .
jhār	<i>v. a.</i> sweep, thresh (leaves).
ḍhingār	<i>s. m.</i> twigs when cut, whether thorny or not.
khittā	<i>s. m.</i> thorny twigs of <i>mallā</i> , after leaves have been threshed off.
būr	<i>s. m.</i> flower of such plants as <i>mallā</i> , <i>bājra</i> , wheat, mango.
būr	<i>v. n.</i> flower, blossom, <i>pres. p.</i> <i>burindā</i> .
lill	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> <i>lillū</i>) unripe fruit of <i>mallā</i> .
kunkēr	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of <i>mallā</i> .
kōkan	<i>s. m.</i> dried fruit of <i>mallā</i> or <i>vaṇ</i> .
vaṇ	T. } <i>s. m.</i> } the tree <i>salvadora oleoides</i> .
jāhl	
phēkri	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of <i>vaṇ</i> .
pilh	<i>s. f.</i> ripe fruit of <i>vaṇ</i> (<i>pl.</i> <i>pilhū</i>).
māl	<i>s. m.</i> large <i>vaṇ</i> tree.
vaṇōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> small <i>vaṇ</i> tree.
vaṇōṭi	<i>s. f.</i> very small <i>vaṇ</i> tree.
jallar	<i>s. f.</i> a <i>vaṇ</i> tree made into a platform for watching crops.
jand	<i>s. m.</i> the tree <i>prosopis spicigera</i> .
jandī	<i>s. f.</i> a small <i>jand</i> .
minjar	<i>s. f.</i> flower of <i>jand</i> .

sangar	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of janḍ.
sangri	<i>s. f.</i> unripe fruit of janḍ.
kari	<i>s. m.</i> the tree capparidaphylla.
jhār	<i>s. m.</i> large kari.
jhāri	<i>s. f.</i> small kari or janḍ.
bāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> flower of kari.
ḍelā	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of kari.
karummal	<i>s. f.</i> fresh shoots of kari.
gungēr	<i>s. f.</i> a bush found in the Bār.
kikkar	<i>s. m.</i> } a tree—Acacia Arabica.
kikkari	
rukkh	<i>s. m.</i> tree.
rang	<i>s. m.</i> colour, dye, bark of kikkar tree.
ṭāhli	<i>s. f.</i> a tree—dalbergia sissoo.
phali	<i>s. f.</i> pod.
shirīh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—albizzia lebbek.
phull	<i>s. m.</i> flower.
phal	<i>s. m.</i> fruit.
chhillar	<i>s. m.</i> bark, rind, skin (of any fruit).
kuāh or ukāh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—tamarix articulata.
lei	<i>s. f.</i> a bush—tamarix dioica.
sohānjnā	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—moringa pterygosperma.
bēr	<i>s. f. pl.</i> bēri, a tree—zizyphus jujuba.
bēr	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the bēr or mallā.
birūṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a small bēr tree.
chhachhra	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—butea frondosa.
kēsuphull	<i>s. m.</i> flower of chhachhra.
Chhachhre dī chhamak chhōhur chhuri nāl chhāngdā. The boy trims a twig of chhachhra with a knife,	
chhāng	<i>v. a.</i> trim, prune, lop, pollard.
chhangāl	<i>s. f.</i> lopping.
bōdī	<i>s. f.</i> top of a tree.
lasūrā	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—cordia myxa.
tūt	<i>s. m.</i> mulberry.
khajūr	<i>s. f.</i> date-palm, date-fruit—phoenix sylvestris.
bōhr	<i>s. f.</i> banyan-tree.

pippal	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>figus religiosa</i> .
akk	<i>s. m.</i> a bush— <i>calotropis procra</i> —eaten only by goats when hungry.
akkṛā	<i>s. m.</i> a small bush of akk .
khār	<i>s. f.</i> a plant <i>salsola griffithsii</i> ; the alkali made from the plant, <i>i. e.</i> <i>sajji</i> .
lāṇā	<i>s. m.</i> <i>salsola</i> plant, which is eaten by camels, cows and sheep and is good for fuel.
lāṇi	<i>s. m.</i> a <i>salsola</i> plant.
jawāh	<i>s. m.</i> a plant— <i>alhagi maurorum</i> —camel-thorn.
lēh	<i>s. f.</i> a thistle-like weed.
bhukāt	<i>s. m.</i> an onion-like weed.
harmul	<i>s. m.</i> a common weed— <i>peganum harmala</i> —not eaten even by goats.
bhakkhrā	<i>s. m.</i> a thorny weed— <i>tribulus alatus</i> .
kau	<i>s. m.</i> olive tree— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .
phulāh	<i>s. m.</i> } a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulāhi	
santhā	<i>s. m.</i> a common shrub in the Salt Range.
bahēkar	<i>s. m.</i> a common shrub in the Salt Range— <i>adhatoda vasica</i> .
papar	<i>s. m.</i> the box plant— <i>buxus sempervirens</i> .
kachnār	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>bauhinia racemosa</i> .
būi	<i>s. f.</i> a plant common in the Thal.
hipp or buṭā	a plant common in the Thal.
phōg	a plant found in the Thal, good for fodder and fuel.
dhāman	an excellent grass, but rare except in Rakh Nūrpur.
sèn	a good grass, from the roots of which weavers' brushes (kuchchan) are made.
phitt sèn	Sèn gone to wood.
chhēmbur	a common grass, good when green.
khāvi	a sweet-smelling resinous red-coloured grass.
khabāri	wild fig-tree— <i>figus carica</i> .
anār	pomegranate.
lahūrā	a tree— <i>tecoma undulata</i> .

kummā or	kar-	
tumma		<i>s. m.</i> colocynth.
kakkh		<i>s. m.</i> stalk of grass.
kāhn		<i>s. f.</i> nettle.
tumba		<i>s. m.</i> wild gourd.
val		<i>s. f.</i> creeper.
naṛi		<i>s. f.</i> reed.
khakhṛi		<i>s. f.</i> melon.
pitta	T.	<i>s. m.</i> melon.
chichka	T.	<i>s. m.</i> melon.

9. WILD ANIMALS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 20.)

hureāl	}	<i>s. m.</i> mountain-sheep, oorial.
hureār		
rōh		<i>s. f.</i> nilgae.
kāhlrā	}	<i>s. m.</i> black-buck.
nīlā		
mōṇ		<i>s. f.</i> doe of black-buck.
gōrar	}	<i>s. m.</i> } male ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> chhiṭki).
chhiṭkā		
harn		<i>s. m.</i> ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> harnī).
bak		<i>s. f.</i> fawn.
pāhṛā		<i>s. m.</i> hog-deer (<i>fem.</i> pāhṛī).
dār		<i>s. m.</i> herd of deer.
sēsār		<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.
kōṭkirli		<i>s. f.</i> house-lizard.
gōh		<i>s. f.</i> large lizard (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).
gohira		<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh, which is smaller than female.
sāhnā		<i>s. m.</i> edible earth-lizard.
saḍḍur		<i>s. m.</i> chameleon.
gilāi		<i>s. f.</i> long-tailed thin lizard.
rēgmāhī		<i>s. f.</i> skink.
bhōchīran		<i>s. f.</i> sand-lizard.
binḍōā		<i>s. m.</i> lizard said to be very poisonous.

khaṇṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
bighiār	<i>s. m.</i> wolf.
hēkul	<i>s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> hēkil).
takkhur	<i>s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem.</i> takkhir).
bāhrlā	} <i>s. m.</i> boar.
udhā (Chenab)	
mirhō	
bhōṇ	S. } <i>s. f.</i> sow.
bhūṇḍ	
kind	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> pig.
jhāhā	<i>s. m.</i> hedgehog.
lūbur	<i>s. m.</i> fox. (<i>fem.</i> lūbrī).
giddur	<i>s. m.</i> jackal (<i>fem.</i> giddrī).
phavvi	<i>s. f.</i> jackal in heat.
billā	<i>s. m.</i> cat (<i>fem.</i> billī).
sēh	<i>s. f.</i> porcupine (<i>pl.</i> sēhā or sēhī).
sāhā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> hare (<i>fem.</i> seiirī).
seiyur	
kar̥kumma	<i>s. m.</i> turtle.
ghukkā	<i>s. m.</i> snail.
sippi	<i>s. f.</i> shell.
sallā	<i>s. m.</i> armadillo.
gāhlur	<i>s. m.</i> squirrel.
aṭēruṇ	S. } bat.
chāmchirī	
bijjū	<i>s. m.</i> badger.
nōhndar	<i>s. f.</i> claw.

10. BIRDS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 21.)

pakkhū	} <i>s. m.</i> bird.
pakkhi	
gerṛā	<i>s. m.</i> ring-dove.
ghugghī	<i>s. f.</i> female dove.
kabūtar	<i>s. m.</i> pigeon.

piddi	<i>s. f.</i> robin.
chirā	<i>s. m.</i> }
chiri	<i>s. f.</i> } sparrow.
khêra	<i>s. m.</i> large duck.
murgāi	<i>s. f.</i> small wild duck.
maggh	<i>s. m.</i> wild goose.
battak	<i>s. m.</i> tame goose.
baḍhing	<i>s. m.</i> adjutant-bird.
kunj	<i>s. f.</i> demoiselle-crane (<i>pl.</i> kũnjā).
chāhā	<i>s. m.</i> snipe.
baṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> baṭēri) quail.
bagg	<i>s. m.</i> flamingo.
baglā	<i>s. m.</i> paddy-bird.
matāh	<i>s. m.</i> a long-tailed bird.
ṭokā	<i>s. m.</i> wood-pecker.
killi dhirkhān	<i>s. m.</i> hoopoe.
chūha mār	<i>s. m.</i> rat-catching hawk.
chandūr	<i>s. f.</i> lark.
girj	<i>s. f.</i> vulture (<i>pl.</i> girjā).
ṭākh	S. <i>s. f.</i> vulture (<i>pl.</i> ṭākhī).
tōtā	<i>s. m.</i> parrot (<i>harām</i> because it eats from its claws).
hill	<i>s. f.</i> kite (<i>pl.</i> hillī).
jhāṭil hill	<i>s. f.</i> snatching-kite of a dark colour.
jhāṭ	} <i>s. f.</i> snatch (<i>mār</i>).
jhūṭṭi	
ghuggū	<i>s. m.</i> large owl—its hoot is considered ill-omened.
chirbil	<i>s. f.</i> a small owl considered ill-omened.
kāl karichchhi	<i>s. f.</i> king-crow.
mamōllā	<i>s. m.</i> wagtail.
kōnk	<i>s. m.</i> hill partridge (<i>chakōr</i>), <i>fem.</i> kakk.
tittur	<i>s. m.</i> partridge (<i>fem.</i> tittiri).
kanjul	<i>s. m.</i> partridge (<i>fem.</i> kanjli).
kā	<i>s. m.</i> crow (<i>pl. obl.</i> kāwā), <i>fem.</i> kāwaṇī.
bāz	<i>s. m.</i> falcon.
kaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> large falcon (worth about Rs. 40).
jurrā	<i>s. m.</i> small falcon (worth about Rs. 25).

bāshā	<i>s. m.</i> hawk (worth about Rs. 3.)
gurên	} <i>s. f.</i> small bustard (<i>pl.</i> tilurā.)
tilūr	
kharmōr	S. <i>s. f.</i> small bustard.
tōg	T. <i>s. m.</i> large bustard.
bhaṭṭar	<i>s. m.</i> sand-grouse.
sangli	<i>s. f.</i> flock of bustard.
sisi	<i>s. f.</i> small hill-partridge.
tiliar	<i>s. m.</i> rosy pastor.
marhillā	} <i>s. m.</i> } a bird from which Hindūs take omens.
māhlāli	
chā	} <i>s. m.</i> blue jay from which Hindūs take omens.
gar bhagwān	
dār	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds.
jhār	
chunjh	<i>s. f.</i> beak (<i>pl.</i> chunjhā).
khabbh	<i>s. m.</i> feather.
khabbhlēt	<i>s. f.</i> wing.
chambā	<i>s. m.</i> bird's foot.
nōhdar	<i>s. f.</i> claw, talon.
uḍḍ	<i>v. n.</i> fly.
uḍā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to fly.
uḍārī	<i>s. f.</i> flight.

II. INSECTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 22.)

sivvi	<i>s. f.</i> white ant.
makōrā	<i>s. m.</i> large black ant.
kīri	<i>s. f.</i> small black ant.
kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail, worm, maggot.
chiṭṭā kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> maggot.
rattak	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> rattakā) red velvet beetle which appears in the rains, used in medicine to promote virility.
kakkhā laddi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass.
jāla	<i>s. m.</i> web.

dāwur	<i>s. m.</i> spider.
makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> fly, bee.
mākhi	<i>s. f.</i> honey.
khakkhir	<i>s. f.</i> bees' or wasps' nest.
pakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> } honey-comb.
chhalli	
sitthā	<i>s. m.</i> bees-wax, which is put on the hair to make it stick and used as ointment for wounds.
ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> wasp.
kābuli ḍihmū	<i>s. m.</i> hornet.
lar	<i>v. n.</i> sting, bite ; <i>usnū lareā</i> , it stung him.
ḍangg	<i>s. m.</i> sting.
biṭhūhā	<i>s. m.</i> small scorpion.
vichchhū	<i>s. m.</i> (not a scorpion) a dark insect which bites but rarely.
kutti	<i>s. f.</i> a hairy caterpillar (the peasants do not know that caterpillars become moths).
burr	<i>s. f.</i> hair of cloth or caterpillar.
shīh makkhi	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that pounces on flies and kills them and soon drives them all away.
gharullā	<i>s. m.</i> flying white ant.
bhamiri	<i>s. f.</i> butterfly.
bhabbuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> moth.
bindā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
chik	<i>v. n.</i> chirrup.
machchhur	<i>s. m.</i> mosquito.
pihū	<i>s. m.</i> flea.
tambiāli	<i>s. f.</i> sand-fly.
ṭokā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
triḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> an acridid.
ghuṇ	<i>s. m.</i> weevil.
ghāh dā ghōrā	<i>s. m.</i> grass-like insect.
makkur	<i>s. m.</i> locust found on <i>akk</i> plant.
makri	<i>s. f.</i> locust.
ḍār	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of birds or flight of locusts.
ḍal	
pūng	<i>s. m.</i> crowd of young locusts crawling.
nār wā	<i>s. m.</i> guinea-worm.

12. SNAKES AND SNAKE-CHARMERS.

phissi	}	A poisonous snake— <i>echis carinata</i> .
khaprā		
sangchūhr	}	A poisonous snake—the Karait.
chittar		
rēh	}	spot.
ḍabb		
phaniar		cobra.
kakkar		a kind of snake.
azhdaha	}	a long thick rock-snake, not poisonous.
bakrin		
sapāhdā	}	<i>s. m.</i> snake-charmer.
sapēlā		
ḍangg.		bite of snake.
phakki		<i>s. f.</i> powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison.
sapp dā maṅkā		<i>s. m.</i> cure for snake-bite like dark amber, sucks the poison from the bite.
viss		<i>s. m.</i> poison.
kalām	}	<i>s. m.</i> charm repeated over snake.
huddā		
mantar		
bīn		<i>s. f.</i> pipe used by snake-charmers.

13. DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

ṭaṭṭū	<i>s. m.</i> male pony.
ṭēr	<i>s. f.</i> female pony.
ṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> pony (<i>fem.</i> ṭēri).
kuttā	<i>s. m.</i> dog (<i>fem.</i> kutti).
katūrā	<i>s. m.</i> puppy (<i>fem.</i> katūri).
kutir	<i>s. f.</i> a pack of dogs.
billā	<i>s. m.</i> cat (<i>fem.</i> billi).
billungra	<i>s. m.</i> kitten.
kukkur	<i>s. m.</i> cock.
kukkir	<i>s. f.</i> hen.
chūchā	<i>s. m.</i> chicken (<i>fem.</i> chūchi).
chhattrā	<i>s. m.</i> ram.

bhēḍ	<i>s. f.</i> ewe.
lēlā	<i>s. m.</i> lamb (<i>fem.</i> lēli).
chhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> he-goat.
bakri	<i>s. f.</i> she-goat.
paṭṭh	<i>s. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> kid.
paṭhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> kid (<i>fem.</i> paṭhōri).
gaddō	<i>s. m.</i> donkey (<i>fem.</i> gaddē).
khōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey (<i>fem.</i> khōṭi).
bōṭṇā	<i>S. s. m.</i> young donkey.
khatūmbrā	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey.
kachchur	<i>s. m.</i> mule (<i>fem.</i> kachchir).
unn	<i>s. f.</i> wool of sheep.
jatt	<i>s. f.</i> hair of goat.
milass	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel.
lū	<i>s. f.</i> hair of horse, cow, buffalo, dog, &c.
vāl	<i>s. m.</i> hair of human being.
gallā	<i>s. m.</i> herd of male camels or horses.
eiyaṛ	} <i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep or goats.
ajjaṛ	
chhālā	<i>s. m.</i> small flock of goats.
gāvi	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cows.
ṭhālā	<i>s. m.</i> small herd of cows.
vagg	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of cows or she-camels.
balēḍ	} <i>s. m.</i> a herd of bullocks.
balēḍā	
mangū	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of buffaloes.
chhēṛa	<i>s. m.</i> herdsman.
dhaṇāi	<i>s. m.</i> cowherd.
eiyaḷ	} <i>s. m.</i> shepherd or goat-herd.
ājaṛi	
jatt	<i>s. m.</i> camel-herd.
gāvā	<i>adj.</i> connected with cows.
bhēḍā	<i>adj.</i> connected with sheep.
mājhā	<i>adj.</i> connected with buffaloes.
bākṛā	<i>adj.</i> connected with goats.
chhiṛ	<i>v. n.</i> go to graze.
chhēṛ	<i>v. a.</i> take to pasture.
dhuk	<i>v. n.</i> arrive, come home (of cattle).

chôkhar	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
ḍanggar	<i>s. m.</i> cows and bullocks generally.
mēhrū	<i>s. m.</i> buffaloes generally.
pahārū	<i>s. m.</i> sheep and goats generally.
mallā pahāru	<i>s. m.</i> sheep generally.
mallā gosht	<i>s. m.</i> mutton.
chamṛa	} <i>s. m.</i> skin of cow, buffalo, or camel.
chamm	
mēshā	<i>s. m.</i> sheep-skin.
khalṛi	} <i>s. f.</i> } goat-skin.
khal	
adhvāra	<i>s. m.</i> half a skin of sheep or goat.
adhōṛi	<i>s. f.</i> half a skin of cow, buffalo or camel.
lidd	<i>s. f.</i> dung of horse.
jādā	<i>s. f.</i> mane of horse.
vēg	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a mare).

14. CATTLE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 175.)

vachchha	<i>s. m.</i> calf when sucking mother, up to about a year old.
vēhrkā	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from one year to three years old.
vāhrkā	
vēhar	} <i>s. m.</i> { a young bull from three years to six years old.
vōhur	
dānd	T. } <i>s. m.</i> bullock fit for the plough.
ḍānd	
ḍhaggā	<i>s. m.</i> a poor small or weak bullock
dundā	<i>adj.</i> having two teeth (of cattle) which come at about two and-a-half years.
chaugā	<i>adj.</i> having four teeth, four years old (of cattle).
chhiggā	<i>adj.</i> having six teeth, five years old (of cattle).
puggā	} <i>adj.</i> { having all eight teeth, five and-a-half or six years old (of cattle).
dandi	
kōrā	charhea
hōea.	
	just six years old (with teeth still fresh) (of cattle).

kappē khalōtā.	dandē	with worn teeth, over seven years old (of cattle).
buḍhra		<i>adj.</i> old, after eight or ten years old (of cattle).
chhēr		<i>s. f.</i> interval (<i>pl.</i> chhērā).
vachchhi		<i>s. f.</i> calf while suckling its mother up to about a year old.
vāhrkī vēhrkī vēhiṛ	}	<i>s. f.</i> { a heifer from one year to two and-a-half years old. <i>s. f.</i> a heifer from two and-a-half years to five years old.
gā		<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> gāī) cow after five years.
gāvi		<i>s. f.</i> a collection of many cows.
gāvi chhiṛ geiī		the cows have gone to graze.
gāvi ḍhuk geiī		the cows have come home.
gāwā		<i>adj.</i> connected with cows.
dhaṇāp		<i>s. f.</i> heifer about three years old fit to bear young for the first time.
pēhliṇ		<i>a. f.</i> after its first calf (of cattle).
sū		<i>v. n.</i> be delivered of a calf.
gā sūi		the cow has been delivered of a calf.
jamm		<i>v. a.</i> bear young <i>pp.</i> jāeā.
sūā		<i>s. m.</i> bearing a calf.
gā kitwē sūe eh?		in which calf-bearing is the cow?
dūjiṇ dūiṇ	T. }	<i>a. f.</i> after its second calf (of a cow).
triṇjiṇ triṇjiṇ triṇ		<i>a. f.</i> having its third calf (of a cow).
hēnū		<i>adj.</i> (cow or bullock) too young to be of use.
pachchhar kurāg		<i>a. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
kanj pharaṛ pharaṛi	}	<i>adj.</i> barren.
gabbhaṇ		<i>a. f.</i> in calf, pregnant (only for animals).
ṭhāhr		<i>v. n.</i> hold to the bull.
sāhn		<i>s. m.</i> bull, entire animal.
dhaṇi		<i>v. n.</i> be put to the bull.
dhaṇā		<i>v. a.</i> put to the bull.

vāhr	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a cow).
vak	<i>v. n.</i> be about to calve.
sajji sūi	<i>adj.</i> recently calved.
khōl	<i>v. a.</i> suck (said of a calf).
chuggh	} <i>v. a.</i> suck milk (said of a human being).
dhārā lè	
dhār	<i>s. f.</i> stream of milk.
liāri	<i>a. f.</i> giving milk soon after calving.
khāgiṛ	} <i>a. f.</i> about to stop giving milk.
khāgaṛ	
vēhik	} <i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.
vēhōk	
saddh	<i>a. f.</i> barren buffalo used in well.
phandar	<i>a. f.</i> cow past bearing.
hatthal	<i>a. f.</i> a cow whose calf has died and which gives trouble in milking.
trōkar	<i>a. f.</i> a cow or buffalo in full milk.
purdhēn	} <i>a. f.</i> a cow in calf again soon after calving.
bhadren	
dhaggi	<i>s. f.</i> a poor cow.
sēhli	<i>s. f.</i> rope for tying calf to cow when milking.
nyān	<i>v. a.</i> tie calf to cow's leg for milking.
duddh	<i>s. m.</i> milk.
lassi	<i>s. f.</i> butter-milk.
dahī	<i>s. f.</i> curds.
jāg	<i>s. f.</i> sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of cows or buffaloes.
khaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> sour milk used to curdle fresh milk of camels.
jamm	} <i>v. n.</i> curdle (of milk).
janm	
khaṭṭ	} <i>v. a.</i> churn.
riṛk	
madhāṇi	<i>s. f.</i> churning-stick.
jhaggā	} <i>s. m.</i> small churning-stick.
khōkna	
nētrā	<i>s. m.</i> leather thong of churn.
nēhī	<i>s. f.</i> frame of churn.
juṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn.
chākhṛi	<i>s. f.</i> lid of churn.

kārḥ	<i>v. a.</i> heat (milk).
phitt	<i>v. n.</i> become quite sour or bad (of milk).
viṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be poured out, spilt.
viṭ	<i>v. a.</i> spill, pour.
chō	<i>v. a.</i> milk.
ḍubh	<i>v. n.</i> be milked <i>pp.</i> ḍuddhi.
pinak	<i>v. a.</i> milk with difficulty.
makkhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> butter.
gheō	<i>s. m.</i> clarified butter.
chhā	<i>s. f.</i> sediment of melted butter.
āṇḍar	<i>a.</i> entire (of animals).
khasi	<i>a.</i> castrated.
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen.
panjālī	<i>s. f.</i> ox-yoke.
ugāli	<i>s. f.</i> chewing the cud.
gōhā	<i>s. m.</i> cow or buffalo's dung (used for fuel).
lōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> } <i>s. m.</i> } <i>s. f.</i> } milking-vessel.
dōlā	
kōri	
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> vessel for heating milk.
dudhāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> place for heating milk.
aghāl	<i>v. a.</i> boil milk with water.
thivi	<i>s. f.</i> cream.
jamāunā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel in which milk is curdled.
būrā	<i>s. m.</i> half-churned milk.
puṇ	<i>v. a.</i> strain.
pōṇā	<i>s. m.</i> straining cloth.
chaṭūrā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel for straining.
chhiḍki	<i>s. f.</i> dregs of lassi.
saḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> male buffalo.
kaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo calf to one year old (<i>fem.</i> kaṭṭī).
jhōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> buffalo up to two and-a-half years (<i>fem.</i> jhōṭī).
garhāp	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo heifer ready to bear young.
majjh	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo cow (<i>pl.</i> majjhī).
garhā	<i>a.</i> to bring buffalo cow to bull.
sing	<i>s. m.</i> horn.

tirhān	<i>s. m. or f.</i> camel up to three years.
lihāk	<i>s. m.</i> male camel from one to four years old (<i>fem. purāph</i>).
chhatr	<i>s. m. or f.</i> four year old camel.
doakk	<i>a.</i> having two teeth, four year old (of camel).
chaugā	<i>a.</i> having four teeth, five year old (of camel).
chhiggā	<i>a.</i> having six teeth, six year old (of camel).
uṭṭh navē nēsh hōeā.	the camel is full grown (after 8 years).
rāshkī	<i>s. f.</i> large tooth of male camel.
armōsh	<i>s. m.</i> an old male camel after 13 years.
khāmbā	<i>s. m.</i> useless old male camel after 15 years.
jharōt	<i>s. f.</i> useless old female camel.
kohānd	<i>s. m.</i> hump of camel.
milass	<i>s. f.</i> camel hair.
lunjan	<i>s. m.</i> hair of camel's tail.
gulgā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel's hump.
jādā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of sweating-place on camel.
jig	<i>s. m.</i> throat of camel.
mast	<i>a.</i> in rut.
buṛhk	<i>v. n.</i> bubble (of camel).
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> bladder-like protuberance from camels mouth when bubbling.
bēh	<i>v. n.</i> cover (of camel).
vattar	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a camel).
lēḍnā	<i>s. m.</i> dung of camel.
tallī	<i>s. f.</i> sole of camel's foot.
kōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> wart on chest of camel.
lāṭī	<i>s. f.</i> stick in nose of camel.
sar mahār	<i>s. f.</i> string in nose of camel.
mahār	<i>s. f.</i> long leading-rope of camel.
palān	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.
pākhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> saddle for two men.
jōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.
dāndar	<i>s. m.</i> catch of arched pieces in saddle.
kukkrā	<i>s. m.</i> pin of jōṛā.
bajj	<i>s. f.</i> side piece of saddle (<i>pl. bajjā</i>).
thāṛī	<i>s. f.</i> side of arch of saddle.

katab	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.
kashk	<i>s. m.</i> rope of arch of saddle.
parding	<i>s. m.</i> crupper.
tangg	<i>s. m.</i> girth.
chhikkaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> end of girth.
garmand	<i>s. m.</i> neck-rope to keep saddle forward.
kūṭi	<i>s. f.</i> back-piece of saddle.
mohaḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> pad.
bōrī	<i>s. f.</i> bag made of camel's and goat's hair.
trappar	<i>s. m.</i> cloth made of camel's and goat's hair.

16. CALLS TO ANIMALS.

Call.	To what animal used.	Meaning.
tāhh tāhh	bullocks	turn to right.
āhh āhh	bullocks	turn to left.
chhīh chhīh	bullocks	drink.
sāh sāh	bullocks	sit down.
hushsh	camels	sit down.
hunh hunh	camels	get up <i>or</i> go on.
pura pura	camels	drink.
turo turo	horses goats or sheep	come.

A click with the tongue (as in England) (*giṭkār* or *dijkar*) is used to make animals go on faster, and a chirrup with the lip (*buchkar*) is used to stop or soothe an animal or child.

17. CRIES OF ANIMALS.

hiṇak	neigh of horse.
hīng	bray of donkey or mule.
bāk	bleat of sheep or goat.
ḍhikh	bellow of cow.
garhk	bellow of bullock.
bōk	cry of he-goat or ram.
miṇak	gentle bleat of she-goat.
buṛhk	bubble of male camel.

ring		cry of she-camel.
rar		groan of camel.
bhōk		bark of dog.
mēōk		mew of cat.
kā kā kar		croak of raven.
chī chī kar		chirp of sparrow.
bāng dē		crow of cock.
kark	}	cluck of hen.
kur kur		
kē kē kar		quack of duck.
hūng		yell of jackal.
anūṇi		long-drawn howl of dog or jackal.
gaj		roar of tiger.

18. CATTLE-STEALING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 206.)

khar	<i>v. a.</i> carry off, steal <i>p. p.</i> khareā <i>p. p. pass</i> kharigeā.
chhap	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.
chhapā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.
luk	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.
lukā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.
ôhjar	<i>a.</i> where there is no road.
pāhā	<i>s. m.</i> path from fields.
pawāhā	<i>s. m.</i> near village.
viṛōj	} <i>a.</i> on the wrong track.
viṇhōch	
viṛōj pè geā	they have gone on the wrong track.
khōji	<i>s. m.</i> tracker.
khujippun	<i>s. m.</i> reward of tracker.
khurā	<i>s. m.</i> track.
khurā kaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> to follow up tracks.
khurchhī	<i>s. f.</i> place with many tracks of cattle.
ghuss	<i>v. n.</i> err.
khul	<i>s. f.</i> cloven hoofs (<i>pl.</i> khulṇ).

sumb	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or donkey.	
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot of camel, man, &c.	
pôchā	<i>s. m.</i> paw of dog, cat, talons of kite, &c.	
khussā	<i>s. m.</i> leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indistinct.	
tanhāl	<i>s. m.</i> iron shoe for horse or cattle.	
charhā	<i>v. a.</i> put on.	
chōr	<i>s. m.</i> thief.	
sāī	<i>s. m.</i> master, owner, lord.	
pichhurā	<i>s. m.</i> backward track.	
trēḍh	<i>s. f.</i> (dēuṇī) making a round to look for tracks.	
mall	<i>v. n.</i> fail.	
āhr	} dē	<i>v. a.</i> } give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal.
ōhr		
khurā lè gēā	He followed up tracks.	
khurā lōk gēā	the tracks led to the village.	
rēḥḍ	<i>s. f.</i> enmity, vendetta.	
vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> revenge, vendetta.	
sagwā	<i>a.</i> identical.	
vig	<i>s. m.</i> exchange.	
vigwā	<i>a.</i> exchanged, given instead of stolen animal.	
rassā	<i>s. m.</i> rope.	
rasseōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> accomplice in handing on stolen cattle.	
sāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stolen animal.	
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> enclosure in jungle, with hedges round it.	
ōhlā	<i>s. m.</i> shelter.	
ōhr	<i>s. m.</i> place where stolen cattle are hidden.	
markhitt	<i>s. m.</i> informer.	
markhāi	<i>s. f.</i> reward to informer.	
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> gathering of friends to exert influence.	
shakkī	<i>a.</i> suspicious, doubtful.	
lēṭū	<i>s. m.</i> recogniser or owner of stolen cattle.	
liṭ	<i>v. a.</i> recognise.	
kālā	<i>s. m.</i> thief (slang).	
khallṛī	<i>s. f.</i> goat or sheep-skin used as bag.	
gavēr	<i>s. f.</i> clue.	
gangōṛ	<i>s. f.</i> consultation.	

sannh	<i>s. f.</i> (mār) hole in wall for burglary.
pār	<i>s. m.</i> (kar) hole in hedge for theft.
jēlkhāna	<i>s. m.</i> jail.
chaṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> fine.
vaḍḍhi	<i>s. f.</i> bribe.
masitaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> a man not fit to thief, only fit to stay in the mosque.

19. COLOURS.

kālā		black.
chittā	}	white.
baggā		
rattā		red.
nila		blue, dark grey (of cattle).
pilā		yellow, light red (of cattle).
sāwā		green, grey (of horses or cattle).
bhūrā		brown, red and white (of cattle).
bhūslā		brown.
lākhā		black (of cattle).
gōrā		fair (of men), red (of cattle).
garṛā		roan (of horses).
kullā		dun (of horses).
kakkā		fair (of man's hair), chestnut (of horse), yellow (of sand).
samand		light dun (of horses).
kumêt		bay (of horses).
tēliā kumêt		dark bay (of horses).
mushki		black (of horses) <i>fem.</i> mushkin.
ḍabbā		spotted with large spots (of cattle), piebald.
gadrā		flea-bitten (of cattle).
kêlā		pale red (of buffaloes).
dhôlā		whitish (of cattle).
kaṭbarrā		grey (of a man's beard).
kôrā		chestnut-coloured (of a man's eyes).
barṛa		white-eyed (of a horse).
māṅkā		having white line in eyes (horses or cattle).

20. PARTS OF BODY.

sāh	<i>s. m.</i> breath (kaḍḍh).
usās	<i>s. m.</i> sigh (bhar).
hūngā	<i>v. n.</i> groan.
hūng	<i>s. f.</i> groan.
hass	<i>v. n.</i> smile.
khiḍkāṛā	<i>s. m.</i> loud laughter (mār).
phippur	<i>s. m.</i> lung.
pasli	<i>s. f.</i> rib.
sinā	<i>s. m.</i> chest.
maggar	<i>s. m.</i> upper part of back.
kaṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> back.
nikkī trikkal	<i>s. f.</i> small of back.
ḍhiḍḍh	<i>s. m.</i> belly.
kalêjā	<i>s. m.</i> liver.
hōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> } heart.
hā	
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> large bone (of cattle).
haḍḍi	<i>s. f.</i> bone.
dhrangā	<i>s. m.</i> partly consumed carcass (of cattle).
pinjar	<i>s. m.</i> skeleton of body (of an animal).
khabbh	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder-blade.
kachchh	<i>s. f.</i> armpit (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā).
kangrēr	<i>s. f.</i> backbone.
bundri	<i>s. f.</i> buttock.
ḍhūi	<i>s. f.</i> anus.
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> knee.
lakk	<i>s. m.</i> loin.
majjh	<i>s. m.</i> waist.
pinni	<i>s. f.</i> calf of leg.
sukrang	<i>s. f.</i> shin-bone.
giṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> ankle.
khuri	<i>s. f.</i> heel.
pabb	<i>s. m.</i> ball of foot.
shanār	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
talli	<i>s. f.</i> sole of foot.

angli	<i>s. f.</i> toe.
nôh	<i>s. m.</i> nail.
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> joint.
thurak	<i>v. n.</i> } go out of joint.
ṭall	<i>v. n.</i> }
mō	<i>s. f.</i> ankle joint.
jussā	<i>s. m.</i> body.
murdā	<i>s. m.</i> dead body.
meiyat	<i>s. m.</i> corpse.
vāl	<i>s. m.</i> hair.
chūṇe	<i>s. m. pl.</i> the hair of the head as worn by men.
chuṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> hair as worn by women.
bōdi	<i>s. f.</i> hair as worn by children and Hindūs.
ling	<i>s. m.</i> leg.
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot.
sir	<i>s. m.</i> head.
kōpri	<i>s. f.</i> skull, crown of head.
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> top of head, roof of palate.
matthā	<i>s. m.</i> forehead.
bharbiṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> eyebrow.
akkh	<i>s. f.</i> eye (<i>pl.</i> akkhī).
pipplī	<i>s. f. pl.</i> eyelashes.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> eyelid.
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> eyeball.
ḍelā	<i>s. m.</i> diseased eyeball.
kāki	<i>s. f.</i> pupil of the eye.
annhā	<i>a.</i> blind.
kāṇā	<i>adj.</i> one-eyed.
sujākhā	<i>a.</i> seeing all right.
bhèngā	<i>a.</i> looking side ways.
barṛā	<i>a.</i> squint-eyed.
kôṛā	<i>a.</i> with chestnut-coloured eyes.
nazar	<i>s. f.</i> eye-sight, look, offering to a superior.
mandā	<i>adj.</i> bad.
usdī akkhī man- diāṇ	his eyes have gone bad.
usdī akkhī āiā	his eyes have gone bad.

us āpṇiā akkhī	he has had his eyes cured.
baṇwāiā	
chiṭṭā pè gēa-ās	his eyeball has become white.
dhudd	<i>s. f.</i> mistiness of eyesight.
nakk	<i>s. m.</i> nose.
nās	<i>s. f.</i> nostril (<i>pl.</i> nāsā).
naswār	<i>s. f.</i> snuff.
naswār chhikk	<i>v. a.</i> take snuff.
mūh	<i>s. m.</i> mouth, face.
hōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> lip.
khāḍi	<i>s. f.</i> chin.
gallh	<i>s. f.</i> cheek (<i>pl.</i> gallhā).
paṭṭpurri	<i>s. f.</i> temple (of head).
kachūnī	<i>s. f.</i> hair of temple.
dāhri	<i>s. f.</i> beard, T. man.
muchchhā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> moustaches.
shôhpar	<i>s. m.</i> large moustaches.
kann	<i>s. m.</i> ear.
kanūṇi	<i>s. f.</i> the hole of the ear.
vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> lobe of ear.
dand	<i>s. m.</i> tooth.
haṇṇeō	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> thigh, silk.
ghuṇādhā	<i>s. m.</i> decay of teeth (supposed to be caused by a worm).
bīr	} <i>s. f.</i> line of teeth.
battri	
khakhārī	<i>s. f.</i> jaw.
marhāl	<i>s. f.</i> gum.
jibbh	} <i>s. f.</i> tongue (<i>pl.</i> jibbhā).
zabān	
gaḷ	<i>s. m.</i> neck.
dhôn	<i>s. f.</i> nape of neck.
ghandī	<i>s. f.</i> Adam's apple.
hassī	<i>s. f.</i> collar-bone.
mōhḍā	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> arm (<i>pl.</i> bāhā).
sajjā	<i>adj.</i> right.

khabbā	<i>a.</i> left.
ārak	<i>s. f.</i> elbow.
ḍôhḷa	<i>s. m.</i> upper arm.
viṇi	<i>s. f.</i> fore arm.
guṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> wrist.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> hand.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> back of hand or top of foot.
talli	<i>s. f.</i> palm of hand or sole of foot.
angli	<i>s. f.</i> finger or toe.
angūṭh	<i>s. m.</i> thumb or big toe.
chīchi	<i>s. f.</i> little finger or little toe.
dhappā	<i>s. m.</i> blow with both hands open.
chamāṭa	<i>s. m.</i> slap with open hand.
dhakkā	<i>s. m.</i> push.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> fist (<i>pl.</i> muṭṭhī).
ghuṭ	<i>v. a.</i> close the fist.
mukki	<i>s. f.</i> blow with fist.
mukkiā mār	<i>v. a.</i> pound with fist as in massage.
muṭṭhiā bhar	<i>v. a.</i> squeeze with hands.
ṭaṭṭari	<i>s. f.</i> bald head.
ganjā	<i>a.</i> bald.
rōḍā	<i>a.</i> with head entirely shaved.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> horn.
būth	<i>s. m.</i> face (of a quadruped).
galmā	<i>s. m.</i> dewlap (of cattle).
kōli	<i>s. f.</i> breast (of quadruped).
ghamaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> hump (of cattle).
kuhāṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> hump (of camel).
madau	<i>s. m.</i> withers of horse.
puṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> hind quarter (of a quadruped).
pūchhal	<i>s. m.</i> tail.
dhugg	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> dhuggā) bone of quarter (of horse).
sum	<i>s. m.</i> hoof of horse or (<i>S.</i>) of cattle.
bāhū	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
phari	<i>s. f.</i> shoulder (of cattle).
dājā	<i>s. f.</i> mane of horse.
bōdī	<i>s. f.</i> forelock of horse.

marvadhnā	<i>s. m.</i>	} pastern-joint.
gāmchi	<i>s. f.</i>	
nali	<i>s. f.</i>	cannon-bone of horse.
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i>	knee of horse.
ḍôhli	<i>s. f.</i>	upper part of leg of quadruped.
khuchchar	<i>s. m.</i>	hock of quadruped.
par	<i>s. m.</i>	wart on horse's leg.
than	<i>s. m.</i>	teat.
khiri	<i>s. f.</i>	udder.

21. DISEASES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 14.)

hanjirā	<i>s. f. pl.</i>	swelling of glands.
nichh	<i>s. f.</i>	sneeze.
khagh	<i>s. f.</i>	cough.
kass	<i>s. f.</i>	fever
kulanj	<i>s. f.</i>	colic.
adhrang	<i>s. m.</i>	paralysis.
lakwā	<i>s. f.</i>	facial paralysis.
zātal	<i>s. m.</i>	pneumonia.
bhuss	<i>s. m.</i>	jaundice.
mān	<i>s. m.</i>	dropsy.
ṭhaḍḍiā	}	<i>s. f. pl.</i> small-pox (euphony for <i>tattiā</i> , hot).
piṛiā		
aṛā	<i>s. m.</i>	constipation.
subrā	<i>s. m.</i>	measles.
nār wā	<i>s. m.</i>	guinea-worm, supposed to be due to drinking water in which snake's eggs have been dissolved.
dhrapphar	<i>s. m.</i>	nettle-rash, cured by killing a small owl. (chirbal).
hēzā	<i>s. m.</i>	} cholera (supposed to be due to an evil wind).
ḍāki	<i>s. f.</i>	
bāwā	<i>s. m.</i>	
ṭhaḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i>	cold—ṭhaḍḍ lag geii.

22. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 178.)

vill	<i>s. m.</i> disease of cattle from eating certain grasses.
haddi kadḍh	<i>v. a.</i> show a splint (of horse).
hadd	<i>s. m.</i> spavin (of horses).
mūtrā	<i>s. m.</i> bog-spavin (of horses).
chakôl	<i>s. m.</i> disease of pastern (of horse).
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> swelling of palate (of horse).
kanār	<i>s. m.</i> cold (of quadruped).
sūl	<i>s. m.</i> colic (of horse).
khūb	S. <i>s. m.</i> } strangles. D. <i>s. f.</i> }
hubbiā	
lāgā	<i>s. m.</i> rubbing by saddle.
chānni	<i>s. f.</i> staggers—a horse is said to die at once of chānni , if a light is shown behind it when it has been rubbed by the saddle.
zèhr bād	<i>s. m.</i> lymphangitis.
simak	} <i>s. m.</i> anthrax.
sard garm	
garī	<i>s. f.</i> disease causing sudden death of cattle.
mūhkhur	} <i>s. m.</i> foot-and-mouth disease.
mālab	
ṭhaḍḍiā	<i>s. f.</i> small-pox—cow-pox (of cattle and sheep).

23. HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 66.)

ghar	<i>s. m.</i> house, home, household.
kōṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> house, room, especially a flat-roofed hut or room.
kōṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> } a large bungalow built in English style. <i>s. m.</i> }
banglā	
kōṭhri	<i>s. f.</i> small room entered off another room.
banglā	<i>s. m.</i> upper chamber when well-made of burnt brick.

māri	<i>s. f.</i> a storied house of burned bricks; ancient tomb of chiselled stones common in the Salt Range, probably Buddhist.
dārā	<i>s. m.</i> guest-house, village club.
pōri	<i>s. f.</i> step of a stair, <i>pl.</i> stairs.
par sāng	<i>s. m.</i> ladder.
bāhī	<i>s. f.</i> side piece of a ladder or frame.
ḍanḍā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> step of ladder, stick.
ḍanna	
kaddh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> kaddhā) wall.
tall	<i>s. m.</i> floor.
chhatt	<i>s. m.</i> roof.
ussar	<i>v. n.</i> be built.
usār	<i>v. a.</i> build.
ghatt	<i>v. a.</i> build, put on (a roof), throw, spread out, drop, pour.
vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> clod. S. stone.
sillh	S. <i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sillhā) brick.
sill	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sillā) shaped stone.
iṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> iṭṭā) brick, especially a pakka brick.
chikkur	<i>s. m.</i> mud.
gārā	<i>s. m.</i> thin mud used for mortar.
paksā	<i>s. m.</i> built of mud only, not made into bricks.
thōbā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> lump of mud used in building a mud wall.
thōbi	
sūsi	
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> thatched roof or thatched hut or shed.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> pond.
chhappri	<i>s. f.</i> small thatched shed, without walls.
dhārā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> rough thatched shed, used chiefly for
dhārī	
limm	<i>v. a.</i> (<i>pp.</i> littā) plaster with mud.
lēmbī	<i>s. f.</i> plastering with mud.
lē	<i>s. m.</i> mud plaster.
dhōhē	T. <i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> dhūhī) large thatched shed, used chiefly for cattle.
jhuggi	<i>s. f.</i> rough thatched hut, hovel, lean-to shed, tent of gipsy.

paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> paṭṭī) beam of roof—if squared <i>shôhtir</i> <i>s. m.</i>
kaṛi	<i>s. f.</i> rafter.
pasēl	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> pasēlā) side-beam of roof,
kātēbā	<i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall.
thamm	} <i>s. m.</i> prop.
thammā	
vargā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> small cross-piece of roof.
karlā	
paramba	<i>s. m.</i> piece of wood built in wall on which to support door-frame.
bêrā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of wood in roof to keep crooked rafter straight.
parnāla	<i>s. m.</i> water-conduit on roof.
varēṇḍi	S. <i>s. f.</i> part of wall projecting above roof.
chullh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> chullhī) fire-place.
sakār	S. <i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sakārī) quadrangular mud-built receptacle for grain.
kahōṭā	S. } <i>s. m.</i> earthen cylinder for storing grain.
kalhōṭā	
kalhōṭi	<i>s. f.</i> small earthen cylinder for storing grain.
gāhhi	<i>s. f.</i> oblong receptacle against wall of house for storing grain.
ambār	<i>s. m.</i> granary.
tabēlā	<i>s. m.</i> stable.
thān	<i>s. m.</i> stall.
ḍhinggar	<i>s. m.</i> dry thorns.
thallhā	<i>s. m.</i> platform.
būhā	<i>s. m.</i> door.
ḍēhḍi	<i>s. f.</i> entry, when roofed over.
tāk	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> tākā) fold of a door.
khirkī	<i>s. f.</i> door made of grass or reeds interwoven.
mōri	} <i>s. f.</i> window-opening.
bāri	
tākri	<i>s. f.</i> window-frame.
muhāṭh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> muhāṭhā) door-frame, especially the uprights.
mathēr	<i>s. f.</i> upper cross-piece of a door-frame.

dharsāl	<i>s. f.</i> lower cross-piece of a door-frame.
jālā	<i>s. m.</i> recess in a wall.
ghārvā	<i>a.</i> chiselled, shaped (stone).
satth	<i>s. f.</i> uncovered enclosure for cattle.
kurh	<i>s. f.</i> covered cattle-shed.
chhatt	<i>v. a.</i> roof.
valgaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> land enclosed by a wall or hedge.
vēhrā	<i>s. m.</i> court-yard of a dwelling-house.
vēhr	<i>s. m.</i> large area of open ground enclosed by fence.
vār	<i>s. f.</i> fence, hedge.
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> sheepfold, enclosure, melon-patch.
vāri	<i>s. f.</i> melon-patch.
tāk	<i>s. m.</i> wooden door.
thūhṇi	<i>s. f.</i> forked prop.
êrā	<i>s. m.</i> foundation.
khāna-ba-dōsh	<i>a.</i> gipsy, wandering.
kāmb	<i>s. f.</i> bent stick used as prop of tent (<i>pl.</i> kāmbā).
jhullī	<i>s. f.</i> patchwork of rags used as covering of a tent.
tambū	<i>s. m.</i> tent.

24. FURNITURE.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 66.)

ātun	<i>s. m.</i> collection of girls.
bhandār	<i>s. m.</i> collection of women to spin.
palang	<i>s. m.</i> painted bed.
pāwa	<i>s. m.</i> leg of bed.
sērū	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of bed at top and bottom.
hīh	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of bed.
sirhāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> head of bed.
latāndī	<i>s. f.</i> foot of bed.
karṭal	<i>s. m.</i> woven strips of bed.
dāuṇi	<i>s. f.</i> strip lengthwise at foot of bed.

karā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-strip at bottom of kartal on which dāuṇī is fastened.
ṭōpi	<i>s. f.</i> head of leg of bed.
pôṛ	<i>s. m.</i> foot of leg of bed.
pihṛā	<i>s. m.</i> stool with a back.
ḍhōh	<i>s. f.</i> back of stool, leaning back.
pīhṛī	<i>s. f.</i> stool, seat of stool.
ḍandā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece.
bhambīri	<i>s. f.</i> ornament like a reel.
munna	<i>s. m.</i> leg of back of stool.
chūl	<i>s. f.</i> dovetail (<i>pl.</i> chulā).
paghūra	<i>s. m.</i> cradle.

25. CLOTHING, DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 68.)

paṭkā	<i>s. m.</i> small turban.
pagg	<i>s. f.</i> large turban (<i>pl.</i> paggā).
paggrī	<i>s. f.</i> small turban.
chōlā	<i>s. m.</i> a sleeved jacket buttoned at throat.
galviṇ	<i>s. f.</i> neck-slit of jacket.
birā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth button.
phāhī	<i>s. f.</i> noose, eye for button.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> sleeve (<i>pl.</i> bāhā).
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> chādarā) sheet worn like a plaid.
pōt	<i>s. f.</i> breadth of cloth (<i>pl.</i> pōtā).
tirpōt	<i>a.</i> made of three breadths sewn together.
aḍhāpōt	<i>a.</i> made of two-and-a-half breadths sewn together.
dupōt	<i>a.</i> made of two breadths sewn together.
majhlā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth, generally worn loose.
chōtā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth worn tight.
jutti	<i>s. f.</i> shoe.
khabbur	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.

khalla	<i>s. m.</i> shoe.
usnũ khalle mārē	he beat him with shoes.
sāfā	<i>s. m.</i> large turban.
lungī	<i>s. f.</i> checked cloth.
khēs	<i>s. m.</i> thick cotton plaid for bedding, dark blue cloth for waist-cloth.
kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> long-sleeved jacket.
kurtī	<i>s. f.</i> short-sleeved jacket.
chugha	<i>s. m.</i> long loose robe open at throat.
rūedār kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> quilted jacket.
sirāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> pillow.
lēph tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> bedding.
vichhā	<i>v. a.</i> spread.
razāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of English cotton.
sirak	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of country cloth.
lēph	<i>s. m.</i> quilt.
chēhbā	<i>s. m.</i> print, stamp on cloth.
tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt used as mattress.
chhō	<i>s. f.</i> cover for quilt or pillow.
dēwar	<i>s. m.</i> suit of two clothes, lungī and phulkāri.
mōli	<i>s. f.</i> coloured thread.
thigrī	<i>s. f.</i> rag.
pēpnī	<i>s. f.</i> long coat.
lāl chirā	<i>s. m.</i> red turban.
shāl	<i>s. f.</i> silk wrap.
chādar	<i>s. f.</i> wrap.
jhaggā	<i>s. m.</i> coat.
sutthan	<i>s. f.</i> drawers of women.
salāra	<i>s. m.</i> striped cloth.
bhōchhan	<i>s. m.</i> plain cotton wrap (of woman).
piṅkhi	<i>s. f.</i> red striped wrap (of woman).
phulkāri	<i>s. f.</i> flowered wrap (of woman).
chōlī	<i>s. f.</i> short bodice covering only front.
chōlā	<i>s. m.</i> bodice covering whole body.
majhlā	<i>s. m.</i> petticoat.
janjū	<i>s. m.</i> Brahmanical thread.

chundā	}	<i>s. m.</i> hair worn with plaits in front (by virgin).
chond		
gund		<i>v. a.</i> plait (hair) <i>pp.</i> guttā.
gutt		<i>s. f.</i> plaited tail of hair worn behind.
vāl		<i>s. m.</i> hair.
chund		<i>v. a.</i> plait hair in three plaits.
jūrā		<i>s. m.</i> queue (of hair).
dhāgā		<i>s. m.</i> silk thread ornament in ears.
bunddā		<i>s. m.</i> ear-ring drop (worn by virgins).
vālā		<i>s. m.</i> large ear-ring.
vālī		<i>s. f.</i> small ear-ring.
pattar		<i>s. m.</i> silver bead in ear-ring.
bulāk		<i>s. f.</i> nose ring.
hassī		<i>s. f.</i> broad neck-ornament.
muṭṭhrā		<i>s. m.</i> broad bangle.
karā	}	<i>s. m.</i> bangle.
kangan		
mundri		
chhalla		
vēhr		<i>s. f.</i> ring with stud or stone.
		<i>s. m.</i> plain ring.
		<i>s. m.</i> broad ring.

26. FOOD.

karāh	<i>s. m.</i> }	a sweetmeat made of wheat-flour fried in ghī
karāhi		
halwā		
jangirā		and mixed with a solution of sugar.
		<i>s. m.</i> cake of flour fried in ghī and coated with sugar, something like short-bread.
kachōri		<i>s. f.</i> pasty made of flour, ghī and sweet oil, with urd pulse inside.
bidāna		<i>s. m.</i> sweetmeat made of urd flour fried in ghī and covered with a solution of sugar.
lan		<i>s. m.</i> salt.
miṭṭhā		<i>adj.</i> sweet.
salūnā		<i>adj.</i> salt.
ṭukkur		<i>s. m.</i> food, bread.
bēhā		<i>adj.</i> stale.

sajjā	<i>adj.</i> fresh.	
gur	<i>s. m.</i> molasses.	
dhōḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> large bannock of bājra-meal and salt.	
gōgā	<i>s. m.</i> } <i>s. f.</i> } <i>s. f.</i> }	small scone of bājra, wheat, &c.
gōgī		
rōṭī		
mann	S <i>s. m.</i> large wide scone used in Salt Range.	
ghungṇī	<i>s. f.</i> boiled bājra meal.	
āṭā	<i>s. m.</i> meal.	
vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> fine flour of bājra eaten raw with sugar.	
khīriṇ	<i>s. f.</i> meal boiled in milk.	
bishallī	<i>s. f.</i> scone of bājra meal with ghī or ghī and sugar.	

27. NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A family descended from a man are often called after his name (the vowel being shortened) with the affix-āl or-wāl, or in the Bār,—wānā *e. g.*—

<i>Family.</i>	<i>Descendants of.</i>
Shahāl	Shāh Muhammad.
Masteāl	Mast Khān.
Kalwāl	Kallo.
Shirwāl	Sher Khān.
Nissowāna	Nisso.
Rindowāna	Rindo.

Names.—A child is commonly given a name within a week after birth. Sometimes a man calls his sons by names that rhyme with each other, *e. g.*, Muhammad Yār, Ahmad Yār, Barkhurdār, Allāh Yār. In the Salt Range a name compounded with Muhammad is frequently given, *e. g.* Mīā Muhammad, Shēr Muhammad. Common names in the Bār are for men—Makhṇī, Bāhblī, Dāimī, Kāimī, Hāshū, Shāshū, Massū, Jīwanī; and for women—Satbhirāī, Alam Khātūn, Vallā, Jallā, Bhāgō, Phatte, Bakkhō (for Bakhtbharī).

Names are often contracted, *e. g.*—

<i>Contraction.</i>	<i>Full name.</i>
Khuddu	Khuda Yār—Khuda Bakhsh.
Shēru	Sher Muhammad.
Alu	Alam Khān.
Jahāna	Jahān Khān.
Kaṭṭu	Kaṭmīr.
Mamdū Mamna	Muhammad Khān.
Hākū	Hākim Khān.
Jallū	Jalāl Khān.
Bāhbli	Bahāwal Bakhsh.
Sammu	Shams-ud-dīn.
Samāili	Ismāil.
Zulfā	Zulfikār.
Dādū	Allahdād.
Sābū	Sāhib Khān.
Pallhū	Pahlwān.

Nicknames are sometimes given men from their personal qualities ; *e. g.* **Kōrū** (chestnut-eyed), **Dōrā** (deaf), **Mōṭā** (fat), **Mōtiāwāla** (of the pearls), **Jhuṭṭi** (the snatcher).

28. POSTURES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 70).

nēū khalōtā	}	<i>a.</i> standing with head bent.
niwar khalōtā		
ur khalōtā		<i>a.</i> standing with head bent and hands on knees.
siddhā khalōtā		<i>a.</i> standing upright.
gōṭh mār		<i>v. a.</i> sit holding the knees with the arms or with cloth round waist and knees.
palatthi	T}	māri beīṭhā —sitting cross-legged, tailor-fashion.
patthalli		
gōḍē bhār		<i>v. n.</i> kneeling.
aṭhrūhā beīṭhā		sitting on hunkers, resting buttocks on heels.
ākīr-kē beīṭhā		sitting stiffly with head back.
talli ṭek-kē beīṭhā		leaning on one palm.

lēt	<i>v. n.</i> lie down <i>p. p.</i> lēṭēā.
ōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> support (<i>pl.</i> ōṭā).
utāṇā	<i>adj.</i> lying on back.
amūdhā	<i>adj.</i> lying on face.
pāsse parnā	<i>adj.</i> lying on side.

29. SPINNING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 67).

charkhā	<i>s. m.</i> spinning-wheel.
tand	<i>s. f.</i> yarn.
pūṇi	<i>s. f.</i> cleaned cotton ready to spin.
vāri	<i>s. f.</i> handful of cleaned cotton.
tili	<i>s. f.</i> splinter, match, centre of pūṇi.
chhalli	<i>s. f. } s. m. }</i> reel of spun thread.
mudḍhā	
maṇka	<i>s. m.</i> washer of leather.
bīri	<i>s. f.</i> thread to keep washer in place.
trakklā	<i>s. m.</i> iron pin on which thread is spun.
guḍḍa	<i>s. m.</i> peg to keep thread in place.
kāhḍ	<i>s. f.</i> base of spinning wheel, cross-piece.
tir	<i>s. m.</i> piece joining the two kāhḍs.
māhl	<i>s. f.</i> thread that drives the spinning-wheel.
khabbar	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> khabbarā) part of driving-wheel.
bēr	<i>s. m.</i> string tying khabbars together.
laṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> axle of driving-wheel.
hatthi	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
majhērū	<i>s. m.</i> centre part of driving-wheel.
phull	<i>s. m.</i> stud on wheel.
salāi	<i>s. f.</i> pin of yarn.
aṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> skein of yarn on twister.
aṭēraṇ	<i>s. m.</i> twister.
aṭēr	<i>v. a.</i> wind yarn.
gōh	<i>s. f.</i> end of aṭēraṇ (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).
tir	<i>s. m.</i> longitudinal piece of aṭēraṇ.

vēṇḍla
ūrā
naḷā

s. m. skein of yarn off aṭēraṇ.
s. m. revolving frame of grass.
s. m. reed on which yarn is wound.

30. WEAVING.

tand
pānja
phuṭṭi
jhamṇi
jhamb
vēl
vēṇā
pēwā
kapāh
kasāi
pinj
pinjun
tārā
tanddi
rū
vārī
tili
pūṇi
charkhā
katt
trakklā
chhalli
aṭēraṇ
aṭēr
sūtar
aṭṭi
chhibb

s. f. yarn (*pl.* tandũ).
s. m. five threads of yarn.
s. f. cotton unginned.
s. f. crooked stick for carding cotton on a cot.
v. a. card cotton.
v. a. gin cotton.
s. m. cotton-gin.
s. m. cotton-seed.
s. f. cleaned cotton (*pl.* kapāhā).
s. m. cotton-scutcher, butcher.
v. a. scutch cotton.
s. m. cotton-scutching implement.
s. m. wooden mallet for striking bowstring.
s. f. string of bow.
s. f. scutched cotton *pl.* rūī.
s. f. ball of scutched cotton.
s. f. stalk of kāṇā.
s. f. ball of cotton on tili.
s. m. spinning wheel.
v. a. spin.
s. m. iron pin.
s. f. skein.
s. m. twister.
v. a. twist.
s. m. thread.
s. f. twisted skein of thread.
s. f. twisted skein of thread (chhibbā).

vēṇḍlā	<i>s. m.</i> a collection of aṭṭis.
tāṇā	<i>s. m.</i> woof.
taṇ	<i>v. a.</i> prepare woof.
javvil	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> javvilī) measure = 20 hatth.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
kānā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of sar grass.
jhabb	<i>v. a.</i> moisten (cloth only).
sōṭa	<i>s. m.</i> stick.
kuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat, pound.
pāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> thin paste of wheat flour.
pih	<i>v. a.</i> grind.
kunni	<i>s. f.</i> earthen pot.
kunāl	<i>s. m.</i> large earthen vessel.
lēṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> thick paste-mixed with water makes pāṇ.
ghōṛi	<i>s. f.</i> stand for woof.
tāṇi	<i>s. f.</i> prepared woof.
khilār	<i>v. a.</i> spread, stretch.
kuchchiṇ	<i>s. f.</i> brush (mār).
bandiā	<i>s. m.</i> thread put in place of grass to keep threads separate.
pitā	<i>s. m.</i> spare threads.
chakki	<i>s. f.</i> cake of soap.
sabūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> soap.
pēṭā	<i>s. m.</i> warp.
khaddi	<i>s. f.</i> weaver's shop.
dassi	<i>s. f.</i> pattern.
gadḍh	<i>v. a.</i> knot.
sakkhṇī	<i>s. f.</i> straw inside reel.
nalli	<i>s. f.</i> reel.
nāl	<i>s. f.</i> shuttle (<i>pl.</i> nālā).
uṇṇ	<i>v. a.</i> weave.
takki	<i>s. f.</i> web, folded up.
uṇāwat	T } <i>s. f.</i> charge for weaving.
uṇāvi	

31. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 163).

hal	<i>s. m.</i> plough.
hālī	{ <i>a.</i> belonging to a plough. <i>s. m.</i> ploughman.
kuṛ	<i>s. m.</i> boot of plough.
killā	<i>s. m.</i> upright of plough.
hatthī	<i>s. f.</i> handle of plough.
ōg	<i>s. m.</i> wedge of plough.
hal	<i>s. f.</i> shaft of plough.
kōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> main part of shaft.
bachchī	<i>s. f.</i> middle part of shaft.
sannā	<i>s. m.</i> end of shaft attached to yoke.
phālā	<i>s. m.</i> coulter of plough.
kunḍā	<i>s. m.</i> iron staple.
vāh	<i>s. f.</i> hole in shaft.
panjālī	<i>s. m.</i> yoke, main part of yoke.
gātrā	<i>s. m.</i> fixed inner peg of yoke.
vēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> moveable outer peg of yoke.
gummaṭ	<i>s. m.</i> knob in centre of yoke.
kamlā	<i>s. m.</i> knob in yoke above bullock's neck.
bann	<i>s. m.</i> embankment of field.
bādhā	<i>s. m.</i> dam.
bannh	<i>v. a.</i> make an embankment (<i>p. p.</i> baddhā).
bajjh	<i>v. n.</i> be made (of an embankment) (<i>p. p.</i> bajjhī gea).
vallan	S <i>s. m.</i> water-course made to guide water to a field.
kahī	<i>s. f.</i> mattock.
jhingār	<i>s. m.</i> cracking noise made by a Persian wheel.
kūk	<i>s. f.</i> shriek, screech, howl (<i>cf.</i> mār), a sound sometimes made by a Persian wheel con- sidered ill-omened.
chūthī	<i>s. f.</i> pivot, tapering point, tap-root (as of carrot or turnip).

aṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sediment at bottom of a well.
khohāi	<i>adj.</i> belonging to a well.
ṭinḍ	<i>s. f.</i> pot on rope of Persian wheel.
māhl	<i>s. f.</i> rope of Persian wheel on which pots are fastened.
khōpā	<i>s. m.</i> leather blinders put on bullocks' eyes.

32. MEASURES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 198).

lēlā bhāk	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a lamb's bleat can be heard.
sadwāh	<i>s. m.</i> so far as a man's voice can carry.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> muṭṭhī) fistful.
kāh	<i>s. f.</i> fistful.
chukkā	<i>s. m.</i> half-handful.
lap	<i>s. f.</i> handful.
buk	<i>s. m.</i> double handful.
tōl	<i>v. a.</i> weigh.
miṇ	<i>v. a.</i> measure by capacity.
kachchh	<i>v. a.</i> measure by length.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit measure = 24 inches.
javvil	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> javvilī) a cloth measure = 20 hatth.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> cubit = 24 inches.
miṇwā	<i>adj.</i> by measure.
tōlwā	<i>a.</i> by weight.
khalwār	<i>s. m.</i> = 4 maṇ ṭopeāālē = 8 standard maunds.
chhaṭākī	$\left. \begin{array}{l} s. f. \\ s. m. \end{array} \right\} = 5 \text{ tolās.}$
ānā	
ṭhullā	T <i>s. m.</i> a measure of capacity called parōpī in the Doab.
parōpī	T <i>s. f.</i> a measure of capacity equal to the ṭōpa of the Doab.

33. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND MONEY-LENDING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 192).

rupeiā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee (<i>pl.</i> rupeie.)
ānā	<i>s. m.</i> anna.
paisā	<i>s. m.</i> paisa.
pāi	<i>s. f.</i> pie.
adhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> half a paisa.
panjia	<i>s. m.</i> $\frac{1}{8}$ of an anna.
chaũ ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on four rupees.
trī ich ānā	an anna per mensem interest on three rupees.
addh ānā	<i>s. m.</i> 6 pie.
munnā ānā	<i>s. m.</i> 9 pie.
mōhar	<i>s. f.</i> gold mohar.
biṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> Russian gold coin.
tilla	<i>s. m.</i> gold coin.
kaudi	<i>s. f.</i> a cowrie.
chawākk	<i>s. m.</i> four couries.
pahāre	<i>p. m.</i> multiplication-table.
vandḍ	<i>v. a.</i> divide.
vandḍ	<i>s. f.</i> division.
mass	<i>s. f.</i> ink.
maswānī	<i>s. f.</i> inkstand.
kallam	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
likkhan	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
kāgut	T } <i>s. m.</i> paper.
kāgul	
likkh	<i>v. a.</i> write.
paṛh	<i>v. a.</i> read.
sikkh	<i>v. a.</i> learn.
kirār	<i>s. m.</i> Hindu shopkeeper.
shāh	<i>s. m.</i> high class Hindu shopkeeper or moneylender.
bakhtāwar	<i>s. m.</i> a well off, moneyed man.
paise ālā	<i>a.</i> moneyed.
lèan dēwan	<i>s. m.</i> dealings.
veāj	<i>s. f.</i> interest.

rōk	<i>s. m.</i> cash.
jinas	<i>s. f.</i> kind.
karuz	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
lāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> credit, debt due.
riṇṇ	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
mē us dā riṇṇ	I owe him a debt.
dēuṇā ē	
riṇṇāi	<i>a.</i> indebted.
udhār	<i>s. m.</i> loan (<i>chā</i>).
udhārī	<i>a.</i> on loan.
gāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> jewels, ornaments, mortgage, pledge.
gāhṇē ghatt	<i>v. a.</i> put in pledge, pawn, mortgage.
chukā lè	} <i>v. a.</i> buy.
mōl lè	
bè lè	
bè kar	} <i>v. a.</i> 'sell.
vēch	
vahī	<i>s. f.</i> account-book, ledger.
parchūn	<i>s. f.</i> petty sales.
bandi	<i>s. f.</i> rough note.
sūhr	<i>s. m.</i> day-book.
khātā	<i>s. f.</i> one man's account in ledger.
lēkhā	<i>s. m.</i> account, debt.
rōkir	<i>s. f.</i> cash-book.
pannā	<i>s. m.</i> page.
angg	<i>s. m.</i> number of page.
b ā k ī k a ḍ ḍ h	struck a balance.
chhaḍḍi	
l ē k h ē v i c h	entered in account.
chārheā.	
veāj lā ditti	added interest.
kaṭṭ	} <i>s. m.</i> deduction made from principal of loan before giving it.
gaḍḍhchhōṛā	
gaḍḍh	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
kasūr	<i>s. m.</i> charging 13 months' interest on 12 months' debt.
udhār lè	<i>v. a.</i> borrow.

udhār dē	<i>v. a.</i> lend.
is mērā riṇṇ	he owes me a debt.
dēuṇā e.	
us kōlō maī	I am due money from him.
lāhṇa e.	
us dā maī dēuṇā e	I owe him money.
mērē kōlō us	He is due money from me.
lāhṇā e.	
us mērā riṇṇ lāh	he has paid off the debt due to me.
chhōreā e.	
lèh	<i>v. n.</i> to be paid off (of a debt).
lāh	<i>v. n.</i> to pay off a debt.
us mērē kōl bhōē	He has given land to me in pledge.
gāhṇē ghatti e.	
maī bhōē gāhṇē	I must give land in pledge.
ghattṇī ē.	
ē bhōē gāhṇē e	This land is under mortgage.
bhōē chhurā lī	He has redeemed his land.
āgit	<i>s. f.</i> receipt of money entered in account credit.
āgit kar	<i>v. a.</i> enter as received.
chhōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> interest on repayments.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> taking on oneself another's obligation.
manā	<i>v. a.</i> get another to take on himself one's obligation.
lēkhā kar dē	<i>v. a.</i> make up an account.
muṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> closed fist, handful, instalment (<i>pl.</i> muṭṭhī).
mōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> remission allowed on sum received in payment of debt.
viṛā	<i>v. a.</i> allow in account, deduct.
jōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> total.
jōṛ	<i>v. a.</i> add up.
pēchha	<i>s. m.</i> state of account, balance.
bāki	<i>s. f.</i> balance.
bāki vaddhī	brought over.

rashid	<i>s. f.</i> draft payable on demand, on or after a certain date.
ṭombū	<i>s. m.</i> deed, bond.
hundḍī	<i>s. f.</i> draft.
vaṭṭā	} <i>s. m.</i> discount on draft.
hundāwan	
akkhar	<i>s. m.</i> letter, handwriting.
ṭākre	<i>s. m.</i> shopkeeper's character used in account-books.
dasti	<i>a.</i> on temporary loan.
jōgān	<i>post p.</i> for, on account of.
naffa	<i>s. m.</i> profit.
ghāṭ	<i>s. f.</i> } loss.
ghāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> }
vajjō	<i>s. m.</i> consideration for a draft.
ḍiwāla	<i>s. m.</i> bankrupt.
rach	<i>v. n.</i> fail.
bhar	<i>v. a.</i> pay.
phēr	<i>v. a.</i> return, dishonour a bill.
vapārī	} <i>s. m.</i> bill-broker.
shahūkār	
jōkhiō	<i>s. m.</i> risk.
puṭṭh bharāvi	<i>s. f.</i> commission for endorsement.
sammāchār	<i>s. m.</i> advice of draft.
phirtāna	<i>s. m.</i> compensation for dishonouring a bill, varies from place to place—here from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 per cent.
patt	<i>s. f.</i> honour, credit.
āhṛti	<i>s. m.</i> broker.
vikā	<i>s. m.</i> sale.
sēkrā	<i>s. m.</i> per cent., a hundred.
viss	<i>v. a.</i> trust.
mitti	<i>s. f.</i> date.
chaṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> fine, penalty.
vāddhā	<i>s. m.</i> increase, premium.
ghāṭa	} <i>s. m.</i> discount.
vaṭṭā	

34. CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 94.)

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Usual Occupation.</i>
pāoli	pavleāṇi	weaver.
mōchi	mucheāṇi	cobbler.
kasāi	kasēṇ	oil-presser, cotton-scutcher.
māchhi	machheāṇi	baker, grain-parcher.
charhōā	charhōi	} washerman, cotton-printer.
dhabbā	dhabbi	
lohār	lohāri	blacksmith.
nāi	neāṇi	barber.
dhirkhāṇ	dhirkhāṇi	carpenter.
sunārā	sunāri	goldsmith.
sirāj	sirājiṇ	saddler.
mirāsī	mirāsīṇ	} musician.
ḍūm	ḍūmṇi	
kubhār	kubhāri	potter.
arāi	arēṇ	} market-gardener.
maleār	maleāri	
Awāṇ	Awāṇi	Awān.
zamīdār	zamīdārni	peasant.
chūhrā	chūhri	non-Musalmān sweeper.
musallī	musallīṇ	Musalmān sweeper.
darzī	darzeāṇi	tailor.
jaṭṭ	jaṭṭi	peasant.
kirār	kirāri	Hindū shop-keeper.
khattrī	khattrēāṇi or khattrāṇi.	} Khattri.
bāhmaṇ	bāhmaṇi	
jatt	jattṇi	Brahman.
tēlī	tēliṇ	camel-man.
naṭṭ	naṭṭṇi	oil-man.
kungar	kungrāṇi	Naṭṭ (buffoons, acrobats).
pēruṇ	pērṇi	kungar (hunt and make earth-toys for children).
sāsī	{ sāsīṇ sāseāṇi	T. } Sāsi (catch pigs).
jhabēl	jhabēliṇi	
mōhāṇa	mōhāṇi	Jhabel (catch crocodiles).
ājri	ajrāṇi	} boatman.
eiyaī	eiyaīṇi	
chhērū	} dhaṇēṇ	} goatherd.
dhaṇāi		
		cowherd.

pirhāl	pirhên	Pirhāl (drummers-beg in name of Sakhī Sarwar).
fakīr	fakirnī	beggar.
pīr	pīrnī	holy man.
pakkhī vās	pakkhī vāsiṇ	tent-dweller.
seiyad	seiyadzādī	seiyad.
kāzī	kazeāṇī	kāzi
kurēshī	kāreshiṇ	kureshī.
malik	malkāṇī	master.
sāi	sēṇ	master.
miā	bīvī	holy man.
mullā	bīvī	priest.

35. RELATIONSHIP.

SEE CODE OF TRIBAL CUSTOM.

peō (<i>obl. piū</i>) <i>obl. pl. pewā.</i>	<i>s. m.</i> father.	mā (<i>s. f.</i>) <i>obl. māū</i> <i>pl. māwā.</i>	mother.
puttur <i>s. m.</i> (<i>pl. puttar</i>).	son.	dhī <i>s. f.</i> <i>obl. dhīū</i> <i>pl. dhīā.</i>	daughter.
pōtrā	son's son.	pōtrī	son's daughter.
dōhtrā	daughter's son.	dōhtrī	daughter's daughter.
paṛōtrā	son's son's son.	paṛōtrī	son's son's daughter.
dādā	father's father.	dādī	father's mother.
paṛdādā	father's father's father.	paṛdādī	father's father's mother.
nānā	mother's father.	nānī	mother's mother.
paṛnānā	mother's father's father.	paṛnānī	mother's father's mother.
bhrā (<i>obl. bhrāū</i>) <i>pl. obl. bhrāwā.</i>	brother.	bhēṇ (<i>obl. bhēṇū</i>) <i>pl. bhēṇā.</i>	sister.
bhatriā	brother's son.	bhatri	brother's daughter.
bharjāi	brother's wife.	bhaṇūiā bhaṇviā bhaṇūjā } bhaṇēi	sister's husband.
bhaṇēā	sister's son.	phupphī	sister's daughter.
chāchā	father's brother.	phupphēr	father's sister.
pitṛēr pitṛērā	<i>m. or f.</i> father's child.	<i>m. or f.</i> father's child.	sister's child.
māma	mother's brother.	māsī	mother's sister.

môlēr mavlēr } phupphur }	mother's brother's child.	masēr masērā } chāchī }	mother's sister's child.
māsur jaṇā	father's sister's husband. mother's sister's husband.	mamāṇī jaṇī sawāṇī trīmat }	father's brother's wife. mother's brother's wife. wife.
sôhrā sālā jawāī or jawā- trā. sāhdū or sān- dhū. dēr dēor } jēṭh }	father of wife or husband. brother of wife. daughter's hus- band. wife's sister's hus- band. husband's brother, e s p e c i a l l y younger. husband's elder brother.	sass saṇī nōh nināṇ dirāṇī sôkiṇ (pl. sôknī).	mother of wife or husband. sister of wife. son's wife. husband's sister. husband's bro- ther's wife. husband's wife.
parkatt pichhlāgg } sôkiā or suk- uttur. }	step-son or daugh- ter (of man). step-son of woman.	mātarmā } matrēī } matrēā } bhrā matrēr } or matrērā } bhên.	father's wife, step- mother. step-brother or sister.
sakkā	<i>adj.</i> of the same father and mother ; <i>s. m.</i> relation, especially relation by marriage.		
sāhware nāṇke pēkē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father-in-law's house or family. <i>s. m. pl.</i> mother's father's house or family. <i>s. m. pl.</i> father's house or family (generally used of a wife).		
dādke dāī jaṭhuttur diruttur sakkā kurum kurmaṇī bābā	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father's father's house or family. <i>s. f.</i> foster-mother. <i>s. m.</i> son of husband's elder brother. <i>s. m.</i> son of husband's younger brother. } father of son or daughter-in-law. } mother of son or daughter-in-law. } form of address of father or other older relative.		
bēbē māē ammā pihṛī	} form of address to sister. } form of address to mother. <i>s. f.</i> generation.		

mũhī	S.	<i>s. f.</i> branch of agnatic family (<i>pl.</i> mũhiã).
kabilā		<i>s. m.</i> family.
all		<i>s. f.</i> nickname—well known name (<i>pê geii</i>). (<i>pl.</i> allã).
zāt	}	<i>s. f.</i> caste, tribe.
kôm		
mā peō jāeā		full brother.
jaddī		<i>a.</i> agnate.
khēl		branch of Pathāns.
mannhā		<i>s. f.</i> branch of Biloches <i>pl.</i> mañēhō.

36. CUSTOMS AND RELIGION.

vartārā		<i>s. m.</i> custom.
kabar		<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> kabrã) grave, tomb.
khāngāh		<i>s. f.</i> large or famous tomb, shrine.
maṛhī		<i>s. f.</i> small tomb over ashes of a Hindū.
phull		<i>s. m. pl.</i> ashes or bones of a corpse after burning.
māri		<i>s. f.</i> ancient oblong tomb in Salt Range (probably Hindū or Buddhist).
gustān	}	<i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
kabbar gustān		
chūrā		<i>s. m.</i> cairn marking place where a man has been killed (common in the Salt Range).
munnī		<i>s. f.</i> upright stone of a grave.
paṛ		<i>s. m.</i> flat stone of a grave.
sāmī		<i>s. f.</i> niche in a grave in which corpse lies.
meiyat		<i>s. f.</i> corpse.
janāza		<i>s. m.</i> verses recited at grave.
vêr		<i>s. m.</i> feud, enmity.
hāḍī		<i>s. m.</i> bitter enmity, vendetta.
mēlā		<i>s. m.</i> a peace-making deputation.
pōch		<i>s. m.</i> generation.
sēprā		<i>s. m.</i> the past generation.
mukāṇ		<i>s. f.</i> condoling.
sāk		<i>s. m.</i> betrothal.
mangēwa		<i>s. m.</i> ceremony of betrothal.

talāk	<i>s. f.</i> divorce.
chhōr	<i>v. a.</i> divorce.
māhar	<i>s. f.</i> }
shara	<i>s. m.</i> } dower.
janj	<i>s. f.</i> marriage procession.
kaprē vaṭṭāē gēē	her clothes were changed—the formal public mark of marriage.
beōhdā	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride.
bēhdā	
muklāwa	} <i>s. m.</i> final bringing home of the bride among Hindūs.
tirwandha	
sambāh	<i>s. m.</i> fixing date of marriage.
vivāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
lāgī	<i>s. m.</i> proposal of betrothal.
nikāh	} <i>s. m.</i> Musalmān marriage ceremony.
ijāb kabūl	
dāj	<i>s. m.</i> dowry.
phēriā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> Hindū marriage ceremony.
munārā	<i>s. m.</i> minaret of mosque.
ūzū	<i>s. m.</i> washing before prayer.
namāz	<i>s. f.</i> prayer.
chillā	<i>s. m.</i> forty day's fast.
guphā	<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
mannat	<i>s. f.</i> vow.
bērak	<i>s. f.</i> rag or flag over a grave.
nishān	<i>s. m.</i> flag.
jhandā	<i>s. m.</i> }
jhandī	<i>s. f.</i> } standard.
sōh	<i>s. f.</i> oath.
sōh chā	<i>v. a.</i> take an oath.
dūā khêr ākh	<i>v. a.</i> ask a blessing.
masit	<i>s. f.</i> mosque.
wazifā	<i>s. m.</i> repeating the name of God in prayer.
gaḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> an unlucky day, when the earth is asleep.
kalima paṛh	} <i>v. a.</i> repeat the creed.
kalām paṛh	
guzāra	<i>s. m.</i> maintenance.
tākat	} <i>s. f.</i> means, resources.
furshat	

37. VILLAGE LIFE.

dukān	<i>s. m.</i> workshop, <i>e.g.</i> of blacksmith, potter, weaver, &c.
haṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> shop where goods are sold.
haṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
bhaṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> oven, kiln, grain-parcher's pan.
chatrī	} <i>s. f.</i> grain-parcher's pan.
dāngī	
bhā	<i>s. f.</i> fire, flame (<i>pl.</i> bhāī).
bal	<i>v. n.</i> burn.
bāl	<i>v. a.</i> set fire, kindle.
bālun	<i>s. m.</i> fuel,
machch	<i>s. m.</i> bonfire.
khāna-ba-dōsh	<i>a.</i> gipsy, wandering folk.
mangg khā	<i>v. a.</i> live by begging.
bugdar	<i>s. m.</i> heavy piece of wood used like a dumbbell.
parēhā	S. } <i>s. f.</i> } meeting.
mārkā	
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> a peace-making deputation, panchāit.
mēlā	<i>s. m.</i> fair.
sarak	<i>s. f.</i> main road.
rāh	<i>s. m.</i> road.
khāra	<i>s. m.</i> cattle-track.
pāh	} <i>s. m.</i> cattle-track between two hedges.
pawāh	
chhirak	<i>s. f.</i> foot-path.
daggar rāh	<i>s. m.</i> wide road.
pābā	<i>a.</i> belonging to hills.
bēdā	<i>a.</i> belonging to plains.
parbatī	T <i>a.</i> belonging to hills.
jandar	<i>s. m.</i> water-mill for grinding grain.
jandrī	<i>s. f.</i> small water-mill.
jāndrī	<i>s. m.</i> miller.
pur	<i>s. m.</i> mill-stone.
dhōk	<i>s. f.</i> S outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village <i>pl.</i> dhōkā.
bhān	<i>s. m.</i> T outlying homestead, hamlet, dwelling at a distance from the village.

lōk	S }	<i>s. m.</i> village.
shōhur		
āhli		
pind		
bibrī		<i>s. f.</i> deserted site.
		<i>s. m.</i> large high deserted site.
		<i>s. f.</i> potsherd.

38. GAMES.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 71.)

biṭṭ		<i>v. a.</i> match, try against one another.
mikk	T } D }	<i>v. n.</i> pair (for a game).
bikk		
rik		<i>s. m.</i> pair.
pirkaudī		<i>s. f.</i> a popular game.
khēḍ		<i>v. a.</i> play a game.
āndarī		<i>s. m.</i> player on the inside at pirkaudī .
bāhrī		<i>s. m.</i> player on the outside at pirkaudī .
kōṭhī		<i>s. f.</i> side in a game.
khidār	}	<i>s. m.</i> player in a game.
khidēār		
kānch		<i>s. f.</i> light drawers worn by players in a game.
bāhrī mār geā		the outplayer has struck and got away.
jōrī		<i>s. f.</i> the pair of inside players.
dhē peā		he has fallen down.
change	hatth	he has struck the other side well.
māre is		
hatth kaḍḍh geā		he has struck and got away.
chapli		<i>s. f.</i> tent-pegging.
sāng		<i>s. f.</i> spear (<i>pl.</i> sāngā).
bēlī		<i>s. m.</i> fellow, companion, partner.
riṭī		<i>s. f.</i> cheating.
pāsa		<i>s. m.</i> side.
likā		<i>s. m.</i> boundary.
kaudī	}	<i>s. f.</i> name of a game.
kabaḍḍī		
saṛ geā		he is out (<i>lit.</i> burnt).

ṭhèk	<i>v. a.</i> touch, catch.
āri	<i>s. m.</i> partner.
jitt	<i>v. n.</i> win.
hār	<i>v. n.</i> lose.
maḷ	<i>v. n.</i> get away.
saṛ	<i>v. n.</i> be caught.
kuṇā	<i>s. m.</i> lot.
chhōlī	<i>s. f.</i> knotted cloth used as whip.
sāthī	<i>s. m.</i> match, opponent.
pugg	<i>v. n.</i> be drawn.
chhōt	<i>s. f.</i> forfeit.

39. POETRY MUSIC AND DANCING.

(SEE GAZETTEER, PAGE 93.)

sur	<i>s. f.</i> note (in music), tone.
rāg	<i>s. m.</i> tune.
rāgṇī	<i>s. f.</i> tune.
āsā	<i>s. m.</i> name of a tune—appropriate to sunrise.
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> name of a tune.
marsiā	<i>s. m.</i> dirge, song of grief.
kasidā	<i>s. m.</i> song of praise
girām	<i>s. m.</i> note.

There are seven **sur** or notes—

No.	Name.	Sound.
(1)	kharaj	sā.
(2)	rikhab	rē.
(3)	gandhār	gā.
(4)	madham	mā.
(5)	pancham	pā.
(6)	dhevat	dhā.
(7)	nikhāt	nī.

There are three **grām**—three low notes.

There are 6 **rāgs** and 30 **rāgṇīs**, total 36.

The 6 rāgs are—

- (1) sirī.
- (2) bhêrō.
- (3) māl kōs.
- (4) handōl.
- (5) megh malleār.
- (6) dipak.

ghumbar	<i>s. m.</i>	} circular dance of men.
dhris	<i>s. f.</i>	
sammi	<i>s. f.</i>	the circular dance danced by women.
bāghā	<i>s. m.</i>	(mār or vagā), a circular dance beating with feet and raising arms alternately.
dhōl	<i>s. m.</i>	barrel-shaped drum with leather at both ends.
dhōlkī	<i>s. f.</i>	small barrel-shaped drum.
vagā	<i>v. a.</i>	play (a drum), dance.
tāl	<i>s. f.</i>	bottom of drum.
kuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i>	top of drum which is beaten.
nārī	<i>s. f.</i>	string for tightening drum.
kanjkā	<i>s. m.</i>	tassel.
kunḍal	<i>s. m.</i>	rim of drum.
khūṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i>	drum-stick.
tīlī	<i>s. f.</i>	twig held in other hand struck on the bottom of drum.
vaddhar	<i>s. m.</i>	shoulder-strap.
kangan	<i>s. m.</i>	ring.
kunḍā	<i>s. m.</i>	hook, staple.
ḍaph	<i>s. f.</i>	tambourine-shaped drum open at one side.
hagghī	<i>s. f.</i>	wire on ḍaph.
tandī	<i>s. f.</i>	string.
chōb	<i>s. f.</i>	drum-stick (<i>pl.</i> chōbā).
tāshā	<i>s. m.</i>	kettle-drum.
rabānā	<i>s. m.</i>	open tambourine covered with sheepskin.
bhèhr	}	<i>s. m.</i> large kettle-drum made of earthenware.
nagāra		
shutri	<i>s. f.</i>	a pipe with wide mouth and reed mouthpiece.
sharnā	<i>s. f.</i>	pipe used by snake-charmers, &c.
bin	<i>s. m.</i>	gourd from which bin is made.
tumbā		

pipī	<i>s. f.</i> reed of pipe made from reed (narī).
mōrī	<i>s. f.</i> hole.
sarwār	<i>s. f.</i> encomium, poem in praise of some family.
jass	<i>s. m.</i> encomium in praise of one man.
pōrī	} <i>s. f.</i> step, ladder, epic.
pōhrī	
siṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> satirical poem.
marsia	<i>s. m.</i> dirge.
dōhā	<i>s. m.</i> couplet.
aṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> verse.
kaṇ	} <i>s. f.</i> line.
bōl	
ḍhōla	<i>s. m.</i> poem in blank verse.
ḍhāḍhī	<i>s. m.</i> poet, bard.

40. SPORT AND WEAPONS.

tufak	<i>s. f.</i> gun.
kunda	<i>s. m.</i> stock.
nāl	<i>s. f.</i> barrel.
ishpāwa	<i>s. m.</i> fork on which the gun is rested in firing.
chīrī	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp at end of stock under barrel.
band	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp fastening stock to barrel.
gaz	<i>s. m.</i> ramrod.
shist	<i>s. f.</i> back-sight.
makkhī	<i>s. f.</i> foresight.
mōrī	<i>s. f.</i> muzzle.
dumbāl	<i>s. m.</i> butt.
kal	<i>s. f.</i> trigger (pressed upwards) and match-holder.
māhri	<i>s. f.</i> breech.
chāṭ	<i>s. f.</i> (pl. chāṭā) brass side of breech-piece.
trōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> match made of oak bark, covered with cotton-thread.
jāmki	<i>s. f.</i> the roll of match.
trōṛēdār	<i>s. f.</i> matchlock.
gul	<i>s. m.</i> the burning match.
piālā	<i>s. m.</i> powder-pan.

utlāngar	<i>s. m.</i> cover of powder-pan.
vadhri	<i>s. f.</i> strap, belt.
karī	<i>s. f.</i> ring in which strap is fastened.
dārū	<i>s. m.</i> gunpowder.
gōli	<i>s. f.</i> bullet.
giṭā	<i>s. m.</i> pebble, gravel.
tōfkī	<i>s. m.</i> gun-man, hunter.
ghanj	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
giṭi	<i>s. f.</i> flint.
janjiri	<i>s. f.</i> chain.
kahu	<i>s. m.</i> tinder, made of fibre of the akk soaked in powder and water.
khukkhri	<i>s. f.</i> pod of akk or cotton.
puṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> solution.
rinjak	<i>s. f.</i> small powder-horn with fine powder for the pan.
singg	<i>s. m.</i> powder-horn.
daṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stopper.
kōṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> powder-chamber.
khisā	<i>s. m.</i> pouch, also the whole belt and appendages.
ishkanja	<i>s. m.</i> catch for steel.
chhuri	<i>s. f.</i> knife.
thēk	<i>s. f.</i> scabbard.
vajjhā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
dāṇā	<i>s. m.</i> grained or damascened steel.
fulād	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
phal	<i>s. m.</i> blade.
ishkār	<i>s. m.</i> sport, hunting.
shikārū	<i>s. m.</i> hunter, sportsman.
parrā	<i>s. m.</i> line of beaters.
kharkā	<i>s. m.</i> beating bushes.
kharkā	<i>v. a.</i> beat bushes.
kharak	<i>s. m.</i> noise of creaking or rustling.
sāng	<i>s. f.</i> spear (<i>pl.</i> sāngā).

Specimen of the Dialect of the Doab.¹



Missar de Shāhzādeā dā Kissa.

Agle vēle³ Missar dā hikk bātshāh āhā. Us de trê puttar āhin. Khuda dī marzī injē āhī, ō vaddā bimār hōeā. Tōrē hakīmā³ us dā dārū dawā dil nāl kītā, par us dā bachnā⁴ nazir na āeā. Orik² bātshāh dehārī dehārī apnā ghaṭṭā hāl vēkhke⁵ jāteos⁶ “bachdā nāhā.”⁷ Nālē mulkh vichch rōlā vēkhke⁵ apne trēhā puttrā nū sadāeos.⁸ Vatt unhā nū ākheōs⁹ “chhōrā hō !”¹⁰ ajē tusī nikrē hō, te mērā hāl ē vē.¹¹ Mē marnā.¹² Dushmanā ē gall vēkhkē mērē mulakh nū chavāhā pāsō ā vēhreā. Mē nū tuhādā fikar ē. Mē nahā¹³ jāndā je mērē marnā¹⁴ tō pichchhē tusādā kē hāl hōsī. Eh vēkhkē mē ajj tusā nū saddeā. Mērē mēhl vichch falānī jāghē¹⁵ hikk chōr-khānā vaddēā dē vēlē dā baṇeā hōeā, te us vichch trē lāl pēe hōein. Lakkhā rupeiā dē mull dē ēhin. Tusī unhā nū lēkē¹⁶ kithāī vakkhri jāh tē chhapā rakkhō, jitthē tusa thō sawā hōrī kahī nū khabar nā hōvē,¹⁷ mat Khudā nā karē,¹⁷ bātshāhī tusādē kōlō khasī vanjē,¹⁸ tē tusā nū rupeiā dī lōr pavē,¹⁷ te tusī kahī de muthāj nā hōo.” Bātshāh deā puttrā¹⁹ apnē piū dē ākhan²⁰ mūjib trēhē lāl mēhl vichchō kadḍhke¹⁶ us shāhr dē bāhir vār hikk ujri hōi²¹ jāh vichch, jitthe lōkā dā āvaṇ vanjaṇ²² ghaṭṭ āhā, vanj²³ dabbe.

Kināhā²⁴ dehāreā tō pichchhē bātshāh mar gēā, bātshāhī dushmanā²⁵ khass leiī, tē bātshāh dē puttrā nū vakht pē gēā. Jēhre vēlē²⁶ kharch ō tang hōē, āpas vichch salāh kītō nē,²⁷ “jēhre lāl piū²⁶ asā nū dittē āhin,

¹Translated from Urdū by Miā Muhammad, Kurēshī, of Sābuwāl in the Jehlam Valley.

²Locative case.

³Agent case.

⁴Verbal noun.

⁵Indefinite participle.

⁶Pronominal affix = **us jātā**.

⁷Negative verb.

⁸Pronominal affix = **us sadāeā**.

⁹Pronominal affix.

¹⁰Vocative.

¹¹v inserted for euphony.

¹²1st person singular present.

¹³Negative verb.

¹⁴Infinitive used as noun.

¹⁵Locative case.

¹⁶Indefinite participle.

¹⁷Aorist.

¹⁸Aorist passive.

¹⁹Agent case.

²⁰Infinitive used as noun.

²¹Past participle used as adjective.

²²Infinitive used as noun.

²³Indefinite participle.

²⁴Oblique plural of **kāl**.

²⁵Agent case.

²⁶Locative case.

²⁷Pronominal affix = **unhā kītī**.

unhā nū vēch chhōrāhā²⁸ tē kissē hōr mulkh vichch vanj ke āpnī hayātī dē dehārē kaṭṭāhā²⁸ Trēhī bhirā utthē gēē, jittē lāl dabbē āhī. Jis vēlē zimī paṭṭiō nē,²⁹ dōē lāl nikhtē, tē hikk nā laddhā.³⁰ Vaddē hirān hōē, “ē kē gall ē? jē kadāhā kōī chōr pōndā, tā inj nā hōndā, jē hikk chā lē³¹ vèndā tē dōē pē rèhrde. Bishakk assā trēhā vichchō kahī dī niyat mārī geī ē. Tusā thō sawā hōr kahī dā ēh kamm nahī. Changgī gall ē vē,³² jē asī kāzī kōl vanj-ke³¹ ēh sārā hāl dasīhā,³³ tē ō asādā faislā kare, tē ō mukaddama khuṭāē.” Sārēā³⁴ ēh gall manzūr kitī, tē kāzī dhir ṭurē.

Rāh vichch vèndēā hōēā hikk ōṭhī unnhā nū mileā. Unnhā kōlō puchchhēos,³⁵ “tusī³⁴ iddē kōī utth vèndā dīṭhā?” Vaddē bhirā³⁴ ākheā “miā, tērā utth kānā āhā?” Os ākheā, “jī hā, mērā utth kānā āhā.” Vichkārle bhirā³⁴ puchheā, “jē utth utte sirkā laddeā hōēā āhā?” Os³⁴ ākheā, “hā jī, ē vī gall sachch ē, jō ākhī innhe.”³⁶ Nikrē³⁴ ākheā, “tērā utth lunddā bī āhā?” Os ākheā, “hā jī, ē gall vī sachch ē, jō ākhī innhe. Huṇ dassō, mērā utth kiddē gēā.” Trēhā bhirāvā³⁴ hass-ke³¹ ākheā, “jē asā tērā utth nahī dīṭhā, asā nū kēhri khabar ē jē kiddē gēā?” Ōṭhī ēh gall suṇ-ke³¹ unnhā nū ākheā, “vāh! vāh! tusī ēh gall ajab āhdē ō. Mērā utth nahī dīṭhā! tā sārē pattē kīkuṇ dendē hō? Mērā utth zarūr tusādē kōl ē. Changgī gall ē vē, mērā utth bhāvā dēhō,³⁷ nahī tā kāzī hōrā³⁸ dē kōl ṭurhō.” Shāhzādēā ākheā, “asī āp kāzī hōrā kōl vèndē pēē hā. Tū bī asādē nāl ṭur.”

Mukdī gall, chārē kāzī hōrā kōl gēē. Pēhlō ōṭhī³⁴ āpnā dāvā kāzī hōrā dasseā. Kāzī hāl suṇke shāhzādēā kōlō puchchheā, “tusādā ke jabāb ē.” Shāhzādēā³⁴ ākheā, “asā³⁴ is dā utth ukkā nahī dīṭhā, zōrī³⁹ asā dē uttē kūr baṇendā ē.” Ōṭhī kāzī hōrā ākheā, “garīb parwar salāmat! ēh kūr marēndēn.⁴⁰ Tusī unhā thō puchchho, sārē pattē mērē utth dē dassē nē⁴¹ ke nahī. Muṛ ēh kiṛ mukarden.”⁴⁰ Kāzī ōṭhī dā ēh hāl suṇ-kē shāhzādēā kōlō puchchheā. Shāhzādēā ākheā, “jē bishakk jīkuṇ

²⁸ Aorist.

²⁹ Pronominal affix = unhā paṭṭī.

³⁰ Past participle of labh.

³¹ Indefinite participle.

³² v. inserted for euphony.

³³ Aorist.

³⁴ A gent case.

³⁵ Pronominal affix.

³⁶ Pronominal affix = tusā ākhī.

³⁷ Imperative of dē.

³⁸ Oblique plural of hōrī used as a term of respect = sāhib.

³⁹ Locative case.

⁴⁰ Contracted form of 3rd person plural present.

⁴¹ Pronominal affix = unhā dassē.

ōṭhi āhdā ē, sārē asā pattē dassē in.” Kāzī ākheā, “jē tusā is dā uṭṭh nahī diṭṭhā, tā kivē us nū purē purē patte us dē uṭṭh dē dassē nē⁴²? Eh gall ajab ē.” Vatt vadḍē shāhzādē dhir mūh karke puchchheā, “tusī dassō, jē ēh kīkun tusā nū malūm hōēā, jē uṭṭh kāṇā āhā.” Shāhzādē ākheā, “is mūjib mē jātā, jē rāh uttē mē diṭṭhā āhā, hikkī pāsē de pattar darakhtā dē kbādē hōē⁴³ malūm hondē āhiṇ. Bas jātē um⁴⁴ jē uṭṭh kāṇā āhā, nahī tā dūē pāsē de pattar khā-dē hōē zarūr hondē.”⁴⁵ Kāzī vichlē bhirā kōlō puchchheā, “jē tū kīkun āhnā⁴⁶ jē uttē sirkā laddeā hōēā⁴³ ē.” Os ākheā “sirkē dā dastūr ē jē zimī tē pavē tā us jāh dī mittī ubbhir āndī ē. Rāh vichch bahū jāghē⁴⁷ diṭṭhā ē. Is gall ō mē yakīn kītā, je uṭṭh tē sirkā laddeā hōēā āhā.” Kāzī nikrē bhirā kōlō puchchheā, “tē⁴⁸ kīkun jātā je uṭṭh lundḍā ē”? Os ākheā, “kāzī jī, ēh dastūr ē, jis vėlē uṭṭh zimī te bēhē⁴⁹ bhāvē uṭhivē,⁵⁰ us vėlē zarūr apṇā pūchhul zimī tē marēndā ē. Us diā nishāniā zimī te lagg vèndiān.⁵¹ Rāh tē bahū jāghē mē diṭṭhā, jē uṭṭh dē bēhē⁵² diā sārīā nishāniā zimī tē mōjūd in, par puchhal dī nishāni zimī tē kōī nahī. Is gall ō mē jātā, uṭṭh lundḍā ē.” Kāzī shāhzādēā diā ēh gallā sunkē, unnhā dē akal te danāi nū salāhe os,⁵³ te unnhā nū changgī izzat nāl apṇī jāh te lègēā.

⁴²Pronominal affix = tusā dassē.

⁴³Past participle used as adjective.

⁴⁴Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

⁴⁵Conditional.

⁴⁶Contracted for āhdā ē.

⁴⁷Locative case.

⁴⁸Agent case.

⁴⁹Aorist.

⁵⁰Aorist--passive form for intransitive verb.

⁵¹Contracted for vèndiā hin.

⁵²Infinitive used as noun.

⁵³Pronominal affix = us salāheā.

Specimen of the Dialect of the Salt Range.¹

Missar ne Shāhzādeā nā Kissa.

Agle vėlē Missar nā² hikk patshāh ēhā. Us ne² trē puttar āhē. Khudā nī² marzī inje āhī, ō vaddā bimār thīā. Tōrē hakīmā³ us nā² dārū dirmal dile⁴ nāl kītā, par ō bachnā⁵ nazir na āeā. Orik⁶ patshāh rōz, rōz apnā ghaṭnā⁵ hāl vēkh-ke jāteos,⁷ “bachnā⁵ nāhā.”⁸ Nālē milkhe⁹ vichch rōlā vēkh-ke apnē trēhā puttrā hā¹⁰ sadāeos.⁷ Vatt unnhā ākheōs,⁷ “chhōrō! aje tusī nikrē hō, te mēdā ē hāl e. Mē marnā.¹¹ Dushmanā ē gall vēkh-ke mēdē milkhe hā¹² chawāhī pāsū ā vēhreā e. Māh tusiḍḍā vaddā fikar ē. Mē nahā⁸ jānnā,⁵ je mēdē marnē kōlū pichchhō tusiḍḍā kī hāl thīsī.¹³ E vēkh-ke mē³ ajj tusāh saddeā ē. Mēdē mēhl vichch falānī jāi¹⁴ ikk chōr khānā vaddēā ne² vėlē nā² baṇeā hōeā ē, tē us vichch trē lāl rakkhē hōēn. Lakkhā rupeiā nē² mulle nē² ēhin. Tusī ōhnā ghinn-ke,¹⁵ kitheī vakkhrī jāi¹⁴ chhapā rakkhō, jithe tusiḍḍe kōlū sawā hōrī kahī ā¹⁶ khābar nā hōvē. Matā Khudā nā kare, patshāhī tusiḍḍe kōlū khassī vanje,¹⁷ te tusāh rupeiā nī² lōr pavē,¹⁸ te tusī kahī ne mothāj na thīō.¹⁸” Patshāh neā² puttrā apnē piū ne² ākhan¹⁹ mūjib trēhē lāl mēhle chō kadḍh-ke¹⁵ shāhar nē² bāhir hikk ujri hōi jāi vichch jitthē lokā nā āwun vanjun¹⁹ ghaṭṭ ēhā, vanj dabbē.

Kahī dehāreā kōlū pichchhe patshāh mar gēā. Patshāhī dushmanā khass ghittī, tē patshāh neā puttrā vakht pē gēā. Jēhre vėlē kharch ō tang thī-ē, āpas vichch salāh kītīō nē,²⁰ “jēhre lāl piū asāhā²¹ dittē āhē, unnhā vēch chhōrā,²² tē kisse hōrī mulke vichch vanj-ke apnī hayātī de dehāre kaṭṭā.”²² Trē bhirā othē gēē jitthē lāl dabbē āhē. Jis vėlē zimī paṭṭiō

¹ Translated from Urdū by Gopi Chand of Nōshēhra in the Salt Range.

² Genitive postposition.

³ Agent case.

⁴ Oblique of dil.

⁵ Present participle.

⁶ Locative.

⁷ Pronominal affix.

⁸ Negative verb.

⁹ Oblique of milkh.

¹⁰ Dative postposition.

¹¹ First person singular present.

¹² Dative of milkh.

¹³ Future.

¹⁴ Locative case.

¹⁵ Indefinite participle.

¹⁶ Dative postposition.

¹⁷ Aorist passive.

¹⁸ Aorist.

¹⁹ Infinitive used as noun.

²⁰ Pronominal affix = unnhā kītī.

²¹ Dative.

²² First person plural aorist.

nē,²³ dō lāl nikhtē, te hikk na laddhā. Vaddē hairān hōē, “ē kī gall ē, je kaddī kōi chōr pōnā,²⁴ tā inj nā hōnā²⁴ jē hikk chā kharēnā²⁴ te dō pēē rēhnē.²⁴ Vishakk ashā trēhār vichchō kahī nī niyyat māri geī ē²⁵; siddē sawā hōr kahī na² ē kamm nahī. Bass changgī gall ē je assī kāzī kōl vanj-ke ē sārā hāl dassēhos,²⁶ tē ō siddā faislā kare, te mukaddama khuṭāē.” Sārēā²⁷ ē gall manzūr kitī, tē kāzī dār ṭure.

Rāhe vichch vēneā hōēā²⁸ hikk ōṭhī unnhā mileā. Unnhā kōlū puchchheos,²³ “Tusā iddē kōi utṭh vēnā⁵ dīṭṭhā.” Vaddē bhirāū²⁹ ākheā “miā, tēdā utṭh kānā ēhā?” Os ākheā “je hā, mēdā utṭh kānā ēhā.” Vichkārle bhirāū²⁹ us kōlū puchchheā, “jē tēdē utṭh utte sirkā laddeā hōēā ēhā?” Os ākheā, “hā jī, ē vī sachch ē.” Nikrē ākheā, “tēdā utṭh lundḍā vī ēhā?” Os ākheā, “hā, ē gall vī sachch ē jō ākhī ne.³⁰ Huṇ dassō, mēdā utṭh kidde geā ē?” Trēhār bhirāvā²⁹ hass-ke ākheā, “jo asā²⁹ tēdā utṭh nahī dīṭṭhā. Asāhā³¹ kē khabar ē, jē kidde geā.” Ōṭhī ē gall suṇ-kē unnhā³¹ ākheā, “vāh vā, tūsā ē ajab gall ākhṇē³² ō, je kadī tusā mēdā utṭh nahī dīṭṭhā, tā inn sārē patte kikuṇ dēṇē³² ō. Mēdā utṭh zarūr tusiddē kōl ē. Changgī gall ē, mēdā utṭh mōṛ dēo, nahī tā kāzī sāhib ōrā³³ kōl jullō.” Shāhzādeā ākheā, “assī āp kāzī ōrā kōl vēne³² pēē ā. Tū bi siddē nāl jul.”

Mukdī gall, chārē kāzī ōrā kōl gēē. Pēhlū pēhl ōṭhī apṇā dāwā kāzī ōrā dassēā. Kāzī hāl suṇ-ke shāhzādeā kōlū puchchheā, “tusiddā kē jawāb ē?” Shāhzādeā ākheā, “asā is nā² utṭh ukkā nahī dīṭṭhā. Khāh makḥāh siddē utte kūr joṛēnā³² ē.” Ōṭhī kāzī ōrā ākheā, “garib parwar, Sir Salāmat, ē kūr marēnē.³⁴ Tusī innhā puchchhō, sārē pattē mēdē utṭhe nē² māh dasāē nē³⁵ ke nahī. Muṛ ē kiū mukarnen.”³⁴ Kāzī ōṭhī nā² ēh hāl suṇ-kē shāhzādeā kōlū puchchheā. Shāhzādeā manneā je “vishakk, jikuṇ ōṭhī ākhṇā³² ē, assā sārē pattē dasāēn.”³⁶ Kāzī ākheā,

²³ Pronominal affix.

²⁴ Present participle used as past conditional.

²⁵ Passive.

²⁶ Pronominal affix = usāh dassā.

²⁷ Agent case.

²⁸ Present participle used as adjective.

²⁹ Agent case

³⁰ Pronominal affix = tusā ākhī.

³¹ Dative case.

³² Present participle.

³³ Oblique form of ōrī used as a term of respect.

³⁴ Contracted form of 3rd person plural present.

³⁵ Pronominal affix.

³⁶ Contracted from dasē āhin.

“je tusā is nā ut̥th nahī d̥it̥thā, tā kivē usāh³⁷ pūrē pūrē patte us nē² ut̥th nē² dassē ne.³⁵ E ajab gall ē.” Vatt vadde shāhzāde dir mūh karke puchchheā, “tusī dassō, jī ē kikuṇ tusā³⁷ malūm hōēā, je ut̥th kāṇā ēhā.” Shāhzāde ākheā, “is mūjib mē jātā je rāhe utte mē d̥it̥thā ēhā, jē biksē passē nē² pattar darakh̥t̥ān nē² khādē hōē malūm hōnē³² āhē. Bass jāteum³⁸ je ut̥th kāṇā ēhā, nahī tā dūē pāsē nē pattar khādē hōē zarūr hōnē.³²” Kāzī vichlē bhirāu kōlū puchchheā je “tū kikuṇ ākhnā³² ē je ut̥the tē sirkā laddea hoeā ēhā.” Os ākheā “sirkā nā² dastūr ē je zimī te pawē tā us jāī nī² miṭṭī ubhir ānī³² ē. Rāhe vichchō bahu jāī d̥it̥thā, is gallū mē yaqīn kītā jo ut̥the te sirkā laddeā hōēā ēhā.” Kāzī nikrē bhirāu kōlū puchchheā “tuddh³⁹ kikuṇ jātā ē je ut̥th lunḍdā ē?” Os ākheā, “kāzī jī, ē dastūr ē, jis vēlē ut̥th zimī utte bēhē, bhāwē ut̥hīwē, os vēlē zarūr apnē puchhal ā⁴⁰ zimī utte marēnā⁴¹ Us ne nishān zimī utte lagg vēnē.⁴² Rāhe uttē bahū jāī⁴³ mē d̥it̥thā, jo ut̥th ne bēhṇ⁴⁴ nīā hōr sārīā nishānīā zimī utte majūdan, par pūchhale nī nishānī zimī uttē kidār nahī. Is gallū mē jātā, ut̥th lunḍdā ē.” Kāzī shāhzādeā nīā inn gallā suṇ-kē unnhā nī akal te danāī ā⁴⁰ salāheōs.⁴⁶ Unnhā⁴⁰ changgī izzat nāl āpnī jāī tē ghinn gēā.

³⁷ Dative.

³⁸ Pronominal affix = mē jātā.

³⁹ Agent case.

⁴⁰ Accusative.

⁴¹ Third person singular present.

⁴² Third person plural present.

⁴³ Locative.

⁴⁴ Infinitive used as noun.

⁴⁶ Pronominal affix.

TRANSLATION.

The Tale of the Princes of Egypt.

IN olden time there was a King of Egypt. He had three sons. Such was God's will, he became very ill. Although the physicians did their best to cure him, his recovery seemed hopeless. At last the King, seeing himself failing day by day, thought, “I shall not survive.” Seeing moreover trouble in his kingdom he called his three sons. Then he said to them, “Boys, you are still young, and this is my condition. I am dying. My enemies seeing this have surrounded my kingdom on all four sides. I am anxious about you. I do not know what will become of you after my death. Seeing

this I have called you to-day. In a certain place in my palace there is a secret chamber built in the time of my ancestors, and in it there are three rubies. They are worth lakhs of rupees. Take them and hide them somewhere in a secret place of which no one save yourselves may know. So that, should God so will that the kingdom be taken from you, and you have need of money, you may be dependent on no one." The King's sons according to their father's directions took the three rubies out of the palace and went and buried them outside the city in a desolate place where people seldom came and went.

Some days after this the King died, the enemy took the kingdom, and adversity befel the King's sons. When they were in straits for money they agreed together (saying) "Let us sell the rubies our father gave us, and go to some other country and spend the days of our life." The three brothers went to the place where they had buried the rubies, but when they dug up the ground, only two rubies appeared, and one was not to be found. They were greatly perplexed (saying), "How is this? If ever a thief had come on them, it would not have happened that he would take away one, and that the two would remain. Certainly the conscience of one of us three has gone wrong. Except you no one else could have done this. It is best that we go to the Kázi and tell him the whole story, and let him decide between us and settle the matter." They all agreed to this and started towards the Kázi.

On the way a camelman met them. He asked them: "Have you seen a camel going this way?" The eldest brother said: "Sir, was your camel blind of an eye?" He said: "Yes Sir, my camel was blind of an eye." The second brother asked: "Was there vinegar laden on the camel?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true, as you have said." The youngest said: "Was your camel also without a tail?" He said: "Yes Sir, it is also true as you have said. Now tell me where has my camel gone?" The three brothers laughed and said: "We have not seen your camel, how do we know where it has gone?" The camelman hearing this said to them: "Indeed! You say a strange thing. You have not seen my camel! Then how do you tell me all about it? You must have my camel. You had better give me back my camel, or else come to the Kázi." The Princes said: "We are ourselves going to the Kázi. Come along with us."

In short, all four went to the Kázi. First the camelman made his claim before the Kázi. The Kázi heard his story and asked the Princes: "What is your answer?" The Princes said: "We never saw his camel. He makes this false claim against us unjustly." The camelman said to the Kázi: "Hail, cherisher of the poor! They are lying. Ask them whether or no they told me all about my camel. Then why do they deny it?" The Kázi on hearing this from the camelman asked the Princes. The Princes said: "Certainly, as the camelman says, we told him all about it." The Kázi said: "If you did not see his camel, how did you tell him all about his camel? This is strange." Then looking towards the eldest Prince, he asked: "You say, how

you knew that the camel was blind of an eye." The Prince said: "I knew, because on the way I saw that the leaves of the trees on one side only appeared to have been eaten. So I knew that the camel was blind of an eye, as otherwise the leaves on the other side would certainly have been eaten." The Kázi asked the second brother: "How do you say that vinegar was laden on the camel?" He said: "Usually if vinegar fall on the ground, the earth swells up at that place. On the road I saw this in many places. From this I made sure, that vinegar was laden on the camel." The Kázi asked the youngest brother: "How did you know that the camel was without a tail?" He said: "Sir Kázi, usually, when a camel sits down on the ground or rises, he is certain to strike his tail on the ground and its marks are left on the ground. On the way I saw in many places that there were on the ground all the marks of a camel's sitting down, but there was no mark of his tail on the ground. From this I knew that the camel had no tail." The Kázi on hearing these remarks of the Princes praised their intelligence and wisdom, and took them to his house with great honour.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

CURRENT IN THE

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

SOILS.

Kachchhī—sōnē dī pachchhī.

Riverain land is a basket of gold.

Kallar bhōṛ, na nīr ras,

Mūl na ṭhandī chhā,

Miṭṭhā bōl na jāndē.

Dhann Khushāb girā !

Salt-impregnated soil—insipid water,

No cool shade whatever,

The people cannot speak politely,

Bravo Khushab town (a sneer at Khushab).

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.

Baddal vanjiṇ ubhār, tappal amūdhā mār.

Baddal vanjiṇ ḍilāh, hikk pakēndī panj pakā.

T.

If the clouds are going towards the east, turn your platter upside down (*i.e.* stop your cooking, for it will not rain and grain will be scarce).

If the clouds are going towards the west, cook five scones instead of one (*i.e.* there will be plenty of rain and a good crop).

Tittar vanni badḷī—mehrī surmā pā,

O vassēgā mēghlā—usdī khasam te razā.

Clouds like a partridge—if a woman put antimony (on her eyes),

The one will rain copiously—the other has a longing for a husband.

Tittar khambhī badḷī—randī surmā pā,

O vasāwe mēghlā—os khasam dī chā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—if a widow put antimony (on her eyes),

One will bring heavy rain—the other has a longing for a husband.

Tittar khambī badlī—rann malāī khā

Oh vassē, oh ujare—kadē na khālī jā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream.

One will rain, the other will come to grief—this saying will never fail.

Tittar khambī badlī—rann malāī khā.

Oh vassē, oh udhale—e sukhan khatā na jā.

Clouds like partridge-feathers—a woman that eats cream,

One will rain, the other will elope—this saying never fails.

Sukkarvārī badlī, rahē sanīchar chhā ;

Dak kahe ' Suṇ Bhandnī, manjī andar dāh.'

If there are clouds on Friday, and it remains cloudy (shady) on Saturday,

Says Dak ' Listen, Bhandnī, put your bed inside ' (*i.e.* it is sure to rain).

Dakkhan Ṣ charhī badlī, ghullī purē dī vā

Dak kahē ' Suṇ, Bhandnī, andar palang vichhā.'

If clouds rise from the south, and an east wind blows,

Says Dak ' Listen, Bhandnī, spread your bed inside ' (*i.e.* it is sure to rain).

Hār anhērī ashtamī, badlī Ṣ nikaleā chann—

Dak kahe, " Suṇ, Bhandnī, gadhē na khāwan ann."

If on the eighth day of the dark half of Hār, the moon has come out of the clouds—

Says Dak, " Listen, Bhandnī, even donkeys will not eat the grain" (*i.e.*, it will be so plentiful).

Baddal gēē lammē dā

Uṭṭh, nī ranne, mūhrā chā.

The clouds have gone towards the south,

Get up, wife, and lift your things (*i.e.*, it is sure to rain)

Jo gajje, so vasdā nahī.

If it thunders much, it does not rain much.

Sāwan diā badliā, purē āṇ jhukāiā—

“Ghull na, dhādhū, asī vassan āiā.”

The east wind has brought up and lowered the clouds of Sāwan.
(They say) “Do not blow, south wind ; we have come to rain.”

Hāla pawe tirkāl, hālia, hal sambāl.

Hāla pawe din charhē, hālī hal chā dhare.

If there be a rainbow in the evening, ploughman, get ready your plough (*i.e.*, it will rain).

If there be a rainbow at sunrise, the ploughman may lay by his plough (*i.e.*, it not rain).

Baddal charheā chambalō.

Danggar vachchhā sambhalō.

If a cloud has risen over the Chambal hill,
Look after your cattle and calves (*i.e.*, it is likely to rain).

Baddal charheā Tille ō

Gā na khōlaṇ dēndā kille ō.

If a cloud has risen over the Tilla hill (in the Jhelam Salt Range),
It will not give you time to unfasten your cow from its peg (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).

Chachālī baddal gajje

Gā dhangēndā bhajje.

If a cloud thunders in the north-west
A man should run while he hobbles his cow (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).

Tillē ō gajje,

Gā choēndā bhajje.

Should it thunder from the Tilla hill,
A man who is milking his cow should run (*i.e.*, it will rain immediately).

RAIN.

Uttar mēlē, purā vasāe.
 Dakkhan vasdē nũ vanjāe.
 Je dakkhan vasāe
 Tã jal thal pānī chā banāe.

A north wind brings clouds, an east wind rain.
 A south wind stops rain even when begun.
 If a south wind does bring rain,
 It covers the whole country with water.

Uttar mēlē, purā vasāe.
 Dhāḍhū vasde mĩh rahāe.
 Dhāḍhū vasāe, tã bāhliã tarāe.

The north wind collects (clouds), the east wind brings rain.
 The south wind stops rain that is falling.
 If the south wind does bring rain, then it makes men swim.

Mĩh utṭh te
 Chōr diṭṭh te.

Rain falls where it has rained before.
 A thief goes to steal at a place he has seen.

Hār* dā haṛh—Sāwan dā sô
 Bhadrū dē trê—Assū dā hikk.

A rush of rain in Hār (June-July)—a hundred showers in Sāwan (July-August).
 Three showers in Bhadrū (August-September), and one in Assū (September-October) (are what the farmer would like).

Sāwan dā sô, Bhādō de trê
 Assū dā hikk, jehṛa lāh dēve sikk.

A hundred showers in Sāwan (July and August), three in Bhādō (August-September)
 One in Assū (September-October), which will fulfil all desire.

* For list of months see page 2 of the Lists of Useful Words.

Assū vasse, Hārī Sāwanī nīh lāe.

If it rains in **Assū**, it lays the foundation both of the autumn and spring crops (*i.e.*, it is good for both).

Sāwan vassē nitt nitt, te Bhādṛ de din chār
Assū manggē mēhglā, te bhullī phire gāwār.

Let it rain daily in **Sāwan** (July-August) and for four days in **Bhādṛ** (August-September).

If the peasant ask for heavy rain in **Assū** (September-October), he is mistaken (it is so unlikely).

Bhullī phire gāwār, je Assū mangge mēhglā.

The peasant is mistaken who asks for rain in **Assū** (September-October) (unlikely).

Bhullī phire gāwār,
je bāre bannhe Rabbde.

The peasant is mistaken who would shut the gates of God's mercy (*i.e.*, God can give rain at any time).

Vassē diwālī, jehā phossī, tehā hālī.

If it rains at the **Diwālī** (in the beginning of November) the worthless ploughman is as well off as the good one (*i.e.*, the season is so good for sowing).

Vassē Pōh, jehē eh tehē oh.

If it rains in **Pōh**, these and those are equal (*i.e.*, both early and late sown crops will come on equally).

Vassē Māh, te būṭē būṭē kāh.

If it rains in **Māh** (January-February), then every plant of wheat will produce a fistful of stems.

Vassē Phaggaṇ, te kaddhī laggaṇ.

If it rains in **Phaggaṇ** (February-March), then (the peasant) will reach the shore, (*i.e.*, will escape disaster).

Vassē Chētar, na khaḷ mēwē na khētar.

If it rains in **Chētar** (March-April), neither threshing floor nor field will hold the grain.

Vassē Pōh, te muṭṭhī khōh.

Vassē Māh, te būṭē būṭē kāh,

Vassē Phaggaṇ, te kaddhī laggaṇ.

Vassē Chēt, na khaḷ mēwē na khēt.

If it rains in **Pōh**, you may pluck the wheat with your hands (it will blossom again); if in **Māh**, every plant of wheat will give a fistful of stems; if in **Phaggaṇ** you will get ashore (*i. e.*, your crop will be good); if in **Chēt**, neither the threshing floor nor the field will hold the grain.

SEASONS.

Jēṭh Hār tāe, te Sāwan lāe.

If it is hot in **Jēṭh** and **Hār** (May and June) then **Sāwan** (July-August) will turn out well (*i. e.*, it will rain well in **Sāwan**).

Jēṭh tāe, te Hār vasāe, te Sāwan lāe.

If **Jēṭh** brings heat and **Hār** rain, then **Sāwan** will pass well.

Jēṭh tāe, te Hār vasāe,

Os mulkh de kāl kiṭṭ nērē jāe.

If **Jēṭh** be hot and **Hār** rainy, why should famine go near that country (*i. e.*, the crop will be good).

Assū mātṭh villālā,

dēhē dhupp te rātī pālā.

The month of **Assū** (September-October) is a strange one—heat in the daytime and cold at night.

Assū jitte, Assū hārē.

In **Assū** the peasant conquers or in **Assu** suffers defeat (*i. e.*, both harvests depend on rain in that month).

Sāwan pālā nimmeā—Bhadrū zāhir hō.
 Assū pālā jammeā—Kattē vaḍḍā hō.
 Magghar faujā chaḥiā—Poh laṛāi hō.
 Māh vichch pālā māreā—Phaggaṇ kītā sō.
 Chētr kul paṛhāeā—Visākh vidā hō.
 Jēṭh ghulliā vāṭ—Hār na rahius bō.

Cold is conceived in **Sāwan**, becomes visible in **Bhadrū**, is born in **Assū**, gets big in **Katte**, gets ready for battle in **Magghar**, makes its attack in **Pōh**, is killed in **Māh**, is mourned for in **Phaggaṇ**, has his funeral obsequies performed in **Chētr**, is bid good-bye in **Visākh**, in **Jēṭh** hot winds blow, and in **Hār** no trace of cold remains.

Vassē Pōh, te uṭṭhī dhō.

If it rains in **Pōh**, then carry home (your grain) on camels.

Uṭṭhā, bhaṭṭhā te ukāñ—jōbaṇ trēhā, māhō māh.

For camels, grain parchers' ovens and the tamarisk tree, the prime for all three is in the month of **Māh** (January-February).

The following is the answer given by the jackal to the wolf and tiger, who had referred to him their dispute as to whether the month of **Pōh** or **Māh** is the colder :—

Suṇo Singh Sardār—Suṇo ban rā jī.

Pālā Pōh nā pālā Māh, pālā hai vā jī.

Listen my lord tiger, listen king of the forest (wolf). Cold depends neither on **Pōh** nor on **Māh**, cold depends on the wind, Sirs.

Addh Māh te bhaggaḷ bāh.

In the middle of **Māh** (beginning of February) put your blanket on your arm (*i. e.*, the cold season is over).

Pāñī miṭṭhā kis ruttī?

Jō pakkiṇ jis ruttī.

In what season is water sweet? In the season in which barley ripens, *i. e.* **Chētr** (March-April).

Bērī bēr tã kaṇkã dhēr.

If there be plenty of fruit on the **ber** trees, then there will be abundance of wheat.

Sāwan mǎh dā purā,

Buddhī majjh te khuḍḍhā chhurā,

An east wind in the month of **Sāwan**,
An old buffalo-cow and a blunt knife
(to butcher it with)

} o bī bure tũ burā.

} is bad as bad can be.

PLOUGHING.

Jitnī vāh utnī gāh.

The oftener you plough the land, the more there will be to thresh.

Dānd parāe te hālī hōr,

Jiwē bhāwē unjē tōr.

When the bullocks are another's and the ploughman different, then drive them as you please (*i. e.*, the ploughman will take as much as possible out of borrowed bullocks).

Vāhī unnā dī, jinnā ghar dē hikkē.

Those men plough well whose bullocks belong to themselves.

Hār na vāhī hārī,

Phitt bharūe dī dāhrī.

A curse on the wretch's beard who does not plough his land in **Hār** (June-July) for the winter crop (*i. e.*, he is a bad farmer).

Hār dī hikk, Sāwan diā dō, Bhadrū diā chār, Assū vāh bhāwē
na vāh.

One ploughing in **Hār** (is as good as) two in **Sāwan** or four in **Bhadrū**, and in **Assū** plough it or not as you please (it is too late).

Hārī sō jo Hār vāhē.

A good spring crop is the one for which the farmer ploughs the land in **Hār**.

Ikke vāh ikke pāh.

Either plough, or manure (the land, if you want a good crop).

Māh na rāhiā—Visākh na ūhriā,
Sāwan na bhariā—trê gal geiā.

Lands not left fallow in **Māh**, not ploughed in **Visākh**, and not irrigated in **Sāwan**, are useless.

Hār na ūrhiā—Sāwan na chhriā,
Pēkē na sikkhiā—ēh trê lūhiā.

Lands not ploughed in **Hār**, cattle not grass-fed in **Sāwan**, girls not brought up in their parents' house—these three are ruined.

SOWING.

Til chhiddī, dhān sanghnī, dadd tapp kapāh,
Jhum mār razāi dī vichch makei de jāh.

Sesamum should be sown widely, rice thickly, cotton at the distance a frog can jump, maize so widely that you can pass through the plants with a quilt on.

Til ghanēre, dadd tapp jawār,
Kāi kāi tiggh vandvār dī, kar gei viṇāh.

Sesamum should be sown rather thick, **jawār** as far apart as a frog jumps, cotton-plants sown very wide spread out well.

Dāndē dāndē bājra—dadd tapp jawār,
Ghaṇī kaṇak—uṭṭh bēhē vandvār.

Sow **bājra** at a furrow's distance, **jawār** as far apart as a frog jumps, wheat close together, cotton so far apart that a camel could sit down between the plants.

Khitti āi dhunnī, tã Sāwanī dī mudd punnī.

If the Pleiades have come to the zenith, the time for sowing the kharif crop is past.

Kaṇak patlī, til sagghṇē, khūh purānī laṭṭh,
Muḍḍh pawāhe khētrī, chārḪ chōṛ chapatt.

Wheat sown thin, sesamum sown thick, an old axle for the Persian wheel, and a crop close to the village, are all good for nothing.

Gadd Pōh te hatthī khōh.

Sow in Pōh and you may pluck it up with your hands (*i. e.*, the wheat will be poor).

OTHER AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Kujjh na kītī thōkā triā,
Dāndā, hālā te mīhā.

None of the three did anything (was of any avail)—bullocks, ploughmen and rain (*i. e.*, Fate is more powerful than all three).

Khētrī sālā sētrī.
Jis khētrī vichch sāl na jāē,
O khētrī sālā nū khāē.

Farming depends on its owner. If the owner does not go to look after his farm it will eat him up.

Vāhī bādshāhī, je na jammē tā phāhī.

Farming is as good as royalty, but if the crops do not grow well, it is a snare.

Rāh rēhan te gāh gēhan.

(When the weather is hot) cease from going on a journey and thresh your grain (*i. e.* it is bad for travelling and good for threshing).

Hār haṛalle te Sāwan chhalle.

The soil should be flooded (with rain) in Hār and should be soaked in Sāwan.

Je tū ōhl pāē khēt,
Do khētī, lāe ikk khēt.

If you put manure on your field,
One field will produce a double crop.

Gollā hōke kamāe,
Rāja hōke khāe.

The man who works like a slave eats like a king.

Jinnhā vāhē khūh,
Unnhā dī sukh na suddī rūh.

Those who have started wells (for irrigation) have never slept with a quiet spirit (*i.e.* irrigation from wells means hard work).

Dēhū lēhē te bājra gēhe.

The sun sets and the bājra is threshed (it is too hot at that season to thresh through the day).

Visākh Jēth gāh gāhē, inhī mahīne nā vasāē.

You should thresh your grain in Visākh and Jēth—may these months not bring rain.

Vā purē dī vaggē,
Chūhrā chhajj karēndā agge.

If the wind blow from the east, the Chūhrā holds his winnowing basket before him (*i.e.* it is favourable for winnowing grain).

CROPS.

Jēth jēthā, Hār pichhēā
Sāwan vī jawārī jēhā.

(Said of Cotton) Sown in Jēth (May-June) it is best of all, in Hār (June-July), it is late, even in Sāwan it is as good as jawār.

Māh chinā te Phaggaṇ parālī,
Jivaṇ dhagge te maran hālī.

If you sow chinā in Māh (January-February) it will give you grain. If you sow it in Phaggaṇ (February-March), it will produce only straw, the bullocks will live and the ploughmen will die (*i.e.* the crop will be only fodder and no grain).

Pōh dī mutṭh, Māh dī bhari,
Phaggaṇ jahī charī na charī.

(Said of green wheat) a handful in **Poh** (December-January), a head-load in **Māh** (January-February) (is a good feed)—in **Phaggaṇ** (February-March) it is no fodder at all (*i.e.* it loses its feeding-power).

CATTLE.

Ghōrē sāiā jōrē, nahī tā mittī de rōrē.

Horses should be broken in by their masters, otherwise they are clods of earth (*i.e.* useless).

Trē vann kuvann
Majjh dabbī, bhēḍ bhūsli, dāhri-ālī rann.

Three colours are bad.

A spotted buffalo, a brown sheep, a bearded woman.

Charheā bāwan bīr
Ghattaṇ majjhiā gāiā dē khīr
Nālē khattaṇ nadiā de nīr.

When the constellation **Bāwan bīr** has risen (in the end of September) the milk of buffaloes and cows diminishes, and the water of rivers dries up.

Gā trijē mūl na līje.
Majjh pānje tā ghar ānje.

Never take a cow which has had three calves, but you may bring home a buffalo that has had five calves (*i.e.* it will still bear more).

Majjhī te machhāniā
Phaggaṇ māh ḍulāniā.

Buffaloes and **Māchhi** women get weak in the month of **Phaggaṇ** (February-March) (*i.e.* there is then little grass left and the baking-oven is not much in demand).

Jēṭh jēṭhiā, Hār pachhēiā,
Sāwan sūiā te majjhī kēhiā.
Bhādō sūiā, khariā jēhiā.

If buffaloes bear calves in **Jēṭh** they are best of all, in **Hār** they are late, in **Sāwan**, what good are they? and in **Bhādō** they are as good as lost.

NOTE.—Because to make a buffalo's milk good, it should calve at a time when there is a prospect of plenty of grass.

Kaṭhēr maṭhēr te hariāl
Dōlī mūl na pāndī dhār.

An ill-tempered cow and a wanderer
Never give a stream of milk into the pail.

Gār Kattē tāi, pichhō milan jinhā dē sāt.

A cow gives milk till **Kattē** (October-November), after that only those give milk whose owners feed them well,

Dātrī lē jō, te tirōkar lē chō.

Use your sickle and milk your cow, *i.e.* you must give the milch-cow grass if you want milk.

FAMILY LIFE.

Panj kōh pēkā, dāh kōh haswār,
Hikke nār kulakkhṇī, hikkē mard nikār.

Five **KOS** on foot, ten **KOS** on horse-back. Either the wife is a bad one, or the man good-for-nothing. (*i.e.*, if a man spends the night from home when he is within seven miles when on foot, or fifteen miles when on horse-back, either his wife is a bad one or he himself a poor husband).

Rajjeā bhēṇ te bhukkheā bhāi,
Trīmat sēā vichchō kāi.

For the prosperous a sister, and for the starving a brother,
A wife one in hundreds (is to be depended on).

Bhên ghar bhāi, te sâhwarē ghar jawāi.

In a sister's house a brother and in a father-in-law's house a son-in-law (should not stay).

Trê kurārē nā bhalē, istri, ghōrā, kamān.

Oh ran mẽ gēã ðar phur karē, usdā na ðutte bān.

Oh bulāeã sir charhe, ghar āeā mehmān.

Three things are not good when stubborn, a wife, a horse and a bow.

One will snort with fear in battle, the arrow of one will not go off.

And one (the first) will fly at her husband when spoken to, even when a guest has come to the house.

Rann bhērī, te dānd ðabbā !

Kē kitōi, ðāhdeā Rabbā !

A bad wife and a spotted bullock !

What hast Thou done, O God Almighty ! (that I should have these).

Kuttā sō jo kuttā pālē.

Kuttā sō jo nānihālē.

Kuttā sō jo bhên ghar bhāi.

Kuttā sō jo sâhwarē ghar jawāi.

Vaddā kuttā sōi bhāl

Sôhrā phire jawāi nāl.

He is a dog who keeps a dog.

He is a dog who lives with his mother's people.

He is a dog who lives in his sister's house.

He is a dog who lives with his father-in-law.

But the biggest dog of all is the father-in-law

Who goes about his son-in-law's house.

Hōnde sab suchajjiã—uṭṭhē sab bhōẽ.

All are good housewives where there is plenty. All kinds of land are good if it has rained copiously.

Dātā kāl parakkhiē, dhaṇeṭ Phaggaṇ māt.

Nār tāt parakkhiē, je dhan pallē nāt.

A giver (benefactor) is to be tested in famine time, a milch-cow in **Phaggaṇ**.

A wife is to be tested when there is nothing in the pocket.

Bāhle mīhī kaṇ ghaṭṭ.

Bāhle putrī ōtar.

From much rain (loc. plural) the outturn becomes small.

From many sons a man becomes as good as barren.

Bahut puttrī kul mēhṇā ;

Bahut mīhī kaṇ ghaṭṭ.

From many sons comes reproach on a family (as some of them are sure to get into trouble).

From excessive rains the outturn becomes small.

Je jō sāvē, tāt kōī na āvē.

Je jō pakke, tāt milaṇ sakkē.

When the barley is green no one comes.

When the barley is ripe your relations come to visit you.

Ōsar mīt parakkhiē—gokhṛī Phaggaṇ māt,

Ghar dī nār parakkhiē—jāt ghar sandheā nāt.

Test a friend in trouble, a cow in **Phaggaṇ**,

A house-wife when there is nothing left in the house.

Ghōrē munse rag nānehālī.

Horses and men take after their mother's family.

Jitnē kaprē, utnā pālā.

Jitnā ṭabbar, utnā mukālā.

The more clothes you wear the more you feel the cold.

The larger the family the more the disgrace you are likely to have.

CHARACTER.

(1) Chūhā khudd na mēwē—trikkal bannhē chhajj.

(2) Chūha na māvē khadd—pichchhu bannhe chhajj.

The mouse is too big for its hole and yet it ties a winnowing basket on its back.
(Said of a pompous, arrogant, boastful person.)

Ṭindā ghar na jānē—mēdā maghiyā dā ustād.

Does not know how to make a pot, and is ready to teach me how to make a narrow-necked vessel (a much more difficult business).

Trē khul geiā—

Sāwan rāt na chuggiā,

Sāwan na vuhriā,

Pēkē ghar na sikkhiā.

Three things are useless—

Cows not grazed at night in Sāwan,

Lands not ploughed in Sāwan,

Girls not taught in their parents' home.

Nachch nā jāne, vēhrā dīnggā.

She cannot dance (and says) the courtyard is crooked.

Āp vilallī tē vēhrā dīnggā.

She is herself awkward (and says) the courtyard is crooked.

Adh pā ātā, chabārē rasōi.

A quarter of a pound of flour, and dinner upstairs (*i. e.* little to eat, but plenty of show).

Chittī dāhrī te ātā kharāb.

A white beard and the flour bad (*i. e.* an old man like you to behave so badly).

Kabar chūne gach te murda bēimān.

A grand tomb built of bricks and mortar and the corpse a hypocrite (*i. e.* a whited sepulchre).

Jaṭ kē jāṇē kōkile? paddbahērē khā.

What does a peasant know of dainties?
He might as well be eating toadstools.

Hathē karē—ḍhiḍh bhukkh nāl saṛē.

Bracelets on his wrists, and his stomach is burning with hunger.

Uṭṭhī na haggā, te mērē trē bakhrē.

He cannot even stand up, and claims three shares (as if he had done the work of three men).

Uṭṭhī na saggā, te lānat ē gōḍeā nū.

He cannot get up, and blames his knees.

Chōr uchakkā chōhdri,
Lunḍī rann pardhān.

A thief and pick-pocket (poses as) the Squire,
A shameless woman (poses as) lady of the house.

Rajjeā Jaṭ kare kulall,
Rajjī majjh na khāwē khal.

A prosperous peasant behaves foolishly,
A well-fed buffalo will not eat oil-cake (as their heads are turned).

Sirḍ ganjjī, te kangghīā dā jōṛā.

Bald-headed, and keeps a pair of combs.

Bāhir miā panj-hazārī,
Andir bīvī kēhr dī mārī.

Outside a gentleman worth five thousand rupees, inside his lady stricken with poverty.

Langā ṭaṭṭū—Lahōr dā dāeā.

His pony is lame, and he proposes going to Lahore.

Jaṭ, saḍḍhā, sēsār—kabīla gālnā.

Kukkuṛ, kâ, kalāl—kabīla pālnā.

The peasant, the male-buffalo, and the crocodile destroy their family.

The cock, the crow, the Kalāl (distiller) cherish their family.

Adhāi būṭiā te Phattū bāgbān !

Two or three bushes and (talks of) **Fattū** as head gardener !

Jaṭ te sūr barābar ī, Jaṭ tōlī bhārā.

Sūr paṭṭe marlā, Jaṭ viggha sārā.

The peasant and pig are much the same, only the peasant is heavier in weight, and while a pig digs up a pole of land, the peasant will dig up a whole half acre.

Ghar bhukkh nang, būhē tē dēḍhī.

In the house hunger and nakedness, and a gateway over the door.

Kuttā bhōṅkdā changā,

dharwāi bōldā changā.

The dog is good that barks, the weighman is good when he keeps announcing the weights.

Vassē mīh tã murk utāulī,

Pavē kāl tã mōhir pāvalī.

When rain falls **murk** (a kind of grass) springs up quickly,

When famine comes, then the weaver is the first to succumb.

Chittā kaprā, kukkar khānā,

Us jaṭ dā nahī ṭhikānā.

There is no depending on the prosperity of a peasant who wears white clothes and eats chickens.

Seiad hōkē vagāē tura—o bī bure tũ burā.

Bāhman hōkē bannhe chhurā—o bī bure tũ burā.

It is very bad for a **Seiad** to blow a horn (as **fakīrs** do), or for a **Brahman** to wear a dagger.

Rann tamākū chhikkñī—rāja rishwat khōr—

Puttar pāleā lāḍlā—trê tarattī chôr.

A woman who smokes tobacco, a ruler who takes bribes,
A spoilt son—these three are utterly bad.

Kā, kirār, kuttē dā

Visāh na kariē suddē dā.

A crow, a shop-keeper and a dog are not to be trusted even when asleep.

Zāt dī piddī, chhattā bāzā dī.

A tomtit by birth, and the swoop of a hawk.

Zāt dī kōnkirlī, shēhtirā nũ japphē.

A house-lizard by birth and seizes the rafters.

Jattī pā mahērū āndā ;

Thākar chāhri vaṭṭī.

Jattī jātā Thākar muṭṭhā ;

Thākar jātā jattī.

Nā muṭṭhā Thākar na muṭṭhī jattī ;

Sôdā vaṭṭôsattī.

The peasant's wife brought the dregs of **ghī** ;

The shop-keeper put on a false weight.

She thought he was cheated ; he thought she was.

Neither of them was cheated ; the bargain was a fair exchange.

Mul bakrī te uṭṭh jhungā.

Buys a goat, and asks a camel into the bargain.

Ō nāl nāhī chēinde;
O lēph-ālī te chaṛhdā āhā.

They were not going to take him with them at all; and he was getting on the caparisoned camel.

Āp mare bhukkhā—addhī kuttē nū bhann pāl.
He is dying himself of hunger and has broken half off and thrown it to the dog.

Āp na jōgī, te gawāndh valāe.
She is herself not well off and invites her neighbour.

Bhāh ghinnaṇ āeā, te ghar dā sār thī beīthā.
He came to get a light, and remained as master of the house.

Ghar dāṅg nahī, mēdī sāṅg ghinn āō.
There is not a staff in the house (and he says) "bring my spear."

Akkh addī rahī, kã kajjal ghinn gēā.
Her eye was open, and a crow took away the antimony (on her eyes).

Hikk pinnṇā, te dūjā halwē dā khair.
First he is a beggar, and secondly he demands sweetmeats as alms.

Chaṇā trappē, tā bhatṭh bhannē?
If the gram jumps, will it break the parching-pan?

Chaṇā trapsī tā apṇā mūh bhannsi.
If the gram jumps, it will break its own face.

Gaddā, dūmā, bēreā, trêhā dingge rāh.

Carts, musicians and boats, all three have crooked ways.

Bhukkhē kamm na āunde,

Rajje bī nahī māṇ.

Hikke sohan pinndē,

Hikke sohan gustān.

(Said of Pīrs). They are of no use when starving, nor of any respect when prosperous.

They look well either when begging for alms or when in the graveyard (their tombs being generally decorated).

Aṭṭh ṭhagg te aṭṭh ṭhaṭheār,

Aṭṭh sunāre te aṭṭh lohār,

Aṭṭhū chōkā batṭrī,

Hikk kamla jehā Khatṭrī.

Khatṭrīḍ bhann banāeā Khōjā,

Jeḍ vālā nū gandā barōjā.

Khōjā sō sōhrē dā sōhrā.

Khōjā shēhd lapēṭeā mōhrā.

Sūi vāngun sanjre, niklē vāng talwār,

Es khakkheḍ ureḍ jajjeḍ, Nāṅkā rakkh lēē Kirtār.

Eight robbers and eight brass-workers,

Eight goldsmiths and eight blacksmiths,

Eight times four make thirty-two.

Equals one fool of a Khatṭrī.

Khatṭrīs broken up make a Khōjā

Like stinking ointment on the hair.

A Khōjā is a father-in-law in a hundred,

A Khōja is poison covered with honey.

Enters like a needle, comes out like a sword.

From this Kh ūj (*i. e.* the word Khōjā).

Oh Nānak may God save us.

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Chārē peiñā bhaṭṭh—

Dhī kāñī te nūh haḍḍñī,
 Dīnggī khūhē dī laṭṭh.
 Muḍḍh pavāhē dī khētrī.
 Eh chārē chōṭ chapatt.

Four things are curses (fallen into the oven)—

A one-eyed daughter and a quarrelsome daughter-in-law ;
 A crooked axle for the well ;
 A crop close to the village.
 These four are curses.

Nark nishāñā chār—

Gaddā laddaṇ, te bhōḍ samman ;
 Vasslā nāl peār ;
 Bāhrō āvē khaṭṭke
 Ghar kulachchhñī nār.

There are four marks of hell—

Loading donkeys, and sleeping on the ground ;
 A liking for onions ;
 Coming home with one's earnings to a shrewish wife.

Surg nishāñā chār—

Ann purāñā te gheō nawā ;
 Ghar kulvantī nār ;
 Chōthī pīṭh turang dī ;
 Surg nishāñā chār.

There are four marks of heaven—

Old grain and new clarified butter ;
 A well-bred wife in one's house ;
 Fourthly, the back of a horse ;
 The four marks of heaven.

Trê cha dippan baldi aggē—

Vāgi āvē vagg tō aggē ;
Bāhrō āvē te ghar ā haggē ;
Ôrat khāvē mard tū aggē.

Three things should be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman who comes (without) before his flock ;
The man who comes in and defiles the house ;
The woman who eats before her husband.

Ūhê trê nā dippan baldi aggē—

Pavvas dhār tē āvē aggē ;
Laggas dukkh tē ghar ā haggē ;
Mard nā hōvis ghar, te khāvē aggē.

The same three things should not be thrown into flaming fire—

The herdsman if robbers have fallen on him and he come away ;
The man who has been attacked by illness and defiles the house ;
The woman if her husband be not at home and she eat first.

Trê cha dippan baldi chullhē—

Bāhmaṇ hōvē aṇ-dhāteā khāvē ;
Tē sūrmā hōkē raṇ vichchō āvē ;
Javāhri dā bēṭā lēkheō bhullē.

Three things should be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

A Brahman who eats without bathing ;
A soldier who comes away from the field of battle ;
A jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts.

Ūhê trê nā cha dippan baldi chullhē—

Viptā pavvas aṇ-dhāteā khāvē ;
Viṇ hattheārō raṇ vichchō āvē ;
Maddh pīke lēkheō bhullē.

The same three things should not be thrown into the blazing fire-place—

The Brahman who eats without bathing if misfortune has befallen him ;
The soldier who comes away from the field of battle if he has no arms ;
The jeweller's son who makes a mistake in his accounts after drinking liquor.

Chārē mast ghañē—

Shihā rehā lāhdeā, ūdheā mījh ghañī,
Mass phuṭandā gabbhrū, gōrī phuṭṭ thañī.

Four things are very exciting—

For tigers their stripes appearing, for boars much fat,
For a youth a sprouting beard, for a girl a swelling bosom.

Trê rang bad rang—

Mêh ḍabbī, bhēḍ bhūslī,
Dāhṛī-ālī rann.

Three colours are bad—

A spotted buffalo-cow, a brown sheep,
A woman with a beard.

Trê ann kuann—

Sarī karāhī, laggi khichṛī,
ḍāl pāñī dī ḍhann.

Three kinds of food are bad—

Burned pudding, singed rice and pulse,
Pulse drowned in water.

Trê kamm nā ālā—

Hārī nahī vāhīā,
Sāwanī nahī charāīā,
Te pēkē nahī sikhāīā.

Three things are of no use—

Lands not ploughed in Hār,
Buffalo-cows not grazed in Sāwan,
And girls not brought up in their parents' house.

Trê rāh kurāh—

Mard nũ chakkī ;
Saddhē nũ gāh ;
Savānī nũ rāh.

Three things are unbecoming—

The hand-mill for a man ;
Threshing for a buffalo ;
The road for a woman.

Trê lall palall—

Annhē aggē nachchiē ;
Dōrē aggē gall ;
Gunggē hatth sanēhā,
Ghall bhāvē nā ghall.

Three things are nonsense—

Dancing before a blind man ;
Talking to a deaf man ;
Sending a message by a dumb man,
Sending or not, it is all the same.

Trê bhass pēen—

Chuggal mārē chuglī ;
Kā sabū chēen ;
Kuttā pārē chhānī ;
Trê bhass pēen.

Let three things fall in the ashes—

A slanderer who talks slander ;
Crows that carry off soap ;
A dog that tears up the leather sieve.

Hikk rann dī bhērī chāl—

Āṭa gunnhē sir khullē nāl ;
Rōṭī pūhjē majhlē nāl ;
Ghar āvvis mizmān te mārē bāl.

These are bad ways for a woman—

Kneading flour with hair down ;
Wiping food with her petticoat ;
Whipping her child when a guest has come to her house.

Hal trakke,
Te rann karakke,
Jāvē dānd ikvāsā,
Us hālī dē jīvaṇ dā kīkuṇ bharvāsā ?

If his plough crack,
And his wife scold,
And his bullock go boring to one side,
How can there be any hope of life to such a ploughman ?

Raṇh kachchī, gā gabbhaṇī, mūrakh ās karē,
He is a fool who expects anything from unripe crops or a cow in calf.

Trē bōriē dūhgi dhannā—
Jēṭh māh dī chakkhan chakkhī ;
Hār Sāwan kharē parakkhī ;
Māh Pōh gharō turē narinnā.

Three things should be drowned in a deep pool—
Starting from home in **Jeṭh** after eating ;
Or in **Hār** or **Sāwan** depending on a clear sky ;
Or in **Māh** and **Pōh** without having broken one's fast.

Kachchā gannh nā phēiē ; pak āpē phissē.
Bhāiā nāl nā chhēriē ; kar khājan hissē.
Dushman hōvē sō kōh tē, kōl manjjī de dissē.

One should not squeeze a raw boil ; it will discharge of itself when mature.
One should not quarrel with one's brothers ; shares divided off will be consumed.
Though one's enemy be a hundred miles off, one should act as if he were visible beside one's bed.

Madhrē chērē chagghrē, matthē uttē vaṭṭ—
Mardā diā ēh siftā ; nārī chōṛ chapatt.

Short and broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead—
These are characteristics of men ; in a woman they are utterly bad.

Chhōṭā, chērā, chagghrā, matthē uttē vaṭṭ—
Turēā chālī ihē ; nārī chōṛ chapatt.

Short, broad and stout, with wrinkles on the forehead—
These are qualities for men ; in a woman they are utterly bad.

Gharē dā gheō—kuṛī dā peō—
Jaṭkā shāh,—innhā trêhā dā nahī vasāh.

There is no trusting to these three—clarified butter in an earthen vessel, to the father of a marriageable girl (*i.e.*, as to whom he will give her to in marriage), or to a village money-lender.

Āsā, pāsā, vēsvā, ṭhag, ṭhakkur, suneār ;
Itṇē mittar na hōwandē—bāndar, vēd, kalāl.

So many cannot be true friends—hope, dice, a courtesan, a robber, a cheat, a goldsmith, a monkey, a doctor and a distiller.

Gaddē jawār te jamman mōṭī ;
Kirār nū vāhī khōṭī.

Even if by sowing **jawār** he could get a crop of pearls, still farming would be bad for a shop-keeper (in the end).

Phaggaṇ geā trê thōk vanjā.
Gaḷ laggnō, til chabbnō, pèhnnō kapāh.

Phaggaṇ has destroyed (the pleasure of) three things—
Sleeping in each other's arms, chewing sesamum, and wearing quilted clothes (*i.e.*, it has become too hot).

Ann, amān, āmlī—trê dhan kā vās.
Jūā, zināh, zāmnī—trê dhan kā nās.

Grain, credit and official position are three abodes of (means of gaining) wealth.
Gambling, fornication and becoming surety for others are three means of losing wealth.

Ōh manggē pehāwaṇī ;
Ōh patthar dāhē.

One asks for his wages for grinding corn ; and the other chucks him a stone.

Annhē aggē rōṇā—ḍorē aggē gall—
Gungē hatth sanēhā—ghall bhāwē na ghall.

Weeping before a blind man—speaking to a deaf man—
Sending a message by a dumb man—whether you send it or not (it is all the same).

Trê kamm nakamm—

Gā chḥuṇā, manjjī uṇṇā, triā rassī bhann.

Three pieces of work are no work at all—

Milking a cow, weaving a bed, thirdly, twisting a rope.

Annhi kukkri—khas khas dā chōgā.

A feed of poppy-seed (very minute) to a blind hen (which cannot find it).

Jattḥ rāj nahī ;

Mōṭhḥ kāj nahī ;

Izzat binā lāj nahī ;

Ghōrē binā sāj nahī ;

Mih binā anāj nahī.

Authority cannot be wielded by a peasant ;

A feast cannot be made with **Moṭh** ;

There cannot be honour without shame ;

A horse is no use without a saddle ;

No grain is to be got without rain.

Bhūrē jēḍ na kaprā—jattā jēḍ na rāṭh ;

Ōh pandī, ōh littrī—dḥḥ āwan rās.

There is no cloth like a blanket—no one is so generous as the peasants ;

The one is useful for tying up bundles, the other is made useful by a shoe-beating.

Jitnē hal, utnā hālā ;

Jitnā kaṭumb, utnā mukālā ;

Jitnē kapre, utnā pālā.

The more the ploughs, the higher the assessment ;

The larger the family, the greater the chance of disgrace ;

The more clothes you wear, the more will you feel the cold.

Vallī kumāṇiā, vuṭṭhā kē karē ?

The melons are withered, what is the good of rain ?

Thal dē gawāḍh, kirār dī dāhrī.

One's neighbourhood in the Thal is like a Hindu's beard (sometimes shaved and soometimes not), *i.e.*, sometimes inhabited, sometimes a desert.

Pippũ khumbũ, aḍhāi dehārē rāj.

Pipps (a parasitical plant that springs after rain) and mushrooms have only 2½ days' reign (and then wither).

Uchchī lammī patlī, makôṛē vāngũ lak ;
I chālī nārī dīā, turē chōṛ chapatt.

Tall, long and slender, with a waist like a black ant's.
These are the qualities of women, in a man they are utterly bad.

Jaṭ dā lāhna, gharē dā gheō,
Kirār dī dāhṛī—dhīā dā peō.

(No confidence is to be placed in) a debt due from a peasant, clarified butter kept in an earthen vessel, a Hindu's beard (which he may have shaved off at any time) or the father of a family of daughters (who will have to spend money in getting them married).

Jaṭ te bēl te bakrā, chōthī badkardār nār—
Chārē bhukkhe bhalē ; rajje karin vigār.

The peasant, bullock and he-goat, fourthly the ill-behaved woman—
All four are good when starving ; when well off, they cause harm.

Uṭṭh na runnē ; bōrā runnē.

The camel does not complain ; and yet the sack does.

Bājra jēṭhā, puttār palēṭhā,
Māl ōṭhā, ghar kōṭhā.

Bājra sown in Jeṭh is the best—a first-born son is the best.
Camels are the best sort of cattle,—a hut, the best sort of house.

Māl bakrī—ghar chhaprī ;
Puttār ōh jēhrā ōṛik pakrī.

Goats make the best cattle—a thatch the best house ;
That son is the best who proves best in the end.

Eiyar dā vārā, te bighār dā ghurā ;
Vaddī kuṛī te chhōṭā kuṛā ;
Khōjī hōkē lei pichhūrā ;
Oh bī burē tū burā.

It is very bad to have a sheep-fold near a wolf's den, to match a young bridegroom with an old bride, or for a tracker to follow up the tracks backwards.

Rāhak kamāe, sār khāe.

The servant works and the master eats.

Dūmā ghar viwā—

Jīwī bhāvī unjē gā.

A marriage in the musician's house—sing as you please (it does not matter how badly).

[Note.—The **Mirāsīs** or **Dūms** are the musicians who sing at marriages.]

Janj parāi ahmak nachchin.

Majjhū nange vēlā ghattin.

Only fools dance at another's wedding and people naked at the waist (i.e., extremely poor) throw money to the dancers.

(Said of a man interfering in matters with which he has no concern.)

Rukkhā khāvē, bhōṣ savē, ghar kulachchhī nār,
Chōthā meilē kaprē ; narak nishāñī chār.

Eating dry bread, sleeping on the ground, an ill-behaved wife in the house, and fourthly dirty clothes, are four marks of hell.

Rabb rājī tã kehī mohtājī ?

If God be pleased, then what need ?

Dhōbīā dē ghar dhukkē chōr.

O na luttē, luttē hōr.

If a thief get into a washerman's house, it is not the washerman who is robbed, but others (whose clothes are with him to wash).

Jēhṛī karē gheḍ,
Na mā karē na peḍ.

Neither mother nor father can do so much as clarified butter can.

Sô kāmā ikk āhṛī.

One man to direct is enough for a hundred workers.

Miṇ pakāē, samajh alāē, kade khatā na khāē.

The man who measures his food before cooking it, and thinks before speaking, never makes a mistake.

Shāh dā dhan te kōhle dā dāṇā.

The shop-keeper's wealth is like grain in the granary (for the peasant to draw on).

Gur bin gat nahī—Shāh bin pat nahī.

Without a religious teacher there is no salvation, without a banker there is no respect (to be gained by the peasant).

Chīṛī chônke te jaṭṭī bhônke.

The bird chirps (in the crops) and the peasant woman barks (to drive it away).

Uttam khētrī, madham vipār,
Nakhiddh chākari; bhīkh dwār.

The best occupation is farming, trade is middling, service worst of all; below that comes begging from door to door.

Jē jāṇā mar vanjṇā, miṭṭhā bōlāhā jagg,
Umr vanjāiā zāiā, kūrē lāre lagg.

If I had known I was going to die, I should have spoken sweetly in the world, (i. e., should have acted well towards every one).

Ah! thou hast thrown thy life away, depending on false promises (of Satan).

Satt thōk sarāṇā hāddā—

Mūrakh nafr ; musāfrī ;
Khaṭgām ghōrā chābuk khāwdā ;
Chēchal nār ;
Kuchajja var ;
Chōrā khūh rās na āwdā ;
Bewaqt dūm kharā darbār ṭarāwdā.

Satte vī suhann—

Thal dāchīā, jal bēriā, mēhiā bēt charann,
Raṇ gabbhrū, ātiṇ kuṛiā, ghōṛī pākharīann,
Pavāhē āi janj—satte vī suhann.

(Thal.)

Seven things are heart-burners—

A stupid servant ; a traveller ;
A troublesome horse that requires to be whipped ;
A coquettish woman ;
A foolish husband ;
A faulty well that does not sit straight ;
A *mirāsī* to get up and prate in a company out of season.

Seven too look well—

She-camels in the Thal, boats on the river, buffalo-cows grazing in the riverain ;
A youth in battle, girls in a spinning-bee, horses with their saddle-gear on ;
A wedding-party when it has come near (the bride's) village.

Bin kishtī samundar tardē gharak thīndē malāhā,
Bin jāṃā safar kamāwaṇ, nahī akl sālāhā.

(Thal.)

Boatmen who swim in the deep river without a boat get out of breath.
Travelling without clothes is not a wise thing to do.

Dūā salām te bandkī sāḍī vanj ākho har dī mā nū ;
“Sawā barāt Allāh de tu bhī nahī palīndī ghā nū.”

(Thal.)

Go and give my respects to the mother of all (*i. e.* the earth), and say
“Without the blessing of God even you cannot produce grass.”

Annhe nũ mã masĩĩ satt geĩ.

The mother has left her blind boy in the mosque (*i. e.* abandoned him).

Mã akrũĩ, peo tãndlã, puttãr kesar dĩ jãh.

Mother and father both weeds, and the son a plant of saffron.

Chẽtar Visãkh bhãviẽ—Jẽth Hãr sãviẽ—

Sãwan Bhadrũ nhãviẽ—Assũ Kattẽ thõrã khãviẽ.

Phẽr Hakĩm puchchhan kiũ jãviẽ?

Travel about in **Chetar** and **Visãkh**—Sleep in **Jeṭh** and **Hãr**—Bathe in **Sãwan** and **Bhadrũ**—Eat little in **Assũ** and **Kattẽ**. Then what need to go and consult a doctor?

Is duniã kẽ tin nãm—

Parsũ, Parsã, Paras Rãm.

In this world there are three ways of addressing a man.

Poor **Parsũ**, respectable **Parsã**, honoured **Paras Ram**.

Kaṅkã mārẽã dhrakk—sõlã de battri.

“Vatt na lêsã nã, jẽ hõẽus Khattri,

Hassĩ dĩ hasĩlĩ gharãĩhã, mãhlã dẽ dõẽ maṅkẽ.”

Haṭṭĩ vichch kirãr piṭẽnã, “kẽ kitteãĩ, kaṅke?”

(*Salt Range.*)

Wheat jumped from 16 sers the rupee to 32. (Says the graindealer), “I will never think of buying wheat again as sure as I am a **Khattri**. Oh! that I had had my coin made into necklaces and strings of beads.” The graindealer beats his breast in his shop saying, “O wheat, what hast thou done to me?”

Rukkha sukkhã khãke, ṭhaddã pãĩ pĩ,

Na vẽkh parãĩã chõpriã, na tarsãẽ jĩ.

Eat your dry bread and drink cold water.

Do not look at other's buttered bread, nor make your heart thirsty.

Oh jo ɖisɖiã ɖhēriã, jithe kakkh pēe ;
Utthô kôī nahī ānda, itthô lakkh gēe.

Those heaps you see where the dry grass lies ;
No one comes back from there, thousands have gone from here. (A graveyard).

Sareā sabh kujjh phapphardā—lāṇa, būṭā, jhār—
Hikk man sareā nahī phapphardā, jehrā bōlīã ditta sār.

(Thal.)

Everything burnt up blossoms again—lāṇā, plants and trees.
Only the heart when burnt does not blossom again, which has been burnt by harsh words.

Jōbun sī, rattun sī, gōhak sī sab kō.
Jōbun rattun gawāke, rahī kuranggā ho.
Sukkhā ɖhingar bāgh vichch, pakkhī na bēhdā ko.

(Thal.)

When there was youth and beauty, every one was a purchaser.
When youth and beauty were lost, only the skeleton was left.
When there are only dry twigs in the garden, no bird sits there.

Lōk kahē jagg ē kūṛā, kūṛē ākhiṇ vālē.
Is jagg jehā bēā jagg na kōī, je kōī sachcha hokar jāl ē.
Lāl jawāhir te hīrē motī, is jagg te jo kōī chāhe so nāl ē.
Je kūṛā ɖōh surajj te ɖewiṇ, chāmchiṛī akkh na bhālē.

(Thal.)

People say this world is false, themselves speaking falsely.
There is no other world like this, if one lives in it truly.
Rubies, jewels, diamonds, pearls, whoever wishes them on this earth, he has them.
Whoever falsely ascribes spots to the sun, he has bat's eyes and sees nothing.

Jamm na mukkā, te nakk nāṇakeã te.
The baby is not yet born, and (you say) his nose is like his grandfather's.

Shāhr pēā nahī, te uchakke agge ā gēen.

The village is not built and the thieves have come (to rob it).

Khabbā bhangī bhang phakke.

Phakk, khabbeā bhanggiā !

Dabbā ṭaṭṭū dhāb ṭappe,

Ṭapp, dabbeā ṭaṭṭūā !

A left-handed bhangī eats bhang.

Eat, left-handed bhangī !

Piebald pony jumps puddle,

Jump, piebald pony !

Note.—Such sayings are given at weddings to be repeated rapidly like “Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.”

Vassiē shēhir, tōrē jhuggī hōvē.

Khājīē kaṇak, tōrē bhuggī hōvē.

It is best to live in a town, though it be in a hovel.

Wheat is worth the eating, though it be rotten.

Janggil jaṭṭ nā chhērīē ;

Hattī te kirār ;

Bērī te malāh nā chhērīē ;

Matā karē khwār.

Don't vex a peasant in the jungle ;

Or a shop-keeper at his shop ;

Don't vex a boatman on his boat ;

Lest he bring you to grief.

Kurkur kidhr ē, te āndrē kidhr ē ?

Where is the clucking, and where are the eggs ?

OPIUM, BHANG AND CHARAS.

Note.—The following rhymes show the ideas of the people regarding the effects of indulging in opium and intoxicating drugs. The poppy-plant and the capsules are called "**Pōst**," the man who drinks an infusion of the pounded capsules is a "**Pōstī**," and the man who takes the drug in the form of opium pills is called "**Hafīmī**."

Jitthe bhang nahī, utthe rang nahī,
Jitthe charas nahī, utthe taras nahī,
Jitthe hafīm nahī, utthe tazīm nahī.

Where there is no **bhāng**, there is no luck,
Where there is no **charas**, there is no pity,
Where there is no opium, there is no honour.

Bhanggī dī jō rang baranggī,
Pōstī dī jō rōwe,
Hafīmī dī jō inje ākhē,
Yālāh ghar nā hōwe.

The **Bhanggī's** wife is sometimes happy, sometimes sad,
The **Pōstī's** wife weeps,
The opium-eater's wife says
"Please God, may he not be at home."

Versified—

The **Bhanggī's** wife has her ups and downs,
The **Pōstī's** weeps all day,
The **Hafīmī's** wife every day of her life
Prays "God keep my husband away."

Bhang kahē, maī rang baranggī,
Pōst kahē, maī Shāhjahān,
Hafīm kahē, maī Chimnī Bēgam,
Mujhe chhōḍke jāe kahā ?

Bhang says, "I am of all colours" (give rise to all kinds of imaginations),
Pōst says, "I am Lord of the world,"
Opium says, "I am a lovely Queen,
Leaving me, where can any one go ?"

Versified—

Says **Bhang**, "I'm of all shades of colour,"
Says **Pōst**, "There is no King above me ;"
But opium says, "I'm a beautiful Queen,
Love me once, and you always must love me."

Pōst mangge rēwarīā,
Hafīm mangge gannē,
Bhang nimāṇī ālī bhōlī
Jo āwe so agle banne.

Pōst asks for sweetmeats,
Hafīm asks for sugarcane ;
Bhang, poor one and simple,
Whatever comes goes on to the next stage (is eaten).

Versified—

Pōst asks for sweets,
Hafīm for cane ;
To Bhang, poor soul,
All food is gain.

Sēr bhar pōst, pā hafīm dā,
Deh misrī dā nukul, karam Karīm dā,
Kôṛā hōwe tamākū, te pī pī dōlie,
Eh dēwē Kartār, te phēr nā bolie.

The opium-eater's prayer :—

Give me two pound of poppy-heads, or half a pound of opium,
And a knot of sugar, by the grace of God,
Let my tobacco be bitter, let me smoke and sway about,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

(1) Pōstā dil dōstā, terā sōne maṛhāwā būṭā,
Sô rupei dī pīnak dēnā ě, hazār rupei dā jhūṭā.

The opium-eater says—

O Poppy, heart's friend, I will gild thy plant with gold,
Thou givest drowsiness worth a hundred rupees, a nod worth a thousand.

Versified—

I'll gild your petals, poppy, your beauties I'll unfold,
Your sleep is worth a silver crown, the nods you give are gold.

(2) Pōstā dil dōstā, tērā muḍḍhō paṭāwā būṭā,
Vasde ghar ujārke, hatth phaṛānā ē ṭhūṭhā.

The anti-opiumist says :—

O poppy, heart's friend, I will tear up thy plant from the root,
Thou ruinest prosperous homes and sendest the owner out to beg with a
potsherd in his hand.

Versified—

I'll tear your roots up, poppy,
I'll beat you to the ground,
'Tis you that ruin happy homes,
And send men begging round.

(3) Pōstā dil dōstā, tēre te nūr nabī dā sāeā,
Dīn dunī dā thamm suṇīnā ē, tū es palīt kōl keḍ āeā.

The opium-eater replies—

O poppy, heart's friend, the shadow of the Prophet's light is on thee,
Thou art celebrated as the pillar of faith and the world. Why hast thou come near
this wretch ?

Pōst chhanne dā, te nukul ganne dā.

The opium-drinker's wish—

Opium infusion in a pewter vessel, and a bit of sugarcane after it.

Āo mast kalandar,
Mard sōī jo mūtre anddar,
Bāhar jāe te khatā khāē,
Anddar bēhe, te surag nū jāe.

Come, drunk beggar,
He is a man who squats in-doors,
If you go out of doors, you will come to grief,
If you sit inside, you will go to heaven.

Hafīm mat khā tū, zālam, ho jāēgā hafīmī,
Tan sukkke khujāwēgā, awāz hosiā dhīmī,
Nāhaq ko kuṇkuṇā baṇtā hai, gulzār yār sīmī !

The anti-opiumist says—

Do not eat opium, oh obstinate one, you will become an opium-eater,
Your body will dry up and become itchy, your voice will become weak,
You will uselessly get to speak through your nose, dear friend !

Rattī khāe ratt nū, māsā khāe mās,
Tōlā khāe haḍḍiā, dam dā kih bharwās.

The anti-opiumist says—

Eating one **rattī** of opium destroys the blood, a **māshā** destroys the flesh,
A **tolā** destroys the bones, what hope of life is left ?

Sō pōstī chaṛhe shakār,
Makkhī ghērī vichch bazār,
Mārī nahī, par langrī kī nī,
Eh bhī fatah Khudā ne dī nī.

A hundred opium-drinkers went to hunt,
They surrounded a fly in the **bazār**,
They did not kill him, but they did lame him,
This victory too God gave them.

Versified—

A hundred **Postīs** went to hunt
A solitary fly.
They fought him hard, with might and main,
You would have thought he had been slain,
But lo ! he's up and off again,
Minus one leg and eye.
“ For such a glorious victory,
Now Heaven be praised ” ! they cry.

Hikk din pōst maḍdeā, dōra bhajj geā,
Dhār mārāṇ postī. “ bābā ladd geā.”

One day while **post** was being ground the mortar broke,
The opium-drinkers utter the death-cry “ my father is being carried to his grave.”

Note.—It is usual for **bhang**-drinkers, while the liquor is being prepared, to shout out verses in praise of the drug and of those who supply them with the means of purchasing it, while expressions the reverse of complimentary are used with regard to those who oppose the practice, and whom they style the “oppressor” (**mūzī**). These verses resemble somewhat the toasts and sentiments that were common at drinking-bouts in England a century ago. The following are specimens of the rude rhymes sung or rather shouted on these occasions : —

Bhang nahī eh sāvā sāvā ghā ē,
 Āshkā nū mubāh ē — mūzī nū gunāh ē,
 Dō chār Mullā Brahman mar gēē tō keā ē?
 Hikk bhanggī mar geā to sārā mulk ī fanā ē.

This is not **bhang**, it is green green grass,
 It is lawful for lovers and sinful for the enemy (to drink it).
 If a few **Mullās** or **Brahmans** die, what does it matter?
 If one **bhang**-drinker dies, the whole world comes to an end.

Peāle pur te lunddī buchchī* dhur,
 Dere āshkā de magan pur.

The cups are full, keep the worthless away.
 The houses of the lovers are full of silent delight.

Peāle niwāle, hēṭh mūzī, utte khalleā āle.

(Let me have) boon-companions, below the enemy, and above men with shoes
 (to beat him).

Pīo bhanggā, te saūhṛ bāgī,
 Te pishle jīusan apnī bhāgī.

Drink **bhang** and sleep in gardens.
 And let those that come after live as their own fate wills,
i. e. let the next generation fend for themselves.

Versified—

Drink your **bhang** and sleep your fill.
 And leave your sons to **kismat's** will.

* Literally, having tail and ears cut off.

Gang bhang do bhên hai, rêhan Shivã de sang.
Haddi khāñi Gang hai, laddū khāñi bhang.

The **Ganges** and **bang** are two sisters, they live in company with **Shivs** (gods).

The **Ganges** consumes bones (of dead **Hindūs**) and **bang** feeds on sweet-meats.

Versified—

Gang and **Bhang** are sisters twain,
Near gods both have their seat.
But **Gang** is fed with the bones of the dead,
While the food of **bang** is sweet.

Gang Bhang do bhên hai,
Parbat vichch vasañ,
Us nahāteã mañ uttre,
Us piteã pāp chharañ.

The **Ganges** and **bang** are two sisters, and live in the mountains.

By bathing in the one dirt is washed off, by drinking the other men get rid of sin.

Dandā kūṇḍā baghl mẽ, chāre kūṭ jagīr.

Who has pestle and mortar under his arm, has a jāgīr all round.

Versified—

Give me a drink of **bang** every day,
And I am the monarch of all I survey.

Dandā kūṇḍā ghasse,
Mulk Khudā dā vasse,
Dandā kūṇḍā pāñi,
Mulk Khudā dā avādāñi.

Pestle and mortar grind,

God's world lives,

Pestle, mortar, water,

God's world flourishes

Ā bhanggū, tērā kāj rachāiē,
 Saũfā marchā diā tēnũ vėlā pāiē,
 Ghōṭaṇ te Mushaihdī bahāiē,
 Bhang ghoṭī geī, maharājā, rājī hājī rahī.

Come, **bhang**, let us arrange your wedding,
 Let us give thee presents of aniseed and black pepper ;
 Let us set **Mushaihdīs** to grind,
 The **bhang** is ground, great king, be happy.

Dandde vichch ṭikkā,
 Bad baḥhīl nũ dhikkā,
 Shūm dī chhātī,
 Sakhī dā darwāzā.

A tick on the pestle,
 A shove to the miser.
 Sit on the miser's chest (to punish him).
 And at the generous man's door (to demand **bhang**).

Ghoṭī ghuṭāi dahiwe,
 Murdā vī uṭṭh pīwe,
 Dhakk pardā te rakh lāj,
 Nahī karnā kisī dā mohtāj,
 Mohtāj usdā karnā,
 Jisdī akkh vichch lāj.

Let it be given ready ground,
 Even the dead will rise and drink,
 Cover my secrets and keep my good name,
 Make me dependent on no one,
 (or at least) Make me dependent on him
 Who has some shame in refusing.

Ghar bhang tā lagghaṇ kehā,
 Rukkhā sukkhā mākheṭ jehā,
 Deṇā sujjhē lēṇē jehā,
 Sārā din visākhī jehā.

If you have **bhang** in your house then what sort of fast is it ?
 A dry crust tastes like honey,
 Giving seems like getting.
 The whole day passes like a holiday.

Duddh dā daryā vahā dē,
 Barētē pawā dē khandḍ dē,
 Marchā dā tū bāg lawā dē,
 Havelī bhar dē bhang dī,
 Sārī sārī dunyā, Rām, tēthō cho manggdī.

Cause a river of milk to flow,
 Set islands of sugar in it,
 Plant a garden of pepper,
 Fill a house with **bhāng**,
 Rām, the whole world begs this of thee.

Āetwār tab jāñīē,
 Jab miṭṭhe sukkhe chhāñīē.

Think that day Sunday,
 When you strain sugar and **bhāng**.

Ghōṭīe ghuṭakk ghuṭakk,
 Chhāñīe chhaṇakk chhaṇakk,
 Pivīe ghuṭakk ghuṭakk.
 Challīe laṭakk laṭakk,
 Lālaṇ sang pāeā ghōṭā,
 Sang marmar dī daurī mangā de,
 Te tejbaḷ dā soṭā.

Lālaṇ sang pāeā ghōṭā.

Grind your **bhāng** with a rub rub,
 Strain it with a wish wish,
 Drink it with a gulp gulp,
 Walk with a swing swing.
 I began to grind it with my friend,
 Ask for a mortar of marble,
 And a pestle of thorn.
 I began to grind it with my friend.

Bhang sō tarang, jis tīn lok tāre haī,
 Vohī narak jāēge, jo bhang se neārē haī.

Bhang has a hundred intoxicating effects which has saved all three worlds.
 Those will go to hell who keep away from **bhāng**.

Pêhlē sāfi sâf kar, pichchhe rang charhâ,
Sir munnõ us rann dâ jehri khasam tõ pêhle khâ.

First clear your strainer, then raise your colour (by drinking bhang).
Shave the head of the woman who eats before her husband.

Āeāi nugdā, tere naiṇ parāṇ chugdā.
There is the lump of refuse bhang-leaves for you, to destroy your eyes and limbs.

Āo, peāle niwāle ke yāro, sham sham talwārī mārō,
Marjāo te shahīdī martabā pāo,
Jiṇde raho te jagīrā khāo,
Nass jāo te aisi taisī marāo.

Come along, boon companions, strike your flashing swords.
Die and gain the status of martyrs.
Live and enjoy jāgīrs.
Go to pot and do as you like.

The following sayings are made use of by Charas-smokers :—

Chilam chōkhā—nā jīwaṇ dī ās—nā maraṇ dā dhōkhā.

An overflowing pipe—neither desire of life nor fear of death.

Versified—

If a pipe of hemp have I
What care I if I live or die.

Chilam sawāī—khatṭe sōhrā—khāwe jawāī.

An overflowing pipe—let the father-in law earn and the son-in-law consume.

Versified—

Let me smoke and let me sleep,
Let others sow if I but reap.

Shābāsh ē bhar dendeā nū,
Lakh lānat gilā karendeā nū.

Praises to those that fill,
A thousand curses to those that slander.

Versified—

Here's to him that fills my pipe,
I love him like a brother.
Here's to him that praises hemp,
A curse on every other.

The effects of **charas** are described as follows:—

Khang karāū, khurak karāū, akkhiṛ annhā karāū,
Môt nā mārī, te maī kīh karāū.

Charas says—

I make you cough, I make you scratch, I make you blind,
If Death does not kill you, what can I do to you ?

Hikk muṭṭh bhang, do muṭṭhī chaṇḍ kī,
Gūhṛī howe chhā, majlas ghaṇḍ kī,
Māhja howe duddh, shakkar se mēlīē,
Eh dewe Kartār, te pher nā bolīē.

The **bang**-drinker's prayer—

A handful of **bang**, two handfuls of gram,
Let me have dense shade, and plenty of companions,
Buffalo's milk, and a sweetening of sugar,
Let God give me this, and then I have nothing more to say.

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VERSES

CURRENT IN THE
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.



A SATIRE (MUTṬH)

ON THE

POSITION OF VILLAGE HEADMEN

COMPOSED BY

SHER MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIRŌṬ IN THE JEHLAM VALLEY

(in the dialect of the Doāb).

Nahī kisē jahān te rāhñā.
Sachcha nā Satārī dā.
Nahī dī shāndārī dā.
Har vēlā tērī yārī dā.
Kar insāf tū mērī zārī dā.
(*Refrain*)¹ Bhaṭṭh ôhdā lambardārī dā.
Eh piṭṭñā nitt dehārī dā.

Lambardārī de vadḍe shān.
Hākmā kītē bēimān.
Bhullgēā nē sabbh dheān.
Sadke ā aglī palak guzārī dā.

Lambrā agge maze kīte.
Laṭṭhē khāshe darzīā sītē.
Uchche phirde bē amīke.
Huṇ vakht āeā lāchārī dā.

1. This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse.

Huṇ je tāraṇ vēnde muṭṭh,
 Rupeiā dhēlī pōnda khuṭṭ;
 Shipāhī te vēnde khalle juṭṭ.
 Oh vāl na chhōraṇ dāhṛī dā.

Shāh de agge jōriṇ hatth,
 "Tūhāh rakkhē asādī pat,
 Chā nibāhē ihō jhaṭṭ,
 Torē likh lē fassul hāhṛī dā."

Shāhā de agge karde zārī,
 "Asādī mannhō minat vichārī;
 Lē lēāhē khaṭṭī sārī;
 Chā nibāhēō ihā vārī;
khādim hōsā umrā sārī dā."

Shāh lambrā te insāf karēnde.
 "Māmlā assā pē bharēnde"
 Dōrī nāl veāj lēnde.
 Mē sadkē ā tammādāri dā.

Shāh je ditta chā jabāb,
 Kamm tē baṇē bōht khārāb;
 Hākam dēsaṇ sakht azāb;
 Ā baṇē vakht khoārī dā.

Māmle dī rut hāhṛī āi.
 Tasīlō nikhtā hikk shipāhī;
 Lambrā nū vēndā agge lāi;
 Khalleā dī us dhūr machāi.
 Ā baṇēā bhandd khoārī dā.

Hākim jã dôreã te chaṛhde,
Lambardār khalōte ḍarde ;
Sharm kōlũ nahī buḍḍke marde !
Vakht āeā ē ḍhēkā chārī dā.

Hākim jã dôreã te ānde,
Lambardār je dhakke khānde ;
Paṭṭhe kille bhaj bhaj lè ānde ;
He khatra pat vichārī dā.

Lambrã de ghar beparwāhī.
Ḍhaggī ḍhōrī mūl na kāī.
Takki vattin jā parāī.
Keh rehā is sardārī dā.

Bhaṭṭh pēi ēh lambardārī.
Dhakke lagde vārō vārī.
Māmle dī muṭṭh ôkhī tārī.
Insāf sārā paṭwārī dā.

Jadōkā bandōbast jo hōeā,
Ā baṇī lāchārī.
Lambrã je dhakke lagde,
Ôkhē hiṇ paṭwārī.
Afsar sārē luṭṭ-ke khānde.
Ôkhī palak-guzārī.

Har kithāhī lambar ḍāhḍe.
Shāh je sārē luṭṭ-ke khāde,
Dōrī nāl veāj je āhde,
Fasād sārā pat gāhrī dā.

Aje māmle dī mutṭh nahī tārī.
 Lambar gēē je khā ugāhrī,
 Hākim vāraṇṭ karēnde jārī.
 Bēnāvā zimmī sārī dā.

Hākmā cha kitāb vadhāī.
 Agge pūrī pōndī nāhī.
 Lambrā utte kōhr khudāī.
 Chhadḍ dēsīṇ hak sardārī dā.

Lambrā wālī nīyat khōṭī.
 Lambar ghattī vatde lōṭī.
 Vēndī khalkat ṭur charōkī.
 Hē Rabb je khalkat sārī dā !

Reiat sārī vanj kukēndī.
 Mōhāī je peī marēndī.
 Hinādi hākimā kōl sunīndī.
 Nahī rakkhde khōf kachāhrī dā.

Kuzrat wālā pāk Ilāhī !
 Shēr Muhammadē vār baṇāī.
 Jō gall āī hakīk dasāī.
 Lambrā dī ēh kārravāī.
 Zīmī sārī bē karāī.
 Kamm baṇēā be-ruzkārī dā.

TRANSLATION.

There is no living on this earth for any one.
 True is the name of God.
 The prophet's is the glory.
 Every time is a time for thy help.
 Do justice to my complaint.
 (*Refrain*). A curse on the post of headman.
 This daily worry.

Lambardārs have great glory.
The Rulers have made them faithless.
They have forgotten every consideration.
Blessings on the former time.

Formerly the headmen got on well.
The tailors sewed for them clothes of good cloth.
They went about as high and mighty men.
Now has come a time of helplessness for them.

Now when they go to pay the revenue instalment,
Their money comes to an end.
The chaprāsīs fall to beating them with shoes ;
They do not leave them a hair of their beard.

They join their hands before the banker (saying),
“ Do you maintain our honour ;
“ Help us through this crisis :
“ Though you write down the spring crop (as security).”

They make their complaint before the bankers (saying),
“ Accede to our helpless request ;
“ Take all that we get,
“ Help us through this time ;
“ I will become your life-long slave.”

The bankers are kind to the headmen (saying),
“ We are paying the revenue.”
They take double interest.
I admire their greed.

If the banker has refused,
The matter turns out very ill.
The Rulers will give severe punishment.
A time of distress has come.

The season for the spring instalment has come.
 A chaprāsi has come out from the tahsīl.
 Goes driving the headmen before him.
 He has made the dust fly from his shoes (in beating them).
 A crowd of evils has come on them.

When the Rulers start on tour,
 The headmen stand trembling.
 They do not die of shame !
 It is a beastly time.

When the Rulers come on tour,
 Then the headmen get knocked about.
 They run about for fodder and pegs ;
 There is danger of their honour.

There is desperation in the headmen's house.
 There are no cattle whatever.
 They go about looking for other people's goods,
 What is left of this honourable position ?

A curse on this headmanship !
 Knocks are given at every turn.
 The revenue instalment has been paid with difficulty.
 All due to the patwāri's wickedness.

When the settlement was made,
 This helplessness arose.
 While the headmen get knocked about,
 The pātwāris are badly off.
 All the officers rob and devour.
 A difficult time.

Everywhere the headmen were mighty.
Now that the bankers have robbed and devoured them,
And demanded double interest too ;
Great damage to their honour.

As yet the revenue instalment is not paid.
The headmen have consumed the collections.
The Rulers send out warrants.
Then comes sale of all their land.

The Rulers have raised the revenue.
Formerly it could not be paid.
The anger of God has come on the headmen.
They will give up their headmen's rights.

The headmen's conscience is false.
The headmen go about robbing people.
The people have long gone away.
God is the God of all the people.

The people all go howling.
Saying whatever comes into their mouths.
What the headmen say is heard by the Hākims.
They have no fear of the Court.

Almighty Pure God !
Sher Muhammad has made a poem.
Whatever was to be said I have stated truly.
This is how headmen act.
They have sold all their land.
Are left without livelihood.

DESCRIPTION (*KISSA*)
OF THE
VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER JEHLAM

COMPOSED BY

SHER MUHAMMAD AWAN OF GIROT

(in the dialect of the Doāb).

Siffat Môle pāk dī kīchē, sorā Rabb Ghafār, Miā.
Te Bāvā Ādam pēde kītos, jidhī ōlād vase chōdhār, Miā.
Vat kull paighambar pēde kītos, hik lakkh chavvī hazār, Miā.
Ākhir hōeā Nabī zamān, jidhī ummat bōht khoār, Miā.
Dīn mazhab kar dōē baṇāe, rôle ditte mār, Miā.
Shiā paṛhdā panjj takbīrā, Sunnī paṛhdā chār, Miā.
Trijē bāṇ Bahābī gēē, tē oh karde inkār, Miā.
Pīr fakīr nū nahī manēnde, jāṇaṇ Rabb Sacheār, Miā.

Ditthā rāj Angrezā dā, jinnhā ditta kamm sanvār, Miā.
Jahān sārē te hēn havālātān, keidī beshumār, Miā.
Shīh bakkrī innhā rall charāī, na chhōreā chōr te jār, Miā.
Musalmān te kasse hēnī, vāhdē hehn kirār, Miā.
Mardā dī huṇ nahī aghādī, jaṇiā hiṇ Sardār, Miā.

Siffat Khushāb shāhr dī kīche, jitthe rāhdī khud Sarkār, Miā.
Lōk je arziā parche dēnde, mukadmeā dā kaṛkār, Miā.
Adālat, bēlī, khūb karēndā vadḍā Tahsildār, Miā.
Garīb gurbā kōī vēndā nahī, jhagrēnde dunyādār, Miā.
Karmā wālē jitt lē ānde, bhērē ānde hār, Miā.

Bandobast Angrezā lāeā, āī kharotī tār, Miā.
Kābal dī je gall hōve, mētēndī intazār, Miā.
Multān Lahōr dī gadḍī āndī, mālā dā shabkār, Miā.
Te utth te bēriā dhakke khānde, kōī nahī ruzkār, Miā.

Hamōkē shāhr ich rêhiṇ Ṭiwāṇe, ghōreā de sawār, Miā.
 Hākmā de ghar sadḍ puchhinde, hēṇ kursī bardār, Miā.
 Jagirā sabbhe lēē leiō nē, ēhṇ jo dunyādār, Miā.

Nāl khalōti Kāim dī vastī, hakīmā dī ē dhār, Miā.
 Tē jo kōi sakht marīz hōvē, te dharnā bāhnde mār, Miā.
 Gheō te khandḍ nāl rōtī khānde, rupeia lēṇ dehār, Miā.
 Lēan ute innhā hatth rakheā, leii Mālak mass utār, Miā.
 Khā pī ke ruskat hūndde, orik ṭurde mār, Miā.

TRANSLATION.

The Pure God must be praised, let me pray to God the Giver, Sir.
 And He created Father Adam, whose descendants dwell in all four quarters.
 Then He created all the inspired messengers, 124,000.
 Lastly came the Prophet, whose followers are very badly off.
 He originated two religions, and put an end to disturbances.
 The **Shiā** repeats five "Allah Akbars" and the **Sunnī** four.
 Thirdly the **Bahābīs** appeared and they deny.
 They do not revere **Pīrs** and **Fakīrs**, consider God only true.

I saw the rule of the English, who arranged matters,
 In the whole land are jails, prisoners without number.
 They have made the tiger and goat graze together, have not let thief or
 adulterer escape.
 Musalmāns are become weak, the Hindūs have improved in position.
 Men's wishes are now not obeyed, the women are become the masters.

One must describe Khushāb city, where is the seat of Government.
 Where people give in petitions—a noise of cases.
 The chief Tehsildār does excellent justice.
 No poor person goes, it is the wealthy who squabble.
 Lucky folks gain, the unlucky lose their cases.

The English made their arrangements, then came the wire ;
 Whatever may happen at Kabul, puts an end to suspense.
 Trains come from Multān and Lahore, a press of goods.
 Camels and boats are shoved aside, cannot get livelihood.

In Hamoka town live **Tiwānas** who ride on horses;
 They are invited to Magistrates' houses, they are entitled to sit on chairs.
 They have all got **jāgirs**, being well off.

Beside stands **Kālm's** hamlet, this is a nest of doctors.
 If any one be very ill, they go and sit at his door.
 They eat **ghī** and sugar with their bread, take a rupee a day.
 They have set their hands to taking, God has taken the gift of curing from
 them.
 They eat and drink and go, and in the end kill the patient.

Then follows a description of the different villages and their residents, some-
 times grossly personal.

PREFACE TO AN EPIC (PORI)

ON THE

SUBJECT OF NADIR SHAH'S INVASION,

COMPOSED BY

NAJABAT, A RESIDENT OF THE CHENÁB VALLEY.

Sadī Nabī nū bāhrvī, vadde fikkar pēin khāndānā.
 Ō zulm zimī te varteā, makkur, kūṛ, farēb, bahānā.
 Bhāji daghā farēb dī vichch phirī jahānā.
 Musāhib chōr kachēhriā lā bēhin diwānā.
 Siflē karan vizārtā, adul insāf gēā Sultānā.
 Kamīnēā nū miliā khidmtā, hatth hukam hēvānā.
 Chaṛh ghōṛe dhārōṛan ājṛī, vakht asal asīl jawānā.
 Chhaṭṭā peiān arākīā, khar ā phiren mēdānā.
 Mardā thō geā ē zābtā, ghālib āe zanānā.
 Amīrā nazrī vaddhīā, jōṛ jama khazānā.
 Chaṛh nōkrā kutṭhin bādshāh, ulīṭ peā ē zamāna.
 Rabbā rakkh nigāh vichch tū, Pāk Parvardigār Rahmānā.

In this 12th century of the Prophet, men of family are in great anxiety.
 Tyranny, falsehood and deceit have come and dwelt on earth.
 The feast of deceit traversed the worlds.
 Thieves sit holding their courts like courtiers and ministers.
 Mean men act the part of ministers, kings have given up justice.
 Mean men have been given posts, power is in the hands of brutes.
 Shepherds ride on horses, real gentlemen suffer trouble.
 Mares of Irāk carry burdens, donkeys sport on the plain.
 Control has gone from men, women have the power.
 Rulers have increased their levies, gathering treasure together.
 Servants have slain kings, the times are upside down.
 Oh God keep me in thy sight, Thou pure and merciful protector.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A MUSICIAN (DUM)

AND

A PEASANT CALLED SADIK

(in the dialect of the Doāb).

*Musician—*

Tērā Akbar jēd sitārā, Chôhdri Sādkā.

Peasant—

Uttū dhāndā-ī dhāra, hēthō dūr thī.

*M.—*Tērā chann jēdā chamkārā, Chôhdri Sādkā.*P.—*Mērā divē dā chamkārā, o bhī ghar ich.*M.—*Lēsā ghōrā te salārā, Chôhdri Sādkā.*P.—*Dēsā hikko bhōh dā khārā, o bhī cutt nāl.*M.—*Karsā bhand ke jag khwāra, Chôhdri Sādkā.*P.—*Mār karēsā pārā, Dūmā kūreā.*M.—*Khālī vēsī mīr vichārā, Chôhdri Sādkā.*P.—*Kōp hōve hattiārā, hōndeā rakhsī.

TRANSLATION.

*M.—*Thy star is like Akbar's, Master Sādik.*P.—*The hut is falling on you, get out from below.*M.—*Thy light is like the moon's, Master Sādik.*P.—*My light is a lamp's, and that is in the house.*M.—*I will take a horse and raiment, Master Sādik.*P.—*I will give you one basket of broken straw, and that at harvest.*M.—*I will ruin you in the world by my satire, Master Sādik.*P.—*I will beat you into mercury, lying Dūm.*M.—*The poor musician will go away without anything, Master Sādik.*P.—*Who could be cruel enough to keep from you anything if he had it.

VERSES

in the dialect of the Doab.



(Supposed to be spoken by the soul to the body at death.)

Rahō nī jinhā itthe rēhṇā, asī rāh musāfir khaliā.

Peiī kahā vichhōrewālī, latt dē rakābe charhīā.

Darakhtā vē, tū māṇ karēṇā, kāṭh kuhāra sir te, sab kap ghatīā
nē sarhīā.

Hiknā dā chun bālā baldā, hik rang mahallē charhīā.

Hiknā nū shōh Rānjhū mileā, hikk usās bharēndīā khaliā.

Stay you that are to stay here, we are standing ready for the journey.

Rose the cry of separation, mounted foot in stirrup.

O tree, you are proud, the axe is at your head, it has cut you all to pieces.

Some pieces are picked up and thrown into the fire, some are put in palaces.

Some have met with my lord **Rānjha**, some stand sighing (for a meeting with him).



Jīwaṇ nām dhareā-ī, nī māē, kūṛā dhareā-ī nā.

Likkheā hōvī tōṛ dā, na Jīwaṇ te na nā.

Bhāiā bājh na jōṛiā, putrā bājh na nā.

Nivē nivē jhōṛē rukkhā bājh na girā.

O mother, you that call me **Jīwaṇ** (life), you have given me a false name.

If it is written, neither **Jīwaṇ** nor his name (will live).

Without brothers there cannot be pairs, without sons one's name cannot last.

Low huts without trees are no village.

DIRGE (MARSIA)

ON THE

FATE OF SAKINA, DAUGHTER OF HUSAIN,

COMPOSED BY

FIROZ OF BHAKKHAR NEAR THE INDUS,

who died about 1889.

Sung to the tune Asā.



Note.—This refrain is repeated at the end of each verse.

Refrain—

Kitt Madīna, kitt Shāh Najaf ?
Thīā Shām makān Sakīna dā.
Malak pēghambar zāt Khudā dī
Karan armān Sakīna dā.

Suṇ awāzā Umr Shimar dā
Rūh māsūm dā bahū bahū dardā.
Sāng dē uttō peō Akbar dā
Kare dheān Sakīna dā.

Jē kōī dēs parāe te mar vëndā,
Torē hōve dushman, kafṇ dehlendā.
Hāe hāe meiyat rehā gulēndā
Kafṇ dē kāṇ Sakīna dā.

He dastūr je kōī margeā
Kul khwānī wāris karan chālā.
Bin Ābid de kōī nahī rehā
Fātih khwān Sakīna dā.

Jā ghash vichch vanje Alī Ābid budke,
 Ākhē meiyat Sakīna dā vīran kũ sadke,
 "Têdeã zakhmā tō bhēṇ sadke sadke.
 Na kōi nigāhbān Sakīna dā.

"Vīran, mēḍā ākheā mannē.
 Mēḍe kāṇ kafṇ dā nā na ghinnē.
 Kasm Khudā dī mutlik nahne
 Jān sajān Sakīna dā."

Nahī kafn mangde Allāh rāsī bāle.
 Dafn karo inde chōḷe nāle.
 Ākhaṇ, 'yā Rasūl 'Allāh, eh dēkho hāle
 Bandīwān Sakīna dā.'

Hāe hāe ! lok pardēs jo jānde
 Muddat guzārke vattnā te ānde.
 Sajjan Sughrā de margēē vāṇḍhe ;
 Thiā ghar wairān Sakīna dā.

Kōi firākī jhōlā ghulleā ;
 Sāth Hussēn dā dāhdā rulleā.
 Mōt dā nikhreā val nahī milleā
 Khāndān Sakīna dā.

Shimrā vaḍḍā hukm sunāwe,
 "Rōwīṇ de vichch vaḍā gunāh e,
 Mā phupphī nānā chāhe"
 Margeiī nādān Sakīna dā.

Āeā awāza māsūm dā, "na roveāhe
 Matā vīr mēḍē kũ Shimar satāe."
 Dāhḍiā na runniā phupphī mae,
 Sun farmān Sakīna dā.

He dastūr je kōī band vichch mardā,
 Jī nikatthā vaḷ nahī valdā.
 Ali Ābid de sīr te phirdā
 Rūh pareshān Sakīna dā.

Shabbīr Fīroz bēkas dā māṇ ē.
 Jahān tēdā, tū mēde kāṇ ē.
 Jagg vērī, tū rakkh dheān ē.
 Sadke zīshān Sakīna dā.

TRANSLATION.

Refrain—

Where is **Madīna** and where the king of **Najaf (Ali)** ?
 Syria became the residence of **Sakīna**.
 Angels, prophets, God himself
 Have pity on **Sakīna**.

Hearing the shouting of **Umar** and **Shimar** (murderers of **Husain**)
 The young child's (**Sakīnā's**) soul fears greatly.
 From the top of the spear (on which his head was stuck) the father of **Akbar**
(i.e. Husain) looks down on **Sakīna**.

Whoever dies in a strange land,
 Though he be an enemy, yet a winding-sheet is given him.
 Alas the corpse of **Sakīna** is left searching for a winding-sheet.

It is the custom that when any one dies
 His relatives read the funeral verses and mourn on the 40th day.
 Save **Abid** (her brother) there is no one left to mourn for **Sakīna**.

When **Alī Abad** was drowned in grief
Sakīna's corpse calls to the hero and says,
 "Your sister be a sacrifice for your wounds.
 There is no one to watch over **Sakīna**.

Hero, do as I say,
Do not speak of a winding-sheet for me.
As God lives there is no one at all
Who knows or cares for **Sakīna**."

The Poor and Helpless require no winding-sheet
Bury this body with its coat.
People say "O Prophet of God! see this sad state of the captive **Sakīna**."

Alas! those who go to foreign lands
Return home after a time.
Sughrā's (sister of **Sakīna**) friends have died in distant lands;
Sakīna's house is desolate.

A gust of separation has blown;
Husain's companions have been sadly dispersed;
Separated by death have not met again
The family of **Sakīna**.

Shimra announces a strict order,
"Weeping is a great crime,
"Whether it be mother, aunt or grandfather."
Poor young **Sakīna** is dead.

There came a voice from the child "Do not weep
Lest **Shimar** oppress my hero."
Her aunt and mother did not weep loud
Hearing the command of **Sakīna**.

It is the rule that if any one die in captivity,
Life once gone does not return again.
(But) Round **Alī Abid's** head floats
The troubled soul of **Sakīna**.

Shabbīr (**Husain**) is the praised of humble **Fīroz** (the poet).
The world is thine—thou are mine.
The world is my enemy, do thou pay regard to me,
For the sake of glorious **Sakīna**.

Versified—

Refrain.

Far from her home, in Syrian soil
Lies buried young **Sakina**, Ah!
Saints, angels, nay Great God himself
Lament for poor **Sakina**, Ah!

The murderer's shouts ring in her ear;
The young child's soul is rent with fear;
Her father's head from the slayer's spear
Looks sadly on **Sakina**, Ah!

Though foe mid foes his death should meet,
None grudge the dead his winding-sheet.
Ah! weep for one so fair and sweet,
Unshrouded lies **Sakina**, Ah!

When man is from his dear ones torn,
His funeral chant they sing forlorn.
None save her brother's left to mourn
And weep for poor **Sakina**, Ah!

While drowned in grief he wept and sighed,
The ghost of dead **Sakina** cried,
"A sacrifice for you I died,"
Unguarded fell **Sakina**, Ah!

Her prayer fell on her brother's ear,
"A shroud is for the loved and dear,
"As God lives, I am friendless here,
"And no one knows **Sakina**, Ah!"

"God's helpless ones all die like me,
"Bury me now where none can see."
Ah God! to think that this should be,
Poor captive slain **Sakina**, Ah!

"How many come, how many go!
"Exiles return—God wills it so.
"But me my home no more shall know.
"No more returns **Sakina**, Ah!"

A wind from the far north has blown
And seeds of desolation sown.
Bereft of all she loved, alone
Her mother mourns **Sakina**, Ah!

Curse on the man that slew and said,
"No tears be wasted on the dead,
"A price is set upon the head
Of all who mourn **Sakina**, Ah!"

The child said gently, "weep not so
"Lest he should work my brother woe."
Her aunt and mother wept full low,
Obeying dead **Sakina**, Ah!

Her soul no mansion of the blest
Can tempt with dreams of peace and rest.
Beside the brother she loved best
Still lingers sad **Sakina**, Ah!

I, slave and poet, praise **Husain**,
The world is thine and thou art mine.
May thy great mercy on me shine
In memory of **Sakina**, Ah!

WOMEN'S SONGS
IN THE
Dialect of the Chenab Valley in the Doab.



Charh, vē channā, te kar rushnāī.
Tāre giṇdeā rāt vehāī.
Chann vichāra huṇ charheā.
Merī jān sahēliō, chann vichāra huṇ charheā.
Rise, Oh moon, and make it light !
I have passed the night in counting the stars.
The moon, poor thing, has just risen.
My dears, the moon, poor thing, has just risen.

Uchche ṭille chhōhrā malle, nīvē malle huṇ kuṛiā.
Mērī jān sahēliō, nīvē malle huṇ kuṛiā.
Chhōhar khēḍaṇ khūṇḍ makhūṇḍī, chhōhrī khēḍaṇ jhur muṭrā.
Mērī jān sahēliō, chhōhrī khēḍaṇ jhur muṭrā.
The boys have seized the high hillocks and the girls the low ones.
My dears, the girls have seized the low ones.
The boys are playing hockey, the girls are playing dance in the ring.
My dears, the girls are playing dance in the ring.

Habnā vichō mēra nikrā vīr, ohdī khundī rānglī.
Mērī jān sahēliō, ohdī khundī rānglī.
Habnā vichchō mērī nikrī bhābī, ohdā bōdā nō laṛiā,
Nō laṛiā, mērī jān sahēliō, ohdā bōdā nō laṛiā.
Among them all is my little hero with his coloured club,
My dears, with his coloured club.
Among them all is my little sister-in-law with her hair in nine plaits,
In nine plaits, my dears, her hair in nine plaits.

Āṇēṭ trakkṛī, tōlēō bōdā, bōdā latthṛā nō dharīā,
Mērī jān sahēliō, bōdā latthṛā nō dharīā.
Nō dharīā, mērī jān sahēliō, bōdā latthṛā nō dharīā.
Bring scales and weigh her hair, her hair weighs 90 lbs.
My dears, her hair weighs ninety pounds,
Ninety pounds, my dears, her hair weighs 90 lbs.

Bhaṭṭh gharā mē tōḷaṇwālā, jis mērā bōdā tōl leā.
I will throw into the oven the one that weighed my hair.

Shèhr Sohāwa sohnā vasse, jitthe majjhī huṇ chhiṛiā,
Huṇ chhiṛiā, mēri jān sahēliō, huṇ chhiṛiā.
Je chhiṛ jāwaṇ, bā sohāwaṇ. je ghar āwaṇ dhumṇ galiā,
Mēri jān sahēliō, je ghar āwaṇ dhumṇ galiā.
Thaṇ jinhā dē lāṭū lamkaṇ, dand chambe diā huṇ kaliā,
Mēri jān sahēliō, dand chambe diā huṇ kaliā.
Je chōiṭṭ, maṭṭ bharīṭṭ, jē riṛkiṭṭ gheō gharīā,
Mēri jān sahēliō, jē riṛkiṭṭ gheō gharīā.
Duddh jinhā dē sharbat miṭṭhe, gheō mishri diā ḍaliā,
Mēri jān sahēliō, gheō mishri diā ḍaliā.
Charṇ sār jinhā de palanghe sutte, chōiā maliā huṇ galiā,
Mēri jān sahēliō, chōiā maliā huṇ galiā.
Happy be Sohāwa town where the buffaloes have now gone to graze,
Gone to graze, my dears, gone to graze.
When they go out to graze, they beautify the country, when they come home they
make a stir in the streets,
My dears, when they come home, they make a stir in the streets.
Whose udders hang down like tops, whose teeth are white flower-buds,
My dears, whose teeth are white flower-buds.
If you milk them, you will fill the jars, if you churn it, you will get pots full of
clarified butter,
My dears, if you churn it, you will get pots full of clarified butter.
Whose milk is sweet as sharbat, whose ghi is lumps of sugar,
My dears, whose ghi is lumps of sugar.
Whose masters are asleep on beds, and thieves have gained the streets,
My dears, thieves have gained the streets.

Ungliā de pur pur chhalle, chīchī dā rang pīlā,
Ruṭhṛā ḍhōl manīndā nahiṭṭ, rahiā ghatt vasīlā,
Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Ghar jē hōwaṇ pālo pālī, klētar hōwaṇ sīwā,
Rānjhe dā ghar kōle hōwe, gallariā kar jīwā,
Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Akhīā dā dīwānā kamlā, ghatt pīhrā muḍḍh bahndā.
Hōreā nahī rahndā, nī, kamlā hōreā nahī rahndā.

Fingers covered with rings, the little finger coloured yellow,
My offended sweetheart will not make peace, though I have employed a go-between.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

If our houses are side by side, and our fields adjoin each other,
If my sweetheart's house be close by, I shall be able to live in having talk with him.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

With wildness in his eyes, he puts a stool down and sits besides me.
Though forbidden, he will not listen, the stupid.

Mēreā vē māhīā, kikkarā nū būr pēā,
Vasnā ē Rāwalpindī, tērā chitt kehā dūr geā !
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt chādar sīwāngī
Tēreā dīṭṭheā, ve, mē chir jag jīwāngī.
Mēreā vē māhīā, tērī akkh vichch surmā ī,
Puchchh pardesī nū kēhrē val ṭurnā ī.
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt ṭur ṭur lāī ā.
Ik din ṭur, sajnā, kahī chintā lāī ā.
Mēreā vē māhīā, mē pēī sēhli ā,
Har dam jīwī, sajnā, pēī mantā mannī ā.
Mēreā vē māhīā, nitt khali banērē tē
Lā ke yārī nū, ṭur vēnā ē dērē tē.

Oh my love ! the pollen has formed on the acacias.
You live in Rāwalpindī, how far have your thoughts gone from me !
Oh my love ! I will sew your wrapper daily ;
By a sight of you I shall live long in the world.
Oh my love ! there is antimony in your eye ;
Ask the stranger (my sweetheart) in what direction he is to go.
Oh my love ! you are always talking of going.
Go some day, my dear, what anxiety you have caused me !
Oh my love ! I am sore distressed.
May you live for ever, my dear, I am always praying for you.
Oh my love ! I stand daily on the cornice
Making love, and you go away to your house.

The song of Chhalla (a ring)

(in the dialect of the Doāb).



Chhallā lālō lāl ē.
Dil Kālō nāl ē,
Kālō bachchar wāl ē.

Chhallā vichch Lahōr dē
Yārī lāl ā hōr dē,
Asādā khārā chhor dē.

Chhallā lōhē diā sikhān,
Anddar peī marīsān,
Siddhī mūl na thīsān.

Chhallā pēā bēri.
Rānhjū vëndā jhēri.
Paṭṭi bannhā kēhri?

Chhallā pēā khūh tē.
Laggī vēsā jūh te.
Gallā karsā mūh te.

Chhallā akk dī tihri.
Mōhrē mann sharīri.
Pichchhē pakri vīri.

Chhallā pēā dabbē,
Luṭṭi tēre kajle,
Majjh nīle majhlē.

Chhallā dē chā mē nũ.
 Bhatṭh ghattā pēē nũ
 Gaḷ lāi tē nũ.

TRANSLATION.

Chhallā is handsome.
 His heart is with Kālō (a black'e),
 Kālō has children.

Chhallā in Lahore
 Has loved another,
 Giving up coming to me (my road).

Chhallā is like bars of iron.
 I will be killed inside the house,
 But will never be straight, *i. e.*, give up my love.

Chhallā went off in a boat.
 Rānjhū goes quarrelling.
 What bandage can I put on ?

Chhallā is lying at the well.
 I will go to the waste land.
 And will speak to him face to face.

Chhallā is a branch of akk.
 First agree to give me sweetmeats.
 Then seize my wrist.

Chhallā lay in a box.
 Your antimony (on eyelids) have robbed me
 And your blue waist-cloth.

Give me Chhallā
 I will throw my husband in the oven,
 And embrace you.

VERSES FROM AN EPIC (POHRI)

COMPOSED

ON THE SLAYING OF A TIGER

BY

MIRA BARD OF CHITTA

IN THE SALT RANGE

(In the dialect of the Salt Range).



Watan jamm shērā nā kaddhiā.
Shēr bōkin rātr addhiā.
Shērā diā kuwatā vadiā.
Kōṇ chāē shērā diā badiā ?
Ghattan shēr dalā nū phōr.

Peō shīh, shīhñī mā ;
Puchchhius dūhā thī salāh,
“ Rajj Pakkhar, Sūṇ suwā ;
Waddh palamā hoein ghāh ;
Kar āwā sēl safā
Jawānī husan tōr.”

Jhal bēlā chīr nikhatthā ;
Mūh dhareus parbat matthā,
Charh Sūṇ nā hākim latthā,
Kē visāh dādhe te patta ?
Khar māre hatth zuratta ;
Ghinne andarō bukkā trōr.

Jeṭh āēā Phaggaṇ Hār ē,
Pachhā fajrī māre dhārē,
Ḍangar mār Lakhineō chāhīē
Ḍar khatra khōf Kharārē,
Phaddh manjō Ḍangar jhārē,
Nap wāhe dandiō rōhr.

Ghinne bakhra hissa mīt,
 Dhrūh wāre wāhñē dhrīk.
 Kōṇ āwē nēr nazīk
 Dabb chitṭe kālī lik?
 Tōrē hōvē kaṭak amīk
 Kand shēr na dēne pīṭh.
 Zōr aglā trān vadhīk.
 Dhāh hathī ghattin gōṛ.

Muḍḍh shērā uchchī zāt.
 Tura rakkhe shēr nimāk,
 Traṭh pūchhal māre trāṭ,
 Jiwē gajjē kālī hāṭh.
 Kittī mār ḍabāes rāṭh?
 Ā khulāeus Chitṭa nāṭh,
 Bannh vāhdē āndā tōr.

Pichchhṛ ãe sanēhrē ghalle,
 "Mahī charan chahīkāṅ talle,
 Daryāwāṅ mōz uchhalle,
 Kē rōh koānde malle?
 Akkhī nīr na rāhnde ṭhalle,
 Kaddī part muhārāṅ mōṛ."

Sher ditta sakht jabāb,
 "Utthe rōṛā, bhukkh, azāb,
 Gōnglū kūṭ bandeāṅ dā khāj;
 Itthe thīwaṇ bōht anāj,
 Gāṅ majjhī be hisāb
 Char āwin sāwī dādh.
 Asāḍī lagge na gōsht bāhj.
 Sajā ghijje rōz kabāb,
 Jit vēlē pawwē lōṛ."

Mall lāghā beīṭhā rakh;
Kābū pēā na kare ghaṭṭ;
Vanje achchaṇchēti napp.
Ān Kēr banāeus ḍhakk.
Ishkā ũ uṭhre bakk,
Ākhe Miā Buddhā te Muhammad Yār,
“ Ā vanj puchhāhus tōr.

“ Mār mārā māreus Kērī;
Dēwe har nū hallā shērī.
Lāwāh vanj diwāhus phērī,
Suhaiiā Chittā ḍhērī
Tir bhān Hāfiz nā khōr.”

Lāl, Shekhā, Buddhā, Muhammad Yār
Chārē sab juṭṭē ishkār,
“ Kēr vēkhīe ḍhūḍh hanjār,
Agge ā vanje darkār.
Sabh ghijjeus lāh udhār.
Ē Shīh ghattāhā mār.
Sunē Bannū, Aṭak, Pishōr.”

Aggē Shīh sutta nindhrāeā.
Sutte Shēkhe āṇ jagāeā,
Dab paṛiā mār uṭhāeā.
Tofki Buddhē nā kadhāeā,
Muhammad Yāre kadam laghāeā,
(Saputtar māū jāeā)
Sājre na nakhsh vadhāeā,
Hatheār vilāiti chāeā,
Mand dārū gōlā pāeā,
Nāl sāthiā dil jamāeā,
Lā troṛā gull bhakhāeā,
Ghiddi jāmkī kalā chamōr.

Gaj shīhn marēlī chhuṭṭī,
 Jō vijj asmānō truttī ;
 Bhan gaīus trikkal puttī;
 Nāl kāwrī khalā utṭhī,
 Bhan satte tāhal marōr.

Kāk ghattie, mileā lōk ;
 Khalē chār chaphēro rōk.
 Sir āi Sarje de chōt ;
 Gal pēus azal dī dōr.

Muhammad Yārē tufak wāhī ;
 Dūe kaḍḍhaṇ na ditti sāhī.
 Mīā Buddhe mōhde lāi,
 Muḍḍh sārī zāt suhāi,
 Ral makkhī shist pakāi,
 Tāng lagī us kāhrī jāi.
 Beiṭhā sab kujh dil vich pāi,
 Khāve ātish āg chingōr.

Khabarī geiā Vehat Chanhāwā,
 Bēh rōwus bhēnā māwā,
 “ Vakhrā mārēō bābj bhirāwā,
 Lēkh likkheā matthe nāwā,
 Likkhī kōn valāe hōr.”

Ral shīhnīā piṭṇā ghatteā,
 “ Kitthe mārēō, bhambeā chhatteā,
 Jawānī husaṇ matteā,
 Pēhlwānā, shēr zuratteā,
 Satt geū lamme lōhr.”

Dukkh sūlā shīhñī sallhī,
Thī vāhī kamlī jhallī,
“Kōl howāhā ghattāhā mallī,
Lōhe nā kōṭ karā bhann gallī;
Huṇ vass na mērā challī;
Tē bāhj mē rēhīus hikallī,
Jiwē Sassī rēhī Bhambōr.”

Khush thīwiṇ mirihā machchiṇ,
Ghinn chungā chhālā trappiṇ,
Charh uchchiā jāi takkiṇ,
“Sher lagheā agle pattīṇ
Geā ēs jahāñ chhōr.”

Fazl kītā sachche Sār.
Ṭal geiā kul balār.
Nitt charin Sakesar gār.
Rajj dhōliā karin dūār,
Khairī dhukkin dangar dhōr.

Shābas ! Mīālā te Sajrālā.
Sohb ! Gundwālā te Muhammadālā.
Jawānmardā kitiā ghālā.
Isse shīhē māreā,
Miṭ geā khatra chhōr.
Bad māreā nē zor-ō-zor.

TRANSLATION.

Tigers are born in river-valleys.
Tigers roar at midnight.
Tigers have great powers.
Who can endure the wicked doings of tigers ?
Tigers burst armies asunder.

A tiger is his father, a tigress his mother ;
 He asked advice of both (saying)
 " The **Pakkhar** is well off and the **Sūn** prosperous ;
 The grass has grown and spread ;
 I will take a turn there,
 In my youth and beauty."

He divided the river jungle and came out ;
 He set his face towards the hills ;
 Ascended and alighted the King of the **Sūn**.
 What trust can be placed in the powerful ?
 He seizes and strikes with violent paw ;
 Tears out the entrails.

When **Jeṭh** came and **Phaggaṇ** and **Hār**,
 He makes forays both evening and morning,
 Drives the cattle from **Lakhīna** (in **Rakh Chittā**)
 Up the fearsome slope of **Kharāra** (a hill),
 Seizes the cattle by the neck and throws them down.
 Rolls them violently down from the cliffs.

He takes his full share,
 Drags it into the gorges,
 Who dare come near him
 With his white spots and black stripes ?
 Though it be a mighty army
 The tiger never turns his back.
 Rushes forward with immense violence,
 Dashes the elephant down to the ground.

Tigers are indeed a lofty race.
 The tiger raises his mane like a turban.
 Swings his tail with a swish.
 Roars like the thundering of a black cloud.
 How many brave men has he brought to the dust
 On reaching **Chittā** he has opened his game.
 Fate has urged him here.

Messages came from his former home (from his mother).
 "The buffaloes are grazing on the river-grasses.
 The rivers have raised their waves,
 Why have you gone to the rugged hills?
 My tears do not cease to flow.
 At some time turn your reins (return)."

The tiger returned a straight answer.
 "There you have drought, famine and scarcity.
 Turnips are a food for men;
 Here there is plenty of grain,
 Countless cows and buffaloes
 Graze on fresh green grass.
 We cannot get on without flesh.
 I get fresh roast every day,
 Whenever I need it."

The tiger took possession of a pass,
 Let nothing go that came in his power;
 Suddenly seized upon it.
 Came and made **Ker** (a hill near **Chittā**) his den.
 Up rose the hunters in wrath,
Miā Buddhā and **Muhammad Yār**, and said
 "Come and let us find him wherever he is."

"He has killed a kill on **Kēr**,
 He gives a challenge to all and sundry.
 Let us go and surround him
 And bring fame to **Chittā** Hill,
 The seat of our **Hāfiz** (who founded **Chittā**)."

Lāl, **Shekha**, **Buddhā** and **Muhammad Yār**
 All four went to the hunt (saying),
 "Let us search **Kēr** thoroughly
 He will come into our hands.
 We shall get back all we have lent him.
 Let us slay this tiger.
Bannū, **Attock** and **Peshāwar** shall hear of it."

In front of them the tiger lay sound asleep,
Shekhā came and woke him up,
 Threw rocks and made him rise.
 Hunter **Buḍḍhā** made a name for himself.
Muhammad Yār got before him,
 (His mother bore a good son),
 Advanced the fame of the **Sarjā** family,
 Raised his foreign-made gun.
 Rammed in the powder and bullet.
 Took courage with his companions,
 Blew up his match,
 Fastened it to the trigger.

The tiger-slaying gun went off with a roar,
 As if lightning had burst from the sky;
 Crack went the tiger's loins;
 Up he rose erect with wrath,
 Twisted the branches till they broke.

They shouted out, and the people gathered;
 Surrounded the tiger on all sides.
 The blow came on **Sarjā's** (the tiger's) head;
 The rope of destiny fell on his neck.

Muhammad Yār fired his gun;
 Gave him no time to draw another breath.
Miā Buḍḍhā put his to his shoulder,
 Brought honour on all his race,
 Brought the back and foresight well in a line,
 Hit him in a fatal spot.
 He sat down and took it all in.
 Eating flame and fire and sparks.

The news has gone to the **Jehlam** and **Chenāb**.
 His sisters and mothers sit weeping (saying),
 "You have been killed away from your brothers,
 Your name was so written on your forehead,
 Who can turn away what is fated?"

The tigresses together beat their breasts (saying),
"Where have you been killed, Oh dear youth,
In the pride of your youth and beauty,
Oh strong one, mighty tiger!
They have sent you rolling down the stream."

The tigress was pierced with the thorns of grief.
She became quite frantic (saying),
"Had I been near I would have fought for you,
Had it been a fortress of iron I would have broken a way through,
Now my power does not reach you;
Without you I am left alone,
As **Sassī** was left in **Bhambôr**."

The deer are happy and shout with joy;
Bound and jump with leaps,
Climb on high places and look about (saying),
"The tiger has gone by the next ferry,
He has left this world."

The true Lord showed mercy.
All troubles have passed by.
The cows graze daily on **Sakesar** hill.
The white cows eating their fill utter blessings.
The cattle come home in safety.

Bravo! **Miāls** and **Sajrāls**,
Bravo! **Gundwāls** and **Muhammadāls**.
The youths have done great deeds,
In killing this tiger.
Danger has been put an end to.
They have by their strength killed the demon.

VERSES FROM A PANEGRIC (JASS),

COMPOSED BY

MIRA, BARD OF CHITṬA

(in the Dialect of the Salt Range),

ON THE

MĪĀ FAMILY OF AMB.

Allā mann, Muhammad gāīē,
 Dīn jêdē thī rutbē pāīē,
 Ism jêdā ghinnā chataīē
 Kalmā paṛhnā faruz zarūr.
 * Sultān Ibrāhīm nī pāk kamāī
 Darbār Khudā dē pēī manzūr.
 Satte hajj guzāre Makke.
 Nabbī sang ralāeā pakke,
 Dastāgīr jêdē hatth nappe,
 Kharā kachāhrī tōṛ hazūr.

Kītī pāk kamāī sachchī ;
 Mōjuze kēī vikhāē akkhī.
 Charhī dēg sachāvi bhatṭhī.
 Mās pulā miṭheāī pakki.
 Sēkrē peī hazārā chakkhī.
 Bhandārē kāim langar bharpūr.

Ghulām Rasūl kitā chalānā.
 Jō azlā vèhṛeā ē shīh satrānā.
 Ōh āh pārus, soṇē nā gāhṇā !
 Jō Sadhānā Ahmad Shāh Tambūr.

* Abdurrahīm, great-grandfather of Mīā Mehr Allī of Amb, whose tomb and shrine are in Amb.

Dhaleā dēhǝ, hōiē dhal peshī.
 Bhôr gēā uḍḍ rūh pardēsī.
 Bhale hā pēii yād karēsī.
 Jinēā pichchhǝ pēii sambhlēsī,
 Guṇ siftī us nē akul shahūr.

Mīē Sultān Ibrāhīm pēii bafāt,
 Shahādat kalmā mūhǝ wāt.
 Dar khullē buhyē bahishtē tāk
 Milāi aggǝ sattar hūr.

Parhkar dālīḍi jass suṇāī.
 Amb barkat lā kiāmat tāi,
 Jithe kī ī ghôr Baghdād de sāi,
 Khush vasse shôhur kōṭ mamūr !

TRANSLATION.

Acknowledge God, sing of Muhammad,
 From belief in whom we may obtain honour,
 Whose name should be repeated.
 Repeating the **Kalimā** is a necessary duty.
Sultān Ibrāhīm's pure merit
 Has been approved in God's presence.
 He made seven pilgrimages to **Mecca**.
 The Prophet joined him to an excellent band,
 Whose hands **Dastgīr (Shāh Abdul Kādir Jilānī)** grasped
 And took him to the presence of the Prophet.

He earned pure and true merit ;
 Showed several miracles to people's eyes.
 He put up a large pot and a real oven,
 Flesh, **pulāo**, cooked sweetmeats.
 Hundreds and thousands were fed.
 He established a general kitchen and bakery.

Ghulām Rasūl died.

Death (as it were) encompassed a mighty tiger.

He was a touch-stone, a jewel of gold !

Died like **Ahmad Shāh** (King of **Kābul**), son of **Taimūr**.

The sun has declined, it is afternoon.

The wandering soul flies up like a bee.

The good will be remembered.

He will be hereafter kept in mind by the living,

For his good qualities and intelligent mind.

Sultān Ibrāhīm died,

Repeating the creed of martyrdom.

The doors and gates of Paradise opened for thee,

Then 70 hours were given thee.

I have recited a splendid panegyric.

O God bless Amb till judgment-day,

On which the Lord of **Baghdād** (**Pīr Dastgīr**) has shown regard.

May the town and fort remain prosperous !

DICTIONARY.

A.		agge	<i>adv.</i> in front, formerly, before.
ā	<i>v. n.</i> come. <i>p. p.</i> āeā <i>pres. p.</i> āunda.	aghāl	<i>v. a.</i> rinse.
ā	<i>v. n.</i> I am.	āgit	<i>s. f.</i> receipt.
abbāghat	<i>adv.</i> suddenly, unexpectedly.	aglā	<i>a.</i> former, ahead.
abdāl	<i>a.</i> mad.	agōbhrā	<i>a.</i> forward.
achanchēt	<i>adv.</i> suddenly, unexpectedly.	agōl	<i>v. a.</i> search.
ād	} <i>s. f.</i> small irrigation-channel at a well.	agujj	<i>s. f.</i> percolation.
aḍḍ		āh	S <i>postp.</i> to.
aḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> thwart of a boat.	āh	<i>v. n.</i> we are.
addh	<i>s. m.</i> half.	āhā	<i>v. n.</i> I am, we are.
addhā	<i>a.</i> half.	āhā	<i>v. n.</i> he was.
addhī rāt	<i>s. f.</i> midnight.	āhdā	<i>v. a. pres. part.</i> of ākh, saying.
addho addh	<i>adv.</i> half and half.	āhē	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.
addho pāri	<i>adv.</i> about half.	āhē	<i>v. n.</i> you were.
aḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> heel.	āhgas	<i>s. f.</i> ability, power.
aḍhāi	<i>a.</i> two and a half.	āhh āhh	<i>interj.</i> call to bullocks to turn to left.
adhaṛwanja	<i>s. m.</i> tying one end of a sheet round the waist and throwing the other end over the head.	āhī	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.
adhēla	<i>s. m.</i> half a paisā.	āhin	<i>v. n.</i> they were.
adhmūl	<i>s. m.</i> excitement, restlessness.	āhī	<i>v. n.</i> she was.
adhōri	<i>s. f.</i> half a skin of cow, buffalo or camel.	āhis	<i>v. n.</i> I was.
adhōtar	<i>s. f.</i> fine country-cloth.	āhl	<i>s. m.</i> manure.
adhrang	<i>s. m.</i> paralysis.	āhlī	<i>s. f.</i> site of a deserted village.
adhūra	<i>a.</i> unfinished.	āhlṇā	<i>s. m.</i> bird's nest.
adhvārā	<i>s. m.</i> half a skin of sheep or goat.	āhmū sāmne	<i>adv.</i> one in front of the other.
agās	<i>s. m.</i> space.	āhr	<i>s. m.</i> incitement, encouragement, instructions; (dē) give a commission, employ, request to look for a stolen animal.
agdō	<i>adv.</i> formerly, before.	āhrī	<i>a.</i> active, industrious, earnest.
agēre	<i>adv.</i> further forward, a little forward.	ahrṭī	<i>s. m.</i> broker.
agg	<i>s. f.</i> fire.	ahse	<i>pron. aff.</i> we, us.
aggāndū	<i>adv.</i> in future.		

āhsse	<i>v. n.</i> they were.	alōgaṛ	<i>a.</i> ownerless, husbandless.
āhus	<i>v. n.</i> I was.	amb	<i>s. m.</i> mango.
āhū	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.	ambār	<i>s. m.</i> granary.
āhwē	<i>v. n. imp.</i> be pleased to come.	āml	<i>interj.</i> welcome.
ajaṇ	<i>adv.</i> as yet.	ammā	<i>s. f.</i> form of address to mother.
aje	<i>adv.</i> as yet.	amrī	<i>a.</i> natural, not artificial.
ajj	<i>adv.</i> to-day.	amūdhā	<i>a.</i> lying on the face.
ajjaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep or goats.	amukk	<i>v. n.</i> ferment (as grain).
ajje	<i>adv.</i> this very day.	amuss	<i>v. n.</i> become slightly putrid, high (as meat).
ajjhak	<i>v. n.</i> stop, wait a bit.	āṇ	<i>v. a.</i> bring. <i>p. p.</i> āndā, brought.
ajōkā	<i>a.</i> belonging to to-day.	ānā	<i>s. m.</i> eye-ball; <i>anna</i> ; five tōlas weight.
ājri	<i>s. m.</i> shepherd or goatherd <i>f.</i> ajrāṇī	anāj	<i>s. m.</i> grain.
akā	<i>v. a.</i> vex.	anakhari	<i>s. f.</i> fallow land.
ākaṛ	<i>v. n.</i> become stiff, stretch oneself.	anār	<i>s. m.</i> pomegranate; a fire-work.
ākaṛ khā	<i>a.</i> stiff, proud, conceited.	aṇbaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> disagreement.
ākh	<i>v. a.</i> say, tell, <i>pres. part.</i> āhdā.	ānda	<i>p. p.</i> of āṇ, brought.
akhāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> saying, proverb.	andā mār	<i>v. a.</i> trip up (in wrestling).
ākhar	<i>a.</i> vast, excessive.	āṇḍar	<i>a.</i> entire (of an animal).
akhtā	<i>a.</i> disturbed, put about.	āndari	<i>s. m.</i> player on inside at <i>pir kauḍi</i> .
akk	<i>s. m.</i> a milky-juiced plant (<i>calotropis procera</i>).	andir	<i>postp.</i> inside.
akk	<i>v. n.</i> be vexed.	āndrā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> guts, bowels, entrails.
akkh	<i>s. f.</i> eye. <i>plural</i> akkhī	āṇḍrā	<i>s. m.</i> egg.
akkhā	<i>contraction</i> meaning "says he."	andrakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> coat reaching to the knees.
akkhar	<i>s. m.</i> letter of the alphabet, handwriting.	āngā	<i>s. m.</i> vaccinator.
akkhē	<i>interj.</i> says he.	angā	<i>v. a.</i> get vaccinated.
akkrā	<i>s. m.</i> a small bush of <i>akk</i>	angal	} <i>s. f.</i> finger, toe.
ākra	<i>a.</i> stiff.	anglī	
āl	<i>affix</i> meaning descendants of.	angār	<i>s. m.</i> embers.
al	<i>s. f.</i> nickname, well-known name <i>plural</i> alā.	angg	<i>s. m.</i> number of page.
alā	<i>v. n.</i> speak.	angg	<i>v. a.</i> vaccinate.
alā	<i>s. m.</i> speech.	angūṭh	<i>s. m.</i> thumb, big toe.
alāṇī	<i>a.</i> without a saddle.	anhā	<i>s. m.</i> thong fastening the plough to the yoke.
all	<i>postp.</i> towards.	anhak	<i>s. m.</i> wrong, injustice.
allāh	<i>s. m.</i> God.	anhak	<i>adv.</i> wrongly, unjustly.
allāh rāsī	<i>a.</i> dependent on God alone, helpless.	anhārā	<i>S</i> <i>a.</i> dark.
		anhāri	<i>S</i> <i>s. f.</i> darkness, dust-storm.

anhērā	<i>a.</i> dark.
anhērī	<i>s. f.</i> darkness, dust-storm.
anj vanj	<i>s. m. pl.</i> limbs.
anmōl	<i>a.</i> a famous breed of mares (priceless).
annhā	<i>a.</i> blind.
anōkhrā	<i>a.</i> singular.
anpachchā	<i>a.</i> unlanced.
aṇūṇī	<i>s. f.</i> long-drawn howl of dog or jackal.
āp	<i>pron.</i> self.
āpas vich	<i>pron.</i> among themselves.
āpe	<i>pron. int.</i> self.
āphar	<i>v. n.</i> swell.
āpnā	<i>a.</i> own.
appar } appir }	<i>v. n.</i> arrive, reach.
aprā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to reach.
aputṭhā	<i>a.</i> upside down.
ār	<i>s. f.</i> shoe-maker's awl.
ār	<i>inseparable affix meaning like.</i>
ar	<i>v. n.</i> jib, stop, be stopped.
arā	<i>s. m.</i> constipation.
ārā	<i>s. m.</i> the tract between the riverain and the Bár uplands.
arāl	<i>s. m.</i> market-gardener, <i>f.</i> arêṇ.
arak	<i>s. m.</i> essence, spirit.
ārak	<i>s. f.</i> elbow.
arak	<i>s. m.</i> untrained bullock.
ārang	<i>s. m.</i> cloudy weather.
araṭ	<i>s. m.</i> Persian wheel.
araṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> engagement, promise.
arêṇ	<i>s. f.</i> female of arāl caste.
arēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> } cross-piece of wood on the rope of a Persian wheel : cross-piece over which the rope is pulled in drawing water from a well.
arēṇī	<i>s. f.</i> }
arheō	<i>s. f.</i> mustard.
ārī	<i>s. m.</i> partner in a game.
armān	<i>s. m.</i> grief, pity, regret, sorrow.

armōsh	<i>s. m.</i> an old male camel after 13 years.
arth	<i>s. m.</i> annual festival at a saint's tomb.
ārūdārū	<i>s. m.</i> peach.
ārung	<i>s. m.</i> cloudy weather promising rain.
arūrī	<i>s. f.</i> heap of refuse.
arzi	<i>s. f.</i> plaint in a case.
ās	<i>s. f.</i> hope, trust, reliance.
āsā	<i>s. m.</i> trust, reliance ; name of a tune.
asā	T <i>pron. pl. nom.</i> we.
asā	<i>pron. pl. obl.</i> us.
asādā	T <i>pron. pl. poss.</i> our.
asāh	S <i>pron. pl. dat.</i> to us.
asēha	<i>a.</i> of itself, spontaneous.
āse pāse	<i>postp. and adv.</i> near, around, round about.
ashmattar	<i>a.</i> like me, our folk.
asī	<i>pron. pl.</i> we.
asiddā	S <i>pron. pl. poss.</i> our.
askar	<i>a.</i> most.
askar	<i>adv.</i> generally, as a rule.
asmān	<i>s. m.</i> sky.
āsrā	<i>s. m.</i> hope, trust, reliance.
assahūr	<i>s. m.</i> early morning, about 4 A. M.
assahūr	ālā <i>s. m.</i> morning-star.
tārā.	
assē	S <i>s. m.</i> the month September—October.
assi	<i>num.</i> eighty.
assū	D <i>s. m.</i> the month September—October.
aṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sediment from a well, loamy silt.
ātā	<i>s. m.</i> wheat-meal.
aṭak	<i>v. n.</i> be stopped, stick.
aṭak	<i>s. f.</i> the River Indus above Kálábágh.
ātaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a party of women collected to spin together, a spinning-bee.
ate	<i>conj.</i> and.
aṭēr	<i>v. a.</i> wind yarn.

aṭēruṇ	<i>s. m.</i> bat, yarn-twister.
aṭhaith	<i>num.</i> sixty-eight.
aṭhārā	<i>num.</i> eighteen.
aṭhattri	<i>num.</i> thirty-eight.
aṭhāvi	<i>num.</i> twenty-eight.
athra	<i>a.</i> restless.
aṭhrūā	<i>s. m.</i> sitting with buttocks on heels.
aṭhtālī	<i>num.</i> forty-eight.
āthur	<i>s. m.</i> bullock gear.
aṭhwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-eight.
aṭkal	<i>s. f.</i> knowledge, skill.
aṭkal pach-chu.	<i>adv.</i> by guess, approximately.
aṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> verse.
aṭṭā saṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a rough guess.
aṭṭh	<i>num.</i> eight.
aṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> skein of yarn.
attun	<i>s. m.</i> a party of women collected to spin together; a spinning-bee.
āundā	<i>part. adj.</i> coming, future.
āwā	<i>s. m.</i> brick-kiln.
awāz	<i>s. m.</i> voice.
āwī	<i>s. f.</i> potter's kiln.
azār	<i>s. m.</i> illness, disease.
azārī	<i>a.</i> ill, sick. <i>f.</i> azāriṇ.
azdahā	<i>s. m.</i> a long thick rock snake, not poisonous.

B.

bābā	<i>s. m.</i> father; general term of reverence.
babbar	<i>s. m.</i> large potsherd.
babbrī	<i>s. f.</i> small potsherd.
bachchī	<i>s. f.</i> middle part of shaft of plough.
bachrā	<i>s. m.</i> darling child.
bad	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
baddal } baddul }	<i>s. m.</i> cloud.
bādhā	<i>s. m.</i> dam.
baddhā	<i>p. p.</i> of bannh—tied.
baḍhīng	<i>s. m.</i> adjutant-bird.

bagg	<i>s. m.</i> scarlet flamingo.
baggā	<i>a.</i> white.
bāghā	<i>s. m.</i> a circular dance.
baglā	<i>s. m.</i> paddy-bird.
bāh	<i>s. f.</i> arm, sleeve. <i>pl.</i> bāhā.
bāharī	<i>s. m.</i> player in a game on the outside.
bāharla	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
bāhī	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of a ladder, frame, bed, &c.
bāhir	<i>postp.</i> outside.
bāhlā	<i>a.</i> much, many.
bāhmaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> Brahman. <i>f.</i> bāhmanī.
bāhrā	<i>T num.</i> twelve.
bāhrlā	<i>s. m.</i> boar.
bāhū	<i>s. m.</i> shoulder of horse.
bahū	<i>a.</i> much, many.
baiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-two.
bajj	<i>s. f.</i> side-piece of saddle; (<i>pl.</i> bajjā).
bājh	<i>postp.</i> without.
bajjh	<i>v. n.</i> be tied, &c. <i>intr.</i> of bannh.
bājṛā	<i>s. m.</i> spiked millet.
bak	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> fawn.
bāk	<i>s. m.</i> bleat of sheep or goat.
bakhērā	<i>s. m.</i> fun, irony, mockery.
bakhrā	<i>s. m.</i> share.
bākī	<i>s. f.</i> balance.
bakhtawar	<i>a.</i> well off, moneyed.
bakkrā	<i>s. m.</i> young he-goat.
bakkrī	<i>s. f.</i> she-goat.
bākrā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the goat.
bakrin	<i>s. m.</i> a long thick rock-snake, not poisonous.
bal	<i>v. n.</i> burn, kindle.
bāl	<i>v. a.</i> burn, kindle.
bāl	<i>s. m.</i> boy. <i>f.</i> bālṛī.
balēd } balēdā }	<i>s. m.</i> a herd of bullocks.
bālṛī	<i>s. f.</i> girl.
bālun	<i>s. m.</i> fuel, firewood.
bambal	<i>s. m.</i> fringe.

bāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a large kind of dog.	bāvi	<i>num.</i> twenty-two.
bāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> arrow.	bawanjā	<i>num.</i> fifty-two.
band	<i>s. f.</i> fastening.	bāz	<i>s. m.</i> falcon.
banda	<i>s. m.</i> person, servant (of God).	bazār	<i>s. m.</i> market-place, the milky way.
bandī	<i>s. f.</i> rough note of sales.	bê	<i>s. m.</i> purchase.
bandīwān	<i>s. m.</i> prisoner.	bēā	<i>T a.</i> other (<i>fem.</i> beīl.)
bandkī	<i>s. f.</i> service.	bēbē	<i>s. f.</i> respectful term for sister.
banēra	<i>s. m.</i> eave, cornice.	bēḍā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the plain country.
bāng	<i>s. m.</i> crow of cock (<i>c. w.</i> dē); call to prayer.	bêh	<i>v. n.</i> sit, cover (of camel); <i>p. p.</i> beīḥā.
bāngā	<i>s. m.</i> the person who calls to prayer; the large bead at the end of a string.	bēhā	<i>a.</i> stale.
banglā	<i>s. m.</i> bungalow, upper chamber.	bēhdā	<i>s. m.</i> bringing home the bride.
bann	<i>s. m.</i> embankment, wave.	beīl	<i>T a. f.</i> other, (<i>fem.</i> of bēā.)
bannā	<i>s. m.</i> field-boundary, field.	beīḥā	<i>p. p.</i> of bêh, sat.
bannh	<i>v. a.</i> bind, tie, make, stop, build an embankment. <i>p. p.</i> baddhā.	bēlā	<i>s. m.</i> land subject to inundation.
bannh	<i>S s. f.</i> pond.	bēlī	<i>s. m.</i> fellow, companion.
bannī	<i>s. f.</i> embankment, wave.	beōhdā	<i>s. m.</i> fetching the bride home after marriage.
bannōhrī	<i>s. f.</i> small pond.	bēr	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> berī) a tree—zizyphus jujuba.
bāpū	<i>interj.</i> oh grandfather!	bēr	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the bēr or mallā.
bar	<i>s. m.</i> width of cloth.	bērā	<i>s. m.</i> large cargo boat.
bār	<i>s. f.</i> the dry uplands between the Panjāb Rivers.	bērā	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of wood in roof.
bārā	<i>num.</i> twelve.	bêrak	<i>s. f.</i> rag or flag over a grave.
bār kiṛāna	<i>s. f.</i> the upland tract between the Jhelam and Chenab Rivers.	ber haḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> splint (on horse's leg).
bārī	<i>s. f.</i> window, opening.	bērī	<i>s. f.</i> large flat-bottomed boat.
barṛā	<i>a.</i> white-eyed (of a horse); squint-eyed (of a man).	bēt	<i>s. f.</i> willow—salix.
barūrī	<i>s. f.</i> pimple.	bēt	<i>s. m.</i> riverain land.
bāshā	<i>s. m.</i> hawk (worth about Rs. 3).	bētālī	<i>num.</i> forty-two.
bāṭā	<i>s. m.</i> flower of karī.	bewākī	<i>s. f.</i> disagreement.
baṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> quail (<i>fem.</i> baṭērī).	bhā	<i>s. m.</i> price, rate.
battak	<i>s. m.</i> tame goose.	bhā	<i>s. f.</i> fire, flame, <i>pl.</i> bhāl.
battrī	<i>num.</i> thirty-two, set of teeth.	bhā	<i>v. n.</i> be agreeable, pleasant.
bawā	<i>s. f.</i> cholera.	bhabbat	<i>s. m.</i> moth.

bhabhūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> D. beetle, S. a humming bee-like insect.	bharbiṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> eye-brow.
bhadrēn	<i>s. f.</i> a cow in calf again soon after calving.	bharī	<i>s. f.</i> head load.
bhaddrē } bhaddrū }	<i>s. m.</i> the month August-September.	bharjāī	<i>s. f.</i> brother's wife.
bhaggal	<i>s. m.</i> coarse blanket.	bharua	<i>s. m.</i> cuckold.
bhāh	<i>s. f.</i> flame.	bhaṭṭar	<i>s. m.</i> sand-grouse.
bhāī	<i>s. m.</i> brother, cousin, relation.	bhatrā chhalla	<i>s. m.</i> a ringed snake, said to be poisonous.
bhāiwāl	<i>s. m.</i> partner.	bhatrīa	<i>s. m.</i> brother's son, <i>f.</i> bhatrī.
bhajā	<i>v. a.</i> make to run.	bhaṭṭh	<i>s. m.</i> grain-parcher's oven, mirage.
bhajj	<i>v. n.</i> run.	bhaṭṭh	<i>interj.</i> to the oven with ! curse on !
bhajj	<i>v. n.</i> be broken (<i>pp.</i> bhannā).	bhaṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> grain-parcher's oven ; distillery, kiln.
bhāk	<i>v. n.</i> bleat.	bhāwā	<i>v. a.</i> turn, send back.
bhakkh	<i>v. n.</i> burn brightly, be kindled.	bhāwē	<i>conj.</i> whether, or, although.
bhakkhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> a thorny weed, tribulus alatus.	bhē	<i>v. n.</i> turn, <i>pres. p.</i> bhōnda, <i>pp.</i> bhāveā.
bhāl	<i>v. a.</i> search.	bhē	<i>adv.</i> back.
bhalā	<i>a.</i> well.	bhēḍ	<i>s. f.</i> ewe, <i>pl.</i> bhēḍā.
bhalā	<i>interj.</i> yes ! well !	bhēḍā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the sheep.
bhalke	<i>adv.</i> to-morrow.	bhēhr	<i>s. m.</i> large kettle-drum.
bhamb bhamm }	<i>s. m.</i> earthquake (āeā).	bhēṇ	<i>s. f.</i> sister <i>ob.</i> bhēṇū, <i>pl.</i> bhēṇā.
bhambīrī	<i>s. f.</i> butterfly ; ornament.	bhēṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> clod of earth.
bhāṇ	T <i>s. m.</i> temporary dwelling in the fields, hamlet, outsteading.	bhēṅgā	<i>a.</i> looking sideways.
bhaṇḍār	<i>s. m.</i> collection of women to spin together.	bhēṛā	<i>a.</i> bad, wicked, ill-omened.
bhaṇḍariā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> raviny ground.	bhī	<i>adv.</i> more.
bhaṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> slander, abuse.	bhī allāh	<i>interj.</i> never mind !
bhaṇḍēā	<i>s. m.</i> sister's son, <i>f.</i> bhaṇḍēī.	bhir	<i>v. a.</i> fight.
bhāṅgā	<i>s. m.</i> section.	bhirā	<i>s. m.</i> brother, cousin, relation.
bhann	<i>v. a.</i> break.	bhirā bhāī	<i>s. m. pl.</i> agnatic relations.
bhanna	<i>pp.</i> of bhajj, broken, run.	bhirōchī	<i>a.</i> belonging to Bhera town.
bhanūiā bhanūjā bhanvīa }	<i>s. m.</i> sister's husband.	bhōchhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> plain cotton wrap of woman.
bhar	<i>v. a.</i> fill, repeat (the Kalima), pay, discharge.	bhōchīran	<i>s. f.</i> sand-lizard.
bhār	<i>s. m.</i> weight, burden.	bhōḍā	<i>a.</i> hornless.
bhārā	<i>a.</i> heavy.	bhōḍ	<i>s. f.</i> land.
		bhōḥ	<i>s. m.</i> broken straw, chaff.
		bhōhar	<i>s. f.</i> level light soil.
		bhōk	<i>s. f.</i> bark of dog.
		bhōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> sow.
		bhōvea	<i>pp.</i> of bhē, turned.

bhrā	<i>s. m.</i> brother <i>ob.</i> bhrāū, <i>pl.</i> bhrāwā.	biltī	<i>s. f.</i> invoice.
bhugga	<i>a.</i> rotten, decayed, ant-eaten.	bimār	<i>a.</i> out of order (of a well).
bhugg vattar	<i>s. m.</i> too little moisture.	bīṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pipe.
bhukāṭ	<i>s. m.</i> an onion-like weed.	bindā	<i>s. m.</i> cricket.
bhukkh	<i>s. f.</i> hunger, starvation, famine.	bindōā	<i>s. m.</i> lizard said to be very poisonous.
bhukkhā	<i>a.</i> hungry, starving, poor.	bīṛ	<i>s. f.</i> row of teeth.
bhull	<i>s. f.</i> error, mistake, fault.	bīṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth-button.
bhull	<i>v. n.</i> err, lose one's way.	birētī	<i>s. f.</i> sandy island.
bhun	<i>v. a.</i> parch, roast.	birūṭā	<i>s. m.</i> a small <i>ber</i> tree.
bhūn	<i>s. f.</i> sow.	bishallī	<i>s. f.</i> scone of bājra meal.
bhūnd	S <i>s. f.</i> sow.	biṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> match.
bhunīa	<i>s. m.</i> sister's husband.	biṭhūhā	<i>s. m.</i> small scorpion.
bhur	<i>v. n.</i> crumble.	bitti	<i>s. f.</i> Russian gold coin.
bhūrā	<i>s. m.</i> coarse blanket.	bīvī	<i>s. f.</i> lady.
bhūra	<i>a.</i> brown, red and white (of cattle).	bōdī	<i>s. f.</i> top of a tree, top-knot of hair, fore-lock of a horse.
bhūslā	<i>a.</i> brown.	bohaṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> armlet.
bhuss	<i>s. m.</i> anæmia, earth-eating illness.	bōhjā	<i>s. m.</i> pocket.
bhussa	<i>s. m.</i> sandstone.	bōhli	<i>s. m.</i> milk of a cow newly calved, the action of the arms in swimming.
bhussa	<i>a.</i> grey.	bōhr	<i>s. f.</i> banyan tree— <i>ficus Bengalensis</i> .
bhuṭṭhā	<i>s. m.</i> dry chhembur grass.	bōhṭrī	<i>s. f.</i> bride.
bī	<i>s. m.</i> seed.	bōk	<i>s. m.</i> cry of he-goat or ram.
bī saṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> sow seed.	bōkā	<i>s. m.</i> leather bucket.
bī	<i>adv.</i> also, too, even.	bōl	<i>s. m.</i> line of poetry.
biāī	<i>s. f.</i> sowing.	bōlā	<i>a.</i> having spot of white hair on forehead (of buffaloes only).
bibrī	<i>s. f.</i> potsherd.	bōlī	<i>s. f.</i> pebble.
bidāna	<i>s. m.</i> a sweetmeat.	bōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
bighār	D <i>s. m.</i> wolf.	bōṛ	<i>v. a.</i> drown, submerge.
bighiār	S <i>s. m.</i> wolf.	bōrā	<i>s. m.</i> large sack.
bihāṇ	<i>s. f.</i> filly.	bōrī	<i>s. f.</i> sack; bag made of camel's and goat's hair.
bihāntā	<i>s. m.</i> young donkey after weaning.	bōṭṇā	S <i>s. m.</i> young donkey.
bijjū	<i>s. m.</i> badger.	buchkar	<i>s. f.</i> chirrup.
bikhṛā	<i>a.</i> uneven.	bud	<i>v. n.</i> be drowned, submerged.
bikk	<i>v. n.</i> pair for a game.		
billā	<i>s. m.</i> male cat.		
billī	<i>s. f.</i> female cat.		
billungrā	<i>s. m.</i> kitten.		
bilōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> boy, child.		
bilōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> girl, child.		

DICTIONARY.

buddh } buddhī }	s. f. deserted river-channel (Chenab).
buddhwār	s. m. Wednesday.
budhrā	a. old.
bugdar	s. m. dumb-bell.
bugdū	s. m. crude saltpetre.
būhā	s. m. door, doorway, house.
būi	s. f. a plant common in the Thal--pauderia pilosa.
bujhā	v. a. summon by extending palm and moving finger inwards, make gesture with hand.
bujjā	s. m. spreading out the palm as an insult, stopper of a lizard's hole.
bukk	s. m. double handful.
bukki	s. f. kidney.
bulāk	s. f. nose-ring.
bulārā	s. m. decoy-bird.
bulbula	s. m. bubble.
bunddā	s. m. earring drop (worn by virgin).
bundri	s. f. buttock.
bur	s. f. nap of cloth, long hair of dog or caterpillar.
būr	v. n. flower, blossom, <i>pres.</i> p. burindā.
būr	s. m. flower or pollen of such plants as mallā, bājra, wheat, mango.
būr	s. f. pride, conceit.
būrā	s. m. half-churned milk.
buraj	s. m. tower, dome, cylinder of well, paper balloon
burhk	v. n. bubble (of camel).
burji	s. f. boundary-pillar.
būṭā	s. m. plant; (in Thal) the khip plant
būth	s. m. } mouth (of an ani-
būthi	s. f. } mal).
būṭi	s. m. plant.
butti	s. f. boundary-pillar

C.

cha	v. n. rise.
cha	interj. implying suddenness or unreasonableness of action.
chā	v. a. raise, lift.
chā	s. m. blue jay from which Hindūs take omens.
chabāra	s. m. upper storey.
chabb	v. a. chew.
chabbal	s. f. nonsense.
chāchā	s. m. father's brother, f. chāchī, used also for father-in-law and mother-in-law.
chachālī	s. f. north-west, a legendary serpent that lived near Kālā-bāgh.
chachrā	a. stammering.
chādar	s. f. wrap.
chagghrā	a. stout.
chahā	S s. m. a measure of capacity.
chāhā	s. m. snipe.
chāhlī	num. forty.
chāhr	v. a. cause to ascend, write-up.
chak	s. m. block of land, newly founded village on State land.
chākhri	s. f. lid of churn.
chakk	s. m. wooden cylinder on which masonry cylinder of well is built.
chakk	s. m. bite, chakk mār, v. a. bite.
chakkar	s. m. wheel.
chakkh	v. a. taste.
chakkhī	s. f. taste.
chakkī	s. f. hand flour-mill, cake of soap.
chakōl	s. m. sprain of pastern.
chālī	num. forty.

chalihāra	<i>s. m.</i> a group of forty.
challā	<i>s. m.</i> reservoir for water.
chamātā	<i>s. m.</i> slap with open hand.
chambā	<i>s. m.</i> bird's foot.
chāmchirī	<i>s. f.</i> bat.
chamm	<i>s. m.</i> skin, hide, leather.
chammaṛ	<i>v. n.</i> stick to, adhere.
chamṛā	<i>s. m.</i> skin, hide, leather.
chandūr	<i>s. f.</i> crested lark.
changēra	<i>a.</i> better, heavier.
changā	<i>a.</i> good.
changā bhalā	<i>a.</i> all right, quite well.
chanhā	<i>s. m.</i> the river Chenab.
chann	<i>s. m.</i> moon.
chāṇṇā	<i>s. m.</i> light.
chāṇṇī	<i>s. f.</i> blighting cold; staggers (of horse).
chāṇṇī	<i>s. f.</i> light of moon, or light of star.
chānuṇ	<i>s. m.</i> light.
chaphēr	<i>a.</i> and <i>pp.</i> all round.
chapli	<i>s. f.</i> tent-pegging.
chappa	<i>s. m.</i> oar; breadth of the four fingers.
chappa	<i>a.</i> having horns pointing outwards (of cattle).
chappi	<i>s. f.</i> oar.
chāprī	<i>s. f.</i> cake of silt split in pieces.
chār	<i>num.</i> four.
chār	<i>s. m.</i> riding-horse, tree, bow-string.
chārā	<i>S a.</i> broad.
charḥ	<i>v. n.</i> mount, ascend, rise (of the sun).
chārḥ	<i>v. a.</i> raise, enter in account.
charḥā	<i>s. m.</i> next month.
charḥā	<i>v. a.</i> raise, put up or on.
charḥdā	<i>s. m.</i> rising of the sun, east.
charī	<i>s. f.</i> jawār used as fodder.
charḥōa	<i>s. m.</i> washerman, cotton-printer. <i>f.</i> char-hōl.

charhtal	<i>s. f.</i> cavalcade.
charkhā	<i>s. m.</i> spinning-wheel.
chāt	<i>s. f.</i> brass plate of gun.
chaṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> lick.
chaṭṭha	<i>s. m.</i> wooden plank at mouth of well on which water is emptied.
chaṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> fine, penalty, loss.
chattrī	<i>S s. m.</i> grain-parcher's pan.
chaṭṭu	<i>s. m.</i> wooden mortar.
chattur	<i>S s. m.</i> grain-parcher's oven.
chaṭūrā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel for straining.
chaugā	<i>a.</i> having four teeth, five-year old (of camel), four-year old (of cattle).
chavvi	<i>num.</i> twenty-four.
chawā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to raise.
chawākk	<i>s. m.</i> four cowries.
chēchal	<i>a.</i> coquettish, wanton.
chēhbā	<i>s. m.</i> print, stamp on cloth.
chērā	<i>D a.</i> broad.
chēt	<i>s. f.</i> reminder, exhortation.
chētur	<i>s. m.</i> the month March, April.
chhā	<i>s. f.</i> shade, shadow.
chhā	<i>s. f.</i> sediment of melted butter.
chhabbi	<i>num.</i> twenty-six.
chhachh	<i>s. m.</i> the hard sterile plain between the Salt Range and the Thal.
chhachhra	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—butea frondosa.
chhad	<i>v. a.</i> let go, leave.
chhāi	<i>s. f.</i> ashes, black spots on the face.
chhajj	<i>s. m.</i> winnowing basket.
chhakōr	<i>s. m.</i> tray.
chhall	<i>s. f.</i> very heavy rain.
chhall	<i>s. m.</i> overflowing.
chhallā	<i>s. m.</i> plain ring.
chhallā	<i>s. m.</i> flock of goats.

chhalli	<i>s. f.</i> honey-comb, reel of spun thread.	chhēr	<i>v. a.</i> tease, vex; take to pasture.
chhaṇchhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> Saturday.	chhērū	<i>s. m.</i> herdsman.
chhāṅg	<i>v. a.</i> trim, prune, lop, pollard.	chhibb	<i>s. f.</i> skein of yarn; <i>pl.</i> chhibbā.
chhangāi	<i>s. f.</i> lopping.	chhidki	<i>s. f.</i> dregs of lassī.
chhanna	<i>s. m.</i> metal drinking-vessel.	chhiggā	<i>adj.</i> having six teeth; five years old (of cattle); six years old (of camel).
chhap	<i>v. n.</i> hide, be concealed.	chhih chhih	<i>interj.</i> call to bullocks to drink.
chhapā	<i>v. a.</i> hide, conceal, steal.	chhik	<i>v. a.</i> pull, draw, smoke (a pipe); take (snuff).
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> thatched roof; eyelid; back of hand; top of foot; thatched shed or hut.	chhikkaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> end of girth for pulling.
chhappar	<i>s. m.</i> pond.	chhill	<i>s. f.</i> skin, bark, rind.
ehhappri	<i>s. f.</i> small thatched shed.	chhillar	<i>s. m.</i> bark, rind, skin (of any fruit); rupee.
chharā	<i>a.</i> only, alone, simple.	chhilrātā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee.
chharā murā	<i>a.</i> only, alone (intensive of chharā.)	chhimki S	<i>s. f.</i> twig.
chhatar	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> camel up to four years.	chhimmak S	<i>s. m.</i> twig.
chhaṭāki	<i>s. f.</i> five tōlas.	chhir	<i>v. n.</i> go to pasture.
chhaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> double bullock-sack.	chhirak	<i>s. f.</i> foot-path.
chhatt	<i>s. f.</i> roof.	chhir chhir	<i>interj.</i> to drive away a cat.
chhatt	<i>v. a.</i> roof.	chhitālī	<i>num.</i> forty-six.
chhaṭṭā	<i>s. f.</i> rush, attack.	chhitkā	<i>s. m.</i> male ravine-deer (<i>fem.</i> chhitki).
chhatta	<i>s. m.</i> broadcast.	chhiwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-six.
chhaṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> small double-sack for bullock or donkey.	chhō	<i>s. f.</i> pillow-cover or mattress-cover
chhattra	<i>s. m.</i> ram.	chhōhir	<i>s. f.</i> girl.
chhattri	<i>num.</i> thirty-six.	chhōhur	<i>s. m.</i> boy.
chhē	<i>num.</i> six.	chhōlā	<i>s. m.</i> gram.
chheāiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-six.	chhōr	<i>v. a.</i> let go, leave.
chhēbal	<i>s. m.</i> green slime on water.	chhōrā	<i>a.</i> motherless, fatherless.
chhēh	<i>v. n.</i> lie in ambush.	chhōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> forfeit, interest on repayments.
chhēk	<i>s. m.</i> hole, perforation.	chhōṭā	<i>a.</i> short.
chhēkā	<i>s. m.</i> drawer, puller.	chhōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> knotted cloth; whip.
chhēkir	<i>adv.</i> at last, afterwards.	chhūchhak D	<i>s. m.</i> twig.
chhēkur	<i>s. m.</i> the end; <i>loc.</i> chhēkir at last.	chhurā	<i>v. a.</i> release, redeem.
chhēlā	<i>s. m.</i> he-goat.	chhuri	<i>s. f.</i> knife.
chhēmbur	<i>s. m.</i> a common grass, <i>eleusine flagellifera</i> .	chhuṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> escape, run, fall (of a star).
chhēr	<i>s. f.</i> interval (<i>pl.</i> chhērā).		
chhēr	<i>s. m.</i> flock or herd of any kind of cattle.		

chīchī	<i>s. f.</i> little finger ; little toe.
chī chī (kār)	<i>s. f.</i> chirp of sparrow.
chīchkā	<i>s. m.</i> kernel ; melon seed.
chīhgārī	<i>s. f.</i> bearded (of wheat).
chīk	<i>v. n.</i> chirp.
chikk	<i>v. a.</i> drive away in disgrace.
chikkur	<i>s. m.</i> mud.
chikrī	<i>s. f.</i> box-wood.
chillā	<i>s. m.</i> forty-days' fast.
chīnj	<i>D s. f.</i> beak, point ; <i>pl.</i> chinjā.
chīr	<i>s. m.</i> space of time, long time, delay.
chīrā	<i>s. m.</i> sparrow.
chirbīl	<i>s. f.</i> a small owl considered ill-omened.
chīrī	<i>s. f.</i> sparrow.
chīrī	<i>s. f.</i> brass clasp on gun-stock.
chīrīdhirkhān	<i>s. m.</i> wood-pecker (carpenter-bird).
chirōkā	<i>a.</i> of some time ago.
chittā	<i>a.</i> white.
chittā kīrā	<i>s. m.</i> maggot.
chittā vattā	<i>s. m.</i> lime-stone.
chittar	<i>s. m.</i> spot.
chittī	<i>s. f.</i> letter.
chō	<i>v. a.</i> milk.
chōb	<i>s. f.</i> stick ; <i>pl.</i> chōbā.
chōdā	<i>s. m.</i> chip.
chōdā	<i>num.</i> fourteen.
chōdvī dā chann.	<i>s. m.</i> full moon ; handsome man.
choggā	<i>s. m.</i> food for birds.
chōhā	<i>s. m.</i> spring.
chōhrā	<i>a.</i> giving little water (of a well).
chōk	<i>v. n.</i> chirp.
chōkhā	<i>a.</i> good, fair, much, many.
chōkhṛā	<i>S a.</i> good, fair, much, many.
chōkhur	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
chōl	<i>s. m.</i> small hollow.

chōlā	<i>s. m.</i> long bodice (of woman) ; sleeved jacket (of man).
chōlī	<i>s. f.</i> short bodice.
chōṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pick, choice.
chōṇā	<i>a.</i> fourfold.
chōṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> grass only fit to nibble, hair worn rolled (by married women).
chōṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> grass only fit to nibble.
chōṅ	<i>Ch s. f.</i> beak, point (<i>pl.</i> chōṅā).
chōṇī	<i>s. f.</i> picking, choosing.
chōṇwā	<i>a.</i> chosen, select, excellent.
chōpar	<i>v. a.</i> smear.
chōpaṭ	<i>s. m.</i> a game like backgammon.
chōr	<i>s. m.</i> thief.
chōrī	<i>s. f.</i> theft.
chōṛ chapatṭ	<i>a.</i> utterly worthless ; <i>s. f.</i> desolation, ruin.
chōranja	<i>num.</i> fifty-four.
chōrattar	<i>num.</i> seventy-four.
chōsā	<i>s. m.</i> coarse country cloth.
chōtā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth worn tight.
chōtālī	<i>num.</i> forty-four.
chōṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-four.
chōthā	<i>a.</i> fourth.
chōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> summit, peak.
chōṭrī	<i>num.</i> thirty four.
chōvī	<i>num.</i> twenty-four.
chūchā	<i>s. m.</i> chicken.
chugg	<i>v. a.</i> graze, peck, pick, choose.
chuggh	<i>v. a.</i> suck milk (said of a human being).
chughā	<i>s. m.</i> long loose robe open at throat.
chugghā	<i>s. m.</i> small walking-stick.
chūhā	<i>s. m.</i> rat.
chūhemār	<i>s. m.</i> mouse-hawk.
chūhī	<i>s. f.</i> mouse.
chūhrā	<i>s. m.</i> sweeper by tribe ; <i>f.</i> chūhrī.

chukā	<i>v. a.</i> finish, settle, adjust.	dabā	<i>v. a.</i> press, overawe, subdue.
chukk	<i>v. n.</i> be finished, settled, done with, forgotten.	dabb	<i>v. a.</i> press, bury.
chukka	<i>s. m.</i> half handful.	ḍabb	<i>s. m.</i> spot.
chūl	<i>s. f.</i> dovetail; <i>pl.</i> chūlā	ḍabbā	<i>a.</i> spotted, piebald.
chullh	<i>s. f.</i> fire-place; <i>pl.</i> chullhī.	ḍabbak	<i>s. m.</i> deep hole.
chumm	<i>v. a.</i> kiss.	ḍabbal	<i>a.</i> (corruption of <i>double</i> : current (of coin).
chummā	<i>s. m.</i> kiss.	ḍabbar	<i>s. m.</i> clayey hollow.
chuṇ	<i>v. a.</i> pick, choose.	ḍabbī	<i>s. f.</i> small box, match-box.
chūnā	<i>s. m.</i> lime.	dabbke	<i>v. a. part.</i> loudly.
chund	<i>v. a.</i> plait hair in three plaits.	dabghughu	<i>s. m.</i> owl.
chund	<i>s. f.</i> corner, angle.	dabh	<i>s. m.</i> a grass— <i>poa cynosuroides</i> .
chūnd	<i>v. a.</i> gnaw, nibble.	dāch	<i>s. f.</i> skill, knowledge.
chūndā	<i>s. m.</i> hair worn with plaits in front (by virgin).	dāchī	<i>s. f.</i> she-camel.
chūṇē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> hair as worn by men.	dādā	T } <i>s. m.</i> father's father; <i>f.</i> dādī.
chunj	S <i>s. f.</i> beak of a bird; point of a knife or sword (<i>pl.</i> chunjā).	dādā	
chūp		ḍaḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i> frog.
churā	<i>v. a.</i> suck.	ḍaḍḍū	<i>s. m.</i> frog.
chūrā	<i>s. m.</i> small hollow.	dādkē	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father's father's house or family.
chūrā	<i>s. m.</i> armlets on the forearm.	dāgar	<i>s. f.</i> a coarse white wheat.
chūrā	<i>s. m.</i> cairn marking place where a man has been killed.	daggar rāh	<i>s. m.</i> wide road.
chūrī	<i>s. f.</i> bread with ghī and sugar.	ḍagrā	<i>v. a.</i> drive (cattle).
chūrī	<i>s. f.</i> bracelet.	dāh	<i>num.</i> ten.
churṛā	<i>s. m.</i> the Thal breed of sheep.	dāh	T <i>num.</i> ten.
chūthā	<i>s. m.</i> corner.	dāh	
chūthī	<i>s. f.</i> pivot; tapering-point, tap-root.	dahākha	<i>s. m.</i> a ten.
		dāhar	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
		dāhar	<i>v. a.</i> bite (of a camel or dog or beast of prey.)
		ḍahḍā	<i>a.</i> strong, mighty, powerful; <i>adv.</i> exceedingly.
		dahī	<i>s. f.</i> curds.
		dāhri	T } <i>s. f.</i> beard; T. man.
		ḍāhri	
		dāī	<i>s. f.</i> foster-mother.
		dāj	<i>s. m.</i> dowry.
		dājā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> mane (of horse).
		dākh	S <i>s. f.</i> grape, vine.
dā	<i>s. m.</i> direction.		
dā	<i>adv.</i> towards.		
dā	<i>postp.</i> of; towards.		
dā	<i>s. m.</i> fitness.		

ḍākī	<i>s. f.</i> vomiting, cholera.
ḍakk	<i>v. a.</i> stop, obstruct.
dakkhaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> south.
dakkhaṇī	<i>a.</i> belonging to the south.
dakkhaṇṇā	<i>s. m.</i> stupid; camel-driver.
ḍal	<i>s. m.</i> flight of locusts; army.
ḍāl	<i>s. f.</i> pulse.
ḍalīk	<i>s. f.</i> crack in soil.
dāṇā	<i>s. m.</i> grain; <i>intensive</i> dāṇā phakkā; grained steel.
dānat	<i>s. f.</i> honour, respect.
ḍānd	T <i>s. m.</i> bullock fit for the plough.
dānd	<i>s. m.</i> bullock fit for the plough.
dand	<i>s. f.</i> precipice.
danda	<i>s. m.</i> edge; tract between Muhār and Thal ; bank separating the Bār from the Jehlam Valley.
ḍaṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> small walking-stick; step of a ladder; cross-piece; hockey-stick.
dandār	<i>s. m.</i> catch of arched pieces in saddle.
dandd	<i>s. m.</i> tooth.
dandī	<i>s. f.</i> milk-tooth; cliff.
ḍandī	<i>s. f.</i> small stick; stem.
dandīlī	<i>s. f.</i> tooth-pick.
dandri	<i>s. f.</i> border of cloth.
ḍangg	<i>s. m.</i> sting, bite of snake.
dāngg	<i>s. f.</i> large staff, club.
ḍanggur	<i>s. m.</i> horned cattle.
dāngī	<i>s. f.</i> grain-parcher's pan.
ḍangōrī	<i>s. f.</i> small staff.
ḍaph	<i>s. m.</i> tambourine shaped drum.
ḍar	<i>s. m.</i> fear.
dar	<i>v. n.</i> fear.

ḍār	<i>s. m.</i> herd of deer, flock of birds or flight of locusts.
dar	<i>s. f.</i> loam.
dārā	<i>s. m.</i> guest-house; village club.
ḍarā	<i>v. a.</i> frighten.
ḍarāwā	<i>s. m.</i> scare-crow.
dārū	<i>s. m.</i> medicine; gunpowder; spirits.
daryā	<i>s. m.</i> river.
darzī	<i>s. m.</i> tailor; <i>f.</i> darze-āṇī.
dasāwar	<i>s. f.</i> distant country of trade.
ḍaskārā	T <i>s. m.</i> quick, hurried breathing; catching of the breath.
ḍaskōrā	<i>s. m.</i> quick, hurried breathing; catching of the breath.
dass	<i>v. a.</i> show, point out, tell.
dassi	<i>s. f.</i> pattern.
dastī	<i>a.</i> on temporary loam.
dātrī	<i>s. f.</i> sickle.
ḍaṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> stopper, plug.
dāūdī	<i>s. f.</i> a fine white wheat.
dāuṇī	<i>s. f.</i> strip at foot of bed; broad head-ornament.
ḍaur	<i>v. n.</i> run.
dāwar	T <i>s. m.</i> spider.
dāwur	S <i>s. m.</i> spider.
dāyā	<i>s. m.</i> purpose.
dē	<i>post p. oblique m. sing. and nom. pl. m. of.</i>
dē	<i>v. a.</i> give, shut (of a door); <i>p. p.</i> dittā.
ḍe	T <i>v. a.</i> give, <i>p. p.</i> dittā.
deā	<i>post p. oblique masc. pl. of.</i>
ḍēdhā	T <i>pres. part. of</i> ḍēkh, seeing.
ḍēdhī	} <i>s. f.</i> entrance-hall, porch.
ḍēhī	
dēhā	<i>adv.</i> to-morrow.
ḍēhē	T <i>s. m.</i> sun.

dêhē		num. all ten.	dhakk		s. f. prev, captive, (pl. dhakkā).
ḍēhmū		s. m. wasp, kābulī ḍēhmū hornet.	ḍhakk		v. a. imprison.
ḍēhri	S	s. f. domed tomb.	dhakkā		s. m. shove, jolt; rinder-pest.
ḍēhū		s. m. sun.	dhakūtrā		s. m. diuresis.
ḍēhū nappēā		= the sun stands eclipsed.	ḍhaḷ		v. n. decline, flow down from a slope.
ḍēkh	T	v. a. see; pres. part. ḍē-dhā; p. p. ḍiṭṭhā	dhāman		s. m. an excellent grass, pennisetum centchroides.
ḍēlā		s. m. fruit of karī; diseased eye-ball.	dhamm		v. n. dawn.
dēor	}	s. m. husband's brother, especially younger brother.	dhamman		s. m. a tree—grewia vestita.
dēr			dhammī		adv. at dawn.
dēs		s. m. country.	dhaṇā		v. a. put to the bull.
dēsī		a. indigenous.	dhaṇāḷ		s. m. cow-herd, milkman. f. dhaṇēṇ.
ḍēuḍhī		s. f. entrance hall, porch.	dhaṇāp		s. f. heifer fit to bear young for the first time (about 3 years old).
dēwar		s. f. suit of two clothes, lungī and phul-kārī.	dhaṇēṇ		f. female cow-herd.
dhā		v. n. bathe; p. p. dhātā.	dhaṇēō		s. f. milch-cow.
dhā		v. a. enter with a rush; pervade.	ḍhangg		v. a. hobble an animal.
ḍhā		v. a. knock down.	dhaṇī		v. n. be put to the bull.
dhabbā		s. m. washerman, cotton-printer. (fem. dhabbī.)	dhann		interj. blessed, well done.
ḍhabrā		s. m. a large fish, weighing up to 16 lbs.	ḍhann		s. f. deep pool, linn.
ḍhaḍḍh		s. f. sounding the drum rapidly to call men together.	dhannī		s. f. the tract about Talagang.
ḍhādhay		s. m. south wind.	dhappa		s. m. blow with both hands open.
ḍhāḍhī		s. m. poet, bard.	dhaṛ		s. f. heap, faction, party. (pl. dhaṛā).
ḍhaḍhōra		s. m. proclamation by beat of drum.	dhār		s. f. stream; current; edge. dhārā lē = suck milk.
ḍhāḍhū	T	s. m. south wind.	dhārā	S	s. m. field-boundary.
dhadūlkā		s. f. pl. twilight, glooming.	dhārā		s. m. robbery.
dhāgā		s. m. thread, twine.	ḍhārā		s. m. rough shed, cattle-shed.
ḍhagga		s. m. a poor small or weak bullock (fem. ḍhaggī).	dharabbar		s. m. drizzle.
ḍhāh		s. m. bank, dip into river-valley from the Thal.	dhāran		s. f. quantity weighed at one time.
ḍhāh		v. a. throw down; cause to fall.	dharath		s. f. charge on weighment.
ḍhāk	УСБ	s. f. hip.			

dhardāri	s. f. factiousness, partisanship.	dhirkhāṇ	s. m. man of the carpenter caste (<i>fem.</i> dhirkāṇī).
dharī	s. f. weight of five sers; breakers; rough water.	dhīri	s. f. wagging the middle finger to provoke.
ḍhāri	s. f. rough thatched shed.	ḍhō	v. a. convey, carry.
dharsāl	s. f. lower cross-piece of door-frame.	ḍhōḍhā	s. m. bannock of bájra-meal.
dharvōi	s. m. robber.	ḍhōḍhar	} s. m. raven.
dharvāi	s. m. village weighman, accountant.	ḍhōḍur kās	
dhātā	v. n. pp. of dhā, bathed.	ḍhōh	s. f. back of stool.
ḍhaṭṭhā	v. n. pp. of ḍhē, fallen.	ḍhōhē	T s. m. large thatched shed, <i>pl.</i> dhūhi,
ḍhē	v. n. fall; pp. ḍhaṭṭhā.	ḍhōk	s. f. outlying homestead, hamlet, hut in the fields.
ḍhē	v. passive of dē, be given; pp. ḍhēā.	ḍhōi	s. m. drum, (<i>c. w.</i> vagā).
ḍhēlā	a. buffalo with horns hanging down.	ḍhōlā	s. m. blank verse.
ḍhēm	s. f. clod.	ḍhōla	a. whitish (of cattle).
ḍhēr	a. much, many; <i>pl. obl.</i> ḍhērnā.	ḍhōlki	s. f. small drum.
ḍhēri	s. f. knoll, hillock.	ḍhōṇ	s. f. nape of neck.
dhētē	s. m. <i>pl.</i> the bride's people at a wedding.	ḍhōtar	s. m. thin country cloth.
dhī	s. f. daughter, bride, <i>obl.</i> dhīū, <i>pl.</i> dhīā.	dhrākh	s. f. grape, vine.
dhiān	s. m. thought, consideration, understanding.	dhrakk	s. m. jump. (<i>c. w.</i> mār).
ḍhibbi	s. f. rocky knoll, hillock.	dhralli	a. f. good milker (cow or buffalo).
ḍhiḍḍh	s. m. belly, stomach.	dhrangā	s. m. partly-consumed carcass (of cattle).
ḍhiḍhār	s. f. old river-channel of the Jehlam.	dhrapphar	s. m. nettle-rash.
dhīkhṇā	s. m. livelihood, means of existence.	dhrē	v. n. sink, subside.
ḍhikk	s. f. bellow of cow.	dhrēk	s. m. a tree— <i>melia azadirach</i> , bukain.
ḍhill	s. f. delay, slackness.	dhrīs	T s. f. a circular dance.
ḍhillā	a. loose; slack.	dhū	s. m. smoke.
ḍhīm	s. f. clod, (<i>pl.</i> ḍhīmā).	ḍhūḍ	v. a. seek.
ḍhingg	s. f. adjutant-bird.	dhudd	s. f. mistiness of eye-sight.
ḍhinggar	s. m. thorny twig or branches; twigs when cut.	ḍhugg	s. f. bone of quarter (of a horse).
dhir	s. f. side, direction.	ḍhūi	s. f. anus, buttock.
dhir	postp. towards.	ḍhūi dingga	} s. m. hyæna.
		ḍhūi truttā	
		dhukh	v. n. smoke.
		ḍhukk	v. n. be conveyed, arrive; come home (of cattle).

dhūm dhām		<i>s. f.</i> pomp, pageantry.	dōhā		<i>s. m.</i> couplet.
dhum		<i>s. f.</i> noise, stir, bustle.	dohar		<i>s. f.</i> second ploughing ; doubled cloth.
dhunni		<i>s. f.</i> navel, zenith.	dōhē		<i>num.</i> both.
dhupp		<i>s. f.</i> sun's heat ; sunlight.	dōhla		<i>s. m.</i> upper arm.
dhur		<i>interj.</i> get away ! (to a dog).	dōhlī		<i>s. f.</i> upper part of leg of quadruped.
dhūr		<i>s. f.</i> dust.	dōhrā		<i>a.</i> double.
dhussa	S	<i>s. m.</i> coarse blanket.	dōhrā		<i>s. m.</i> verse.
dī		<i>postp. f. sing.</i> of.	dōhtrā		<i>s. m.</i> daughter's son. <i>f.</i> dōhtrī.
diā		<i>postp. f. pl.</i> of.	dōlā		<i>s. m.</i> arm above the elbow ; a kind of fish, weighing up to 10 lbs.
ḍichkar		<i>s. f.</i> chirrup.	dōlā		<i>s. m.</i> earthen vessel.
ḍiḍhār		<i>s. m.</i> deserted channel of river Jehlam.	dōlī		<i>s. f.</i> small earthenware vessel ; litter.
ḍiḍḍh		<i>a.</i> one-and-a-half.	dōndā		<i>s. m.</i> boat, skiff.
dīgar		<i>s. m.</i> evening prayers ; towards sunset, about 5 P. M.	dōndī		<i>s. f.</i> boat, skiff.
dihār		<i>s. f.</i> day-time.	dopāhr		<i>s. m. pl.</i> midday. <i>loc.</i> do- pāhrī, at noon.
dihāra		<i>s. m.</i> day.	dōr		<i>s. m.</i> blossoming khav- vi grass.
ḍihmū		<i>s. m.</i> wasp.	dōr		<i>s. f.</i> cotton rope.
ḍihvār	T	<i>s. f.</i> daytime.	dōrā		<i>a.</i> deaf.
dīl	S	<i>s. f.</i> rock, large stone.	dōrā		<i>s. m.</i> string, cord, cross- line on cloth.
dīlā		<i>s. m.</i> ripe murak grass.	dōrā		<i>s. m.</i> mortar.
dīlh		<i>s. f.</i> boulder, large stone. (<i>pl.</i> dīlhī.)	dotahī		<i>s. f.</i> doubled cotton shawl.
dīlāh		<i>s. m.</i> west.	drākh		<i>s. f.</i> grape, vine.
ḍingga		<i>a.</i> crooked.	drôṛ		<i>v. n.</i> run.
dirānī		<i>s. f.</i> husband's brother's wife.	dū	T	<i>num.</i> two.
dīruttur		<i>s. m.</i> husband's brother's son.	duā khēr		<i>s. f.</i> blessing (<i>c. w.</i> ākh).
diss		<i>v. n.</i> be visible.	ḍubh	T	<i>v. n.</i> be milked. <i>p. p.</i> ḍuddhī.
dittā		<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of dē, given.	duddh		<i>s. m.</i> milk.
ḍiṭṭhā		<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of vēkh, seen.	dūghā		<i>a.</i> deep.
ḍiwāla		<i>s. m.</i> bankrupt.	ḍuddhī	T	<i>p. p.</i> of ḍubh, milked.
ḍīwī	T	<i>s. f.</i> wagging the middle finger to provoke.	dūin	}	<i>a. f.</i> after its second calf (of a cow).
dōāhṇā		<i>s. m.</i> culturable island.	dūjin		<i>a.</i> second.
dōakk		<i>a.</i> having two teeth ; four years old (of camel).	dūjā		<i>s. m.</i> workshop of artificer.
doālē		<i>postp.</i> round about.	dukān		<i>s. m.</i> pain, distress.
dōḍā		<i>s. m.</i> poppy-head, cotton pod.	dukh		<i>v. n.</i> pain, ache, smart.
dōḍ		<i>num.</i> two.	dukh		<i>v. n.</i> be shaken.
doh	T	<i>v. a.</i> milk.	dull		

ḍūm	<i>s. m.</i> bard, musician, <i>mīr-āṣī</i> (<i>f. ḍūmṇī</i>).
dumbā	<i>s. m.</i> fat-tailed sheep.
dumbāl	<i>s. m.</i> butt of gun.
ḍūmṇī	<i>s. f.</i> female of musician caste.
dūṇā	<i>a.</i> double.
duṇḍā	<i>a.</i> having two teeth ; about 2½ years old (of cattle).
ḍundrī	<i>s. f.</i> short tail of the Thal sheep.
ḍunggha	<i>a.</i> deep.
dupōt	<i>a.</i> made of two widths of cloth.
dur	<i>s. m.</i> tongue of bell ; earring worn by boys.
ḍutthru	<i>s. m.</i> fit of choking.

E.

e, eh	<i>pron.</i> this.
ē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
ē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.
ê	<i>interj.</i> Ah !
êhā	<i>v. n.</i> he was.
êhā	<i>v. n.</i> we were.
êhā jahī	<i>a. f.</i> the same as this, like this.
êhe	<i>v. n.</i> they were.
êhinn	<i>v. n.</i> they are.
êhō	<i>v. n.</i> you are.
êhū	<i>v. n.</i> thou wast.
êhā jēhā	<i>a. m.</i> the same as this, like this.
èhiṇ	<i>s. f.</i> hail.
êhran	<i>s. f.</i> anvil.
eiyāl	<i>s. m.</i> shepherd, goat-herd ; <i>f. eiyālṇī</i> .
eiyuṛ	<i>s. m.</i> flock of sheep or goats.
êra	<i>s. m.</i> foundation.
êtwār	<i>s. m.</i> Sunday.

F.

fakīr	<i>s. m.</i> beggar, <i>f. fakīrnī</i> .
fanāh	<i>a.</i> ruined.
faniar	<i>s. m.</i> cobra— <i>naja tripudians</i> .
fazir	<i>adv. loc.</i> in the morning, to-morrow morning.
fèslā	<i>s. m.</i> distance.
fiṭṭ	<i>interj.</i> curse on !
fiṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> curse.
fulād	<i>s. m.</i> steel.
furshat	<i>s. f.</i> means, resources.

G.

gā	<i>s. f.</i> cow. <i>pl. gāī</i> .
gabbhan	<i>a.</i> pregnant (of an animal).
gabhrū	<i>a.</i> adult, in the prime of youth.
gāchī	<i>s. f.</i> tail of the fat-tailed sheep.
gaḍ	<i>v. a.</i> sow.
gaḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> cart.
gaḍḍ	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
gaḍḍ chhōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> deduction made from loan on giving it.
gaddar	<i>s. m.</i> mutiny.
gaddē	<i>s. f.</i> female donkey.
gaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> fasten, join, splice, knot.
gaḍḍh	<i>s. f.</i> knot.
gaḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> bulb (of onion, &c.).
gaḍḍh chhōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> deduction from loan when granted.
gaḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> sheaf ; unlucky day.
gaddō	<i>s. m.</i> donkey (<i>fem. gaddē</i>).
gaḍīndar	<i>s. f.</i> land under cultivation.
gadra	<i>a.</i> flea-bitten grey (of cattle).
gaggaṇ	<i>a.</i> wasted, consumed.

gah	<i>v. n.</i> be threshed.	gār	<i>s. f.</i> stony ground.
gāh	<i>v. a.</i> thresh.	gaṛā	<i>s. m.</i> hail.
gāh	<i>s. m.</i> threshing grain with bullocks.	gārā	<i>s. m.</i> thin mud used for mortar.
gahhī	<i>s. f.</i> oblong receptacle for storing grain.	garad	<i>s. f.</i> dust.
gāhlī	<i>s. f. } squirrel.</i>	garak	<i>v. n.</i> sink.
gāhlūr		gaṛaṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> stony ground.
gāhṇā	<i>s. m.</i> jewels, pledge, pawn, mortgage.	gaṛhā	<i>s. m.</i> gunwale.
gāhṇē pā	<i>v. a.</i> pledge, mortgage, (<i>lit.</i> put in pledge).	gaṛhā	<i>v. a.</i> to bring buffalo to bull.
gāhṇē ghatt		gaṛhāp	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo heifer ready to bear young.
gajj	<i>v. n.</i> thunder, roar (of tiger).	gaṛhk	<i>v. n.</i> bellow (of bullock).
gakkar	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.	garmand	<i>s. m.</i> neck-rope to keep saddle forward.
gāl	<i>T s. f.</i> word, thing, abuse.	garṛ bhagwān	<i>s. m.</i> blue jay, from which Hindūs take omens.
gāl			
gaḷ	<i>v. a.</i> melt, destroy.		
gaḷ	<i>s. m.</i> neck.	garṛā	<i>a.</i> roan (of horses).
gall	<i>s. f.</i> word, thing, conversation. <i>pl.</i> gallā.	gātrā	<i>s. m.</i> inner peg of yoke.
gallā	<i>s. m.</i> herd of male camels or horses.	gāṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> throat, neck.
gallh	<i>s. f.</i> cheek. <i>pl.</i> gallhī or gallhā.	gaṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.
galmā	<i>s. m.</i> dewlap (of cattle).	gavēr	<i>s. f.</i> clue.
galvīn	<i>s. f.</i> neck-slit of jacket.	gāvi	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cows.
gāmchī	<i>s. f.</i> pastern.	gāwā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the cow.
gaṇ	<i>S v. a.</i> count.	gawāḍh	<i>s. m.</i> neighbourhood.
gānā		gawāḍhī	<i>s. m.</i> neighbour.
	<i>s. m.</i> necklace of cowrie-shells on bullock, camel, &c.	gawāḍhiṇ	<i>s. f.</i> neighbour.
gandā	<i>a.</i> putrid, filthy, rotten, useless.	gaz	<i>s. m.</i> yard, rod, ramrod.
gandlā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> young shoots of sarhō used as greens.	gēā	<i>v. p. p.</i> of vanj,—gone. <i>f.</i> geī; <i>n. pl.</i> gēē.
gangōṛ	<i>s. f.</i> consultation.	gērrā	<i>s. m.</i> dove.
gānī	<i>s. f.</i> necklace of cowrie-shells on animal; bracelet of silk thread worn by bride and bridegroom.	ghā	<i>s. m.</i> grass.
		ghabrū	<i>a.</i> adult, grown-up.
ganja	<i>a.</i> bald.	ghā dā ghōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> grass-like insect.
gannā	<i>s. m.</i> juicy stalk of ja-wār or sugarcane.	ghaggra	<i>s. m.</i> woman's skirt.
gannh	<i>s. m.</i> boil.	ghall	<i>v. a.</i> send.
gār	<i>s. f.</i> cave, pit.	ghamaṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> hump (of cattle).
		ghaṇā	<i>a.</i> thick, close, numerous, much, many.
		ghandī	<i>s. f.</i> Adam's apple (on throat).
		ghāngā	<i>s. m.</i> beetle.

ghāngī	s. f. beetle.
ghāṇī	s. f. mud used as mortar.
ghanj	s. m. steel striker.
ghappal	s. f. nonsense.
ghar	s. m. house, home, household.
ghar	v. a. smooth, fashion by moulding, hammering, &c.; cut (stone).
ghār	s. f. cave.
gharāp	s. f. buffalo-cow when first fit to bear young.
gharōlī	s. f. water jar.
ghārvā	a. chiselled, shaped (stone).
gharullā	s. m. flying white ant.
ghass	v. n. be rubbed, worn.
ghassunn	s. m. fist.
ghāt	} s. f. } diminution, loss,
ghāṭā	
ghāṭā	s. m. } discount.
ghāṭā	a. thick, dense, crowded, many.
ghaṭṭ	a. deficient, few, less.
ghaṭṭ	v. n. be diminished, grow less.
ghatt	v. a. pour, drop, spread out, put on (roof); place in pawn or mortgage.
ghāvēr	s. m. vortex, whirlpool, palpitation, giddiness.
ghavviā	s. f. pl. twilight, gloaming.
ghēb	s. f. the country of the Ghēbās about Fatehjang.
gheō	s. m. clarified butter.
ghiddā	p. p. of ghinn, taken.
ghiddī baṭṭo S	s. f. a game played by boys.
ghijj S	v. n. be taken.
ghimm	s. f. sultriness.
ghinn S and T	v. a. take. p. p. ghiddā.
ghōl	v. a. dilute.
ghōrā	s. m. horse.

ghōrī	s. f. mare, wooden-stand.
ghugghi	s. f. female dove.
ghuggū	s. m. large owl.
ghukkā	s. m. snail.
ghuḷḷ	v. n. blow (of wind); be diluted; wrestle.
ghumā	s. m. an acre.
ghumbar	s. m. circular dance.
ghuṇ	s. m. weevil.
ghuṇādhā	s. m. decay of teeth.
ghuṇaj	v. n. be tangled, twisted.
ghuṇḍ	s. m. drawing a veil over the face.
ghuṇḍī	s. f. boiled bājra-meal.
ghungru	s. m. small bell worn by horse or camel.
ghurā	s. m. den.
ghur ghur	s. m. whisper (c. w. kar).
ghuss	v. n. err, mistake, be forgotten, p. p. ghut-thā.
ghuṭṭ	s. m. sultriness.
ghuṭṭ	v. a. squeeze, press, close (the fist).
ghutthā	p. p. of ghuss, mistaken.
giddur	s. m. jackal (fem. giddrī).
gilāi	s. f. long-tailed thin lizard.
gilla	s. m. complaint.
giṇ	v. a. count.
gir	s. f. kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, ber, &c.
girā	s. m. village.
girām	s. m. note.
girandā	s. m. stony ground.
girī	s. f. kernel, fleshy part of mango, date, &c.
giriḥ	s. f. vulture, (pl. gir-jhā).
giṭā	s. m. small rough stone; pebble; gravel (pl. g ṛ).
giṭī	s. f. flint.

giṭkār	<i>s. f.</i> chirrup (to a horse or bullock).	gōrā	<i>a.</i> pale, fair-complexioned, beautiful, red (of cattle).
giṭṭa	<i>s. m.</i> ankle.	gōraṇ	<i>s. m.</i> male ravine-deer.
giṭṭak	<i>s. f.</i> stone of a fruit.	gosat	<i>s. m.</i> flesh, meat.
giṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> span from thumb to little finger.	gōt	<i>s. f.</i> a mixture of straw and oil-cake given as food to cattle ; clan (of Hindūs).
gōbhu	<i>a.</i> pot-bellied.	gōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> gold or silver lace.
gōchrā	<i>a.</i> depending on, connected with.	gōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> strip of cloth sewed on to side of woman's boddice.
gōḍ	<i>v. a.</i> hoe, dig, loosen earth.	gōṭh	<i>s. f.</i> sitting with sheet tied round the back and knees (<i>c. w.</i> mār).
gōḍā	<i>s. m.</i> knee.	gōṭh	<i>v. a.</i> mend, splice, darn.
gōḍē bhār	<i>v. n.</i> kneel.	gotta	<i>s. m.</i> drowning sensation.
gōḍī	<i>s. f.</i> weeding, loosening earth.	gubbh	<i>s. f.</i> pot-belly.
gōḍrī	<i>s. f.</i> beggar's patched garment.	guchchha	<i>s. m.</i> bunch, cluster, tassel, tangle.
gōgā	<i>s. m.</i> scone,	guddā	<i>s. m.</i> peg.
gōgaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pot-belly.	guddhā	<i>p. p.</i> of gunnh, plaited, kneaded.
gōgī	<i>s. f.</i> small scone, food, bread, meal.	guddī	<i>s. f.</i> kite.
gōgrā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-pod.	gudduṇ	<i>s. m.</i> sweepings, rubbish.
gōh	<i>s. f.</i> a large lizard (<i>pl.</i> gōhī).	gūh	<i>s. m.</i> ordure.
gōhā	<i>s. m.</i> dry cow or buffalo dung.	guhīra	<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh lizard.
gōhbī	<i>s. f.</i> cabbage.	gujjhā	<i>a.</i> secret.
gohīrā	<i>s. m.</i> male of gōh lizard.	gujī	<i>s. f.</i> crop of a fowl.
gōhrā	<i>s. m.</i> pellet of mud used in a sling ; ball of carded cotton.	gul	<i>s. m.</i> burnt brick ; ashes of a pipe ; burning match of gun.
gōin	<i>s. f.</i> nilgāē antelope.	gulāl	<i>s. f.</i> roundness.
gōj	<i>s. f.</i> an eel-shaped fish.	gulēl	<i>s. f.</i> pellet-bow.
gōkhṛu	<i>s. m.</i> a bracelet with rough surface.	gulēlā	<i>s. m.</i> pellet of earth.
gōkū	<i>s. m.</i> span from thumb to forefinger.	gulgā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of camel's hump.
gōl	<i>a.</i> round. gōl mōl, rounded, vague.	gulgalā	<i>s. m.</i> cake fried in oil.
gōl	<i>v. a.</i> search.	gullar	<i>s. m.</i> puppy.
gōla	<i>s. m.</i> large ball ; colic : a firework.	gullī	<i>s. f.</i> cake, scone, bread ; kernel, pith ; pea.
goḷā	<i>s. m.</i> ball, bullet.	gumān	<i>s. m.</i> suspicion, pride.
golī	<i>s. f.</i> small ball, bullet.	gumāshta	<i>s. m.</i> agent.
gōllā	<i>s. m.</i> slave.		
gōnglū	<i>s. m.</i> turnip.		

gumm	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
gumm	<i>a.</i> lost.
gummaṭ	<i>s. f.</i> bullock's hump.
gummat	<i>s. m.</i> knob on yoke.
gummuz	<i>s. m.</i> dome.
guṇ	<i>s. m.</i> virtue, merit.
guṇāh	<i>s. m.</i> sin, crime, fault.
gund	<i>v. a.</i> plait (hair) <i>p. p.</i> guttā.
gundar	<i>s. m.</i> crease in cloth.
gungēr	<i>s. f.</i> a bush found in the Bār.
gunggā	<i>a.</i> dumb.
gunḡlu	<i>s. m.</i> turnip.
guṇḡṇ	<i>s. m.</i> mumbling.
guṇī	<i>s. f.</i> sack, gunny-bag.
guṇiā	<i>s. m.</i> carpenter's square.
gūnj	<i>s. f.</i> echo.
gunnh	<i>v. a.</i> plait loosely; (S) knead <i>p. p.</i> gud-dhā.
guphā	<i>s. m.</i> hermit's cave.
gur	<i>s. m.</i> religious guide (of Hindūs), revered man.
guṛ	<i>s. m.</i> inspissated juice of the sugarcane.
guṛākū	<i>s. m.</i> a preparation of gur and tobacco.
guṛēn	<i>s. f.</i> small bustard.
gurgābī	<i>s. f.</i> slipper.
guṛḡur	<i>s. f.</i> sound of a hookah; rumbling.
guṛh	<i>v. n.</i> be experienced.
gūṛhā	<i>a.</i> deep (in colour).
guṛhak	<i>v. n.</i> laugh inwardly.
guṛumm	<i>s. m.</i> splash; swelling on neck.
gūsā	<i>s. m.</i> blow with the fist.
gussa	<i>s. m.</i> anger.
gustān	<i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
guṭak	<i>v. n.</i> coo, laugh in one's sleeve.
guthlā	<i>s. m.</i> bag of cloth.
guttrakī	<i>s. f.</i> sty in the eye.

gutt	<i>s. f.</i> plait of hair hanging down woman's back.
gutta	<i>p. p.</i> of gund, plaited.
guṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> joint.
guṭṭh	<i>s. f.</i> corner.
guṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> wrist.
guṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> joint.
guzāra	<i>s. m.</i> } livelihood, subsistence, maintenance.
guzrān	<i>s. f.</i> }

H.

hā	} <i>interj.</i> yes.
hā	
hā	<i>s. f.</i> heart, mind.
hā	<i>S. post. p.</i> to.
hā	<i>v. n.</i> I am; we are.
habb	<i>s. f.</i> determination.
habba	<i>adj. m and f.</i> all. <i>pl. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> habbe, <i>obl.</i> habbnā.
hach	<i>s. m.</i> greed, covetousness.
hachch	<i>v. n.</i> be beaten, tired of doing a thing.
hachchha	<i>a.</i> good, well.
hād	<i>s. f.</i> hunting with dogs and men; sport.
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> blood-feud.
haḍḍ	<i>v. a.</i> beat (bushes, &c., to drive game).
haḍḍ	<i>s. m.</i> large bone.
haḍḍā	<i>s. m.</i> spavin.
haḍḍh	<i>v. n.</i> get old, be worn, wear.
haḍḍhā	<i>v. a.</i> wear out (clothes, &c.).
haḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> bone.
haḍḍī kaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> show a splint (of horse).
haḍḍō	<i>adv.</i> quite, just, altogether, at all, however.
haḍḍō	<i>conj.</i> however.
hādī	<i>s. m.</i> bitter enemy.
hāe hāe	<i>interj.</i> alas!

hafīm	<i>s. f.</i> opium.	hallā	<i>interj.</i> yes, indeed! (an exclamation of surprise).
hafīmī	<i>s. m.</i> opium-eater.	halōhir	<i>s. f.</i> ploughed land.
hagg	<i>v. n.</i> go to stool.	hāl palhreā	<i>s. f.</i> call for help or mercy.
hagg	S. <i>v. n.</i> be able.	halwān	<i>s. m.</i> a kind of red cloth; kid; lamb.
haggh	<i>v. n.</i> get loose (as a rope).	hamail	<i>s. f.</i> necklace of small bells on horse or camel.
hāhr	<i>s. m.</i> the month June-July.	haṇ	S. <i>adv.</i> now.
hāhrī	<i>s. f.</i> the spring crop.	hān	<i>s. m.</i> equality of age.
hāhu	<i>a.</i> very deep.	hāndā	<i>s. m.</i> weight of empty vessel.
haī	<i>interj.</i> expressive of displeasure or prohibition.	hāndī	<i>s. f.</i> earthen vessel used for cooking.
haī	<i>v. n.</i> we are.	handōla	<i>s. m.</i> a revolving swing.
hail	S. <i>s. f.</i> land enjoying good irrigation or manure.	hanj	<i>adv.</i> thus.
hājat	<i>s. f.</i> ability, power.	hanj	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> hanjū) tear.
hakallā	<i>a.</i> alone.	hanjīrā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> swelling of glands.
hakār	<i>v. a.</i> drive off birds from a crop.	hānī	<i>a.</i> of the same age.
hākim	<i>s. m.</i> ruler, magistrate.	hannā	<i>s. m.</i> the wooden part of a saddle.
hakīm	<i>s. m.</i> physician.	hanṇeō	<i>s. f.</i> grinder-tooth.
hakkī bakki	<i>a.</i> astonished.	hanṇh	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> hanṇhā) back-tooth (S. pl. hanṇhū).
hakaṭṭhā	<i>a.</i> together, collected.	har	<i>s. f.</i> grief of mother for absent young (used of cattle).
haḷ	<i>s. m.</i> plough.	hār	<i>v. n.</i> lose, be beaten.
hal	<i>s. f.</i> shaft of plough.	hār	<i>s. m.</i> the month June-July.
haḷ	<i>v. n.</i> move, shake, haḷ jul, move along!	hār	D. <i>s. f.</i> hunting with men and dogs; sport.
hālā	<i>s. m.</i> assessment, redness in the sky.	hār	an inseparable particle, meaning like, fit for.
halabbur	<i>s. m.</i> thong fastening the plough to the yoke.	har	<i>s. m.</i> rush of water, spate.
halāra	<i>s. m.</i> a number of ploughs working together.	harā	<i>v. a.</i> water (a field).
halchalā	<i>s. m.</i> tumult.	harat	<i>s. m.</i> wood-work of Persian wheel.
haldhar	<i>s. f.</i> turmeric.	har chandūr	<i>s. m.</i> clear state of atmosphere.
hāl hāl	<i>s. f.</i> call for help or mercy.	hardal	<i>s. f.</i> turmeric.
hālī	<i>s. m.</i> ploughman.	harh	<i>s. m.</i> flood, rush of water
halkā	<i>a.</i> mad (of a dog).		
halkāra	<i>s. m.</i> postman.		
hall	<i>s. f.</i> beam of plough; shaking.		
hallā	<i>s. m.</i> assault; onset.		

harhā	<i>v. a.</i> wash away.
hārī	<i>s. f.</i> the spring crop.
hariār	<i>s. m. f.</i> an animal (cow, &c.) that wanders.
hāris	<i>a.</i> greedy.
harlā	<i>a.</i> pure.
harmul	<i>s. m.</i> a common weed— <i>peganum harmala</i> .
harn	<i>s. m.</i> ravine-deer (<i>fem. harnī</i>).
harnī	<i>s. f.</i> ravine-deer.
harnôlī	<i>s. f.</i> the castor-oil plant.
hasbī	<i>interj.</i> God protect you!
hasīlī	<i>s. f.</i> small silver collar.
hass	<i>v. n.</i> laugh, smile.
hāssā	<i>s. m.</i> laughter, smile.
hassī	<i>s. f.</i> silver collar, collar-bone.
haswār	<i>a.</i> riding; on horse-back.
haṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
haṭ	<i>v. n.</i> go back, get out of the way.
haṭak	<i>v. a.</i> hinder, forbid.
hāth	<i>s. m.</i> depth of water up to chin.
haṭh	<i>s. m.</i> determination, perseverance.
hāṭh	<i>s. f.</i> dense cloud.
hathālā	<i>a.</i> shallow.
hathôṛā	<i>s. m.</i> hammer.
hatheār	<i>s. m.</i> instrument, weapon.
hathkarī	<i>s. f.</i> hand-cuff.
haṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> large shop.
hatth	<i>s. m.</i> hand, cubit (= 24 inches); <i>loc.</i> hatthē by hand.
hatthā	<i>s. m.</i> handle.
hatthal	<i>a.</i> cow or buffalo difficult to milk.
hatthe pāi	<i>s. f.</i> scuffle; <i>l a y i n g</i> hands on each other.
hatthī	<i>s. m.</i> handle.

haṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> shop.
hattiārā	<i>a.</i> cruel.
hattho hatth	<i>s. m.</i> quits; 'return (especially of enmity).
hattho pāi	<i>s. f.</i> scuffle.
hatthṛā	<i>s. m.</i> cubit-measure = 24 inches.
hau	<i>interj.</i> meant to frighten.
hawā	<i>s. m.</i> squib.
hāwā	<i>s. m.</i> grief.
hawān	<i>s. m.</i> animal, beast.
hawār	<i>s. f.</i> steam.
hawēlī	<i>s. f.</i> enclosure with dwelling-house.
hazār	<i>num.</i> thousand.
hē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
hē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.
hē	<i>interj.</i> expression of displeasure.
hēhr	<i>s. f.</i> a herd of cattle trespassing on crops.
hekaṭṭhā	<i>a.</i> together.
hēkil	<i>S s. f.</i> sow (<i>m. hēkul</i>).
hekk	<i>num.</i> one.
hekkā	<i>a. m and f.</i> one and the same.
hekk lāg	<i>a. continuous. adv.</i> continuously.
hekko jahī	<i>a. f.</i> of one and the same kind.
hekko jehā	<i>a. m.</i> of one and the same kind.
hēkul	<i>S s. m.</i> boar (<i>fem. hēkil</i>).
hēṇu	<i>a.</i> cow or bullock too young to be of use.
hēṛī	<i>s. f.</i> pound for cattle; pound-fee or fine; a gathering of people to help in some work for nothing.
hēṭh	<i>post. p. (with dē)</i> below, beneath, under.
hēṭh	<i>adv.</i> below, low down.

hēṭhā	D	<i>adv.</i> below.	hindī	<i>s. f.</i> the indigenous dialect and character.
hēṭhlā		<i>a.</i> low-lying, lower.	hindwāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> water-melon.
hēza		<i>s. m.</i> cholera.	hīng	<i>v. n.</i> bray (of donkey or mule).
hīblo		<i>s. f.</i> splashing water over one another in sport.	hinj	S <i>adv.</i> thus.
hiḍak		<i>v. n.</i> expect, hope.	hinkār	
hiḍḍak		<i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation.	hīr	
hiḍkā		<i>s. m.</i> hope, expectation.		
hiḍkī		<i>s. f.</i> hiccough.	hirs	<i>s. m.</i> greed.
hiḍkōra		<i>s. m.</i> catching of the breath when dying; death-rattle.	hiss	<i>v. n.</i> be extinguished, withered, emaciated, flat.
higrā		<i>a.</i> single.	hiṭhār	<i>s. m.</i> lowland.
hīh		<i>s. f.</i> side-rail of a bedstead.	hō	<i>v. n.</i> become, <i>p. p.</i> hōeā.
hījrā		<i>s. m.</i> eunuch; hermaphrodite.	hō	<i>v. n.</i> you are.
hikāhrā		<i>a.</i> single, thin.	hochchha	<i>a.</i> quarrelsome over trifles.
hikallā		<i>a.</i> alone.	hōe hōe	<i>interj.</i> fy! fy! <i>s. f.</i> shame, disgrace.
hīkhī		<i>s. f.</i> hope, expectation.	hōk	<i>s. m.</i> pant.
hikk		<i>s. f.</i> chest.	hōk	<i>v. n.</i> pant, be out of breath.
hikk		<i>num.</i> one <i>pl.</i> hikk = some, others; <i>obl.</i> hiknā.	hōk	<i>v. a.</i> proclaim.
hikk		<i>v. a.</i> drive on.	hōkā	<i>s. m.</i> proclamation.
hikke		<i>conj.</i> either, or.	hōl	<i>s. m.</i> fear.
hikko		<i>a.</i> only one, alone, one and the same.	hōl	<i>v. n.</i> be afraid or distressed.
hikko kujjh		<i>pron.</i> all the same.	hōlā	<i>a.</i> buffalo having one horn down and the other pointing differently.
hikrā		<i>a.</i> single.		<i>a.</i> light, gentle.
hil	S	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>obl.</i> hilli, <i>pl.</i> hillī) kite.	hōla	<i>s. f. pl.</i> green pulse parched.
hil		<i>v. n.</i> become accustomed to, become tame.	hōlā	<i>adv.</i> gently.
hīl hujjat		<i>s. f.</i> pretences, subterfuges.	hōlē	<i>v. n.</i> howl (of jackal).
hiltar		<i>s. f.</i> habit.	hongān	<i>v. a.</i> forbid; roughen the face of a mill-stone.
himmat		<i>s. f.</i> strength of body; coercion.	hōr	<i>pron.</i> other.
himtāl		<i>a.</i> strong; powerful; overbearing.	hor	<i>conj.</i> and.
hin	S	<i>pron. obl.</i> these = inh.	hōrā	<i>s. m.</i> tool for roughing mill-stones.
hin		<i>v. n.</i> they are.		
hīṇā		<i>a.</i> weak; deficient.		
hiṇak		<i>v. n.</i> neigh of horse.		

hōrī	<i>pl.</i> suffix of respect, <i>e.g.</i> , malik hōrī = his honour the malik <i>obl.</i> hōrā.	hundāwan	<i>s. m.</i> discount on draft.
hōrnā	<i>obl. pl.</i> of hōr, others.	hundū	<i>s. m.</i> fighting ram.
hōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> S. heart D. liver.	hundī	<i>s. f.</i> draft, bill of ex- change.
hōṭh	<i>s. m.</i> lip.	hūng	<i>v. n.</i> groan ; yell.
hū	<i>s. m.</i> God.	hūng	<i>s. f.</i> yell of jackal ; groan.
hū	<i>interj.</i> yes, don't do that ! sound used to stop a bullock.	hungāra	<i>s. m.</i> assent.
hubbiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> strangles.	hungir	<i>v. a.</i> urge on ; drive (cattle).
huchchh	<i>s. m.</i> gush.	hungri	<i>s. f.</i> the sound made by a drover to drive on his cattle.
hudak	<i>v. n.</i> limp.	hunh hunh	<i>interj.</i> call to camels to get up or go on.
hudḍ	<i>s. f.</i> boar's tusk.	hur	<i>S. v. n.</i> descend, get down.
huddā	<i>s. m.</i> charm repeated over snakes.	hūr	<i>s. f.</i> nymph of Paradise.
huddh	<i>s. f.</i> stroke with the point of a stick or weapon ; shaft of a cart.	hūrā	<i>s. m.</i> fist (used to strike outwards).
hugg	<i>s. f.</i> fame.	hurak	<i>v. a.</i> threaten to butt or bite (said of an animal).
hujj	<i>v. a.</i> sweep, clean.	hurāi	<i>s. f.</i> descent, declivity.
hujjat	<i>s. f.</i> frivolous argument.	hūrh	<i>s. f.</i> obstinacy.
hujjati	<i>s. m.</i> wrangler.	hurhī	<i>a.</i> obstinate.
hujkā	<i>s. m.</i> jolt.	hureāl	} <i>s. m.</i> wild hill-sheep, oorial.
hujrā	<i>s. m.</i> small room attached to mosque for the use of strangers.	hureār	
hukk	<i>s. f.</i> piercing pain in side or breast.	hurr	<i>s. f.</i> cry made to frighten birds.
hukkā	<i>s. m.</i> pipe.	hush	<i>interj.</i> exclamation to camel or bullock to make it sit down.
hukam	<i>s. m.</i> order.	hūsh	<i>s. m.</i> a stupid ignorant fellow.
hukrā	<i>s. m.</i> small pipe.	hushkār	<i>v. a.</i> set a dog on.
hulārā	<i>s. m.</i> striking or throw- ing with a sweep of the arm ; a long swing ; nose-bag used also as a pad for mules ; panic- rush of cattle attacked by gad- fly.	hussar	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness.
hull	<i>s. f.</i> fame.	I	<i>I.</i>
hullā	<i>s. m.</i> laboured breathing.	ich	<i>pronom. aff.</i> thou, thee.
hullaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> great flood.	ichar bichar	<i>postp.</i> in.
hun	<i>adv.</i> now.	idde	<i>s. f.</i> indecision.
hundāl	<i>s. m.</i> deceit.	idde	<i>adv.</i> hither.
		ihē	<i>T. adv.</i> hither.
		ihē	<i>v. n.</i> he is.
		ihē	<i>v. n.</i> thou art.

īho jehā	<i>pron. adj.</i> the same as this <i>f.</i> īho jahī.		
ijāb kabūl	<i>s. m.</i> marriage-ceremony.	jā	<i>s. f.</i> place. <i>obl.</i> jāi, <i>pl. n.</i> jāi.
ijehā	<i>pron. a.</i> such as this.	jabāb	<i>s. m.</i> answer.
ijehā kehā	<i>a.</i> so—so, not much good <i>f.</i> ijahī kahī.	jāch	<i>s. f.</i> estimate; trying; skill.
ikāiṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-one.	jad	<i>conj. rel.</i> when.
ikalla	<i>a.</i> alone.	jadā	<i>conj. rel.</i> when.
ikattrī	<i>num.</i> thirty-one.	jādā	<i>s. f.</i> hair of sweating place on camel; mane of horse.
ikkī	<i>num.</i> twenty-one.	jaddī	<i>s. m.</i> agnate.
ikvanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-one.	jaduṇ	<i>conj. rel.</i> when.
ikvī	<i>num.</i> twenty-one.	jāeā	<i>pp.</i> of jamm; brought forth.
illat	<i>s. f.</i> disease, disreputable conduct, bad habit, vice.	jāg	<i>s. f.</i> acid substance put into milk to curdle it; wakefulness.
illtī	<i>a.</i> ill-behaved.	jāg	<i>v. n.</i> be kindled, awake.
in	<i>pron. pl.</i> these.	jagā	<i>v. a.</i> kindle, awake.
in	<i>v. n.</i> they are.	jagāt	<i>s. f.</i> toll; duty; octroi.
inhā	<i>pro. dem. pl. obl.</i> these.	jagg	<i>s. m.</i> world.
inje	} <i>adv.</i> thus.	jagīr	<i>s. f.</i> revenue assignment.
injē		jagrātā	<i>s. m.</i> keeping awake all night.
ird gird	<i>adv. and post. p.</i> all round.	jāh	<i>imperative</i> of vanj, go.
is	<i>pro. dem. obl.</i> this.	jahā	} <i>s. m.</i> hedgehog.
ishak	<i>s. m.</i> love, passion, desire, hobby.	jāhā	
ishkanja	<i>s. m.</i> catch for steel (of flint-and-steel).	jahī	<i>pron. f.</i> of jeha, of which sort.
ishkār	<i>s. m.</i> sport, hunting.	jāhī	<i>s. f.</i> hedgehog.
ishpāwa	<i>s. m.</i> forked gun-rest.	jāhl	T. <i>s. m.</i> a tree, <i>salvadora oleoides</i> .
isjehā	<i>pro. a.</i> such as this.	jajmān	<i>s. m.</i> customer.
isse	<i>pronom. aff.</i> we, us.	jakkh	<i>s. f.</i> village mirāsī's fee.
itnā	S. } <i>pro. a.</i> so much as this.	jāl	<i>s. m.</i> net.
itrā		jāl	<i>v. n.</i> stop, go slowly, be late.
itrōke	<i>adv.</i> this year.	jālā	<i>s. m.</i> cobweb; niche in a wall.
iṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> brick <i>pl.</i> iṭṭā.	jalam	<i>s. f.</i> leech.
itthāi	<i>adv.</i> just here.	jālī	<i>s. f.</i> small net.
itthe	<i>adv.</i> here.		
iṭṭī	<i>s. f.</i> foot of a vessel an ornament worn on the neck		
ittī	S. <i>pron. a.</i> so big.		
itwā	<i>pron. a.</i> so large a share.		
itwārī	<i>adv.</i> this year, this time.		
izzan	<i>s. m.</i> permission, authority.		

jallhar	<i>s. f.</i> platform on <i>van</i> tree for watching crops.
jāmā	<i>s. m.</i> cloth.
jamāhū	<i>s. m.</i> an oil-seed, <i>tārā-mīra</i> .
jamāuṇā	<i>s. m.</i> vessel in which milk is curdled.
jamjam	<i>adv.</i> welcome.
jāmki	<i>s. f.</i> roll of match on gun.
jamm	<i>v. a.</i> (<i>p. p.</i> <i>jāeā</i>) bring forth young.
jamm	<i>v. n.</i> be born ; be thick, frozen ; stay ; stick ; curdle (of milk) ; sprout.
jamm vanj	wait a bit !
jamūr	<i>s. m.</i> pincers.
jāṇ	<i>v. n.</i> know, think, <i>pp.</i> <i>jātā</i> .
jaṇā	<i>s. m.</i> man, person, husband <i>f.</i> <i>jaṇī</i> .
janānī	<i>a.</i> female, feminine ; woman.
janāzā	<i>s. m.</i> verses recited at grave.
jaṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> the tree <i>prosopis spicigera</i> .
jandar	<i>s. m.</i> flour-mill turned by water ; lever for pounding pulp or rice.
jaṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> a small <i>jaṇḍ</i> tree.
jandrā	<i>s. m.</i> padlock ; lock ; large wooden rake.
jandrī	<i>s. f.</i> small padlock ; mule-pannier ; small water-mill.
jāndrī	<i>s. m.</i> miller on <i>jandar</i> .
jāṇe	<i>conj</i> namely, <i>i. e.</i> , that.
jangīra	<i>s. m.</i> sweet cakes.
janggu	<i>s. n.</i> forest ; out-fields.
jaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> woman, female person, wife.

janj	<i>s. f.</i> marriage-procession, the company that attends the bridegroom at a marriage.
janjīrī	<i>s. f.</i> chain.
janju	<i>s. m.</i> Brahminical thread.
japphā	<i>s. m.</i> seizing, embrace (<i>c. w.</i> <i>mār</i> or <i>pā</i>)
jas	<i>s. m.</i> verses in praise of some one.
jātā	<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of <i>jāṇ</i> , known, thought.
jātak	<i>s. m.</i> boy.
jātakrī	<i>s. f.</i> girl.
jaṭhuttur	<i>s. m.</i> husband's elder brother's son.
jaṭkā	<i>a.</i> of villages, rustic.
jatt	<i>s. f.</i> goat's hair.
jatt	<i>s. m.</i> camel-driver ; <i>f.</i> <i>jattnī</i> .
jaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> peasant, name of a tribe <i>f.</i> <i>jaṭṭī</i> .
javvil	<i>s. f.</i> measure of cloth = 20 <i>hatth</i> or 12 yards.
jawāh	<i>s. m.</i> a plant <i>alhagi maurorum</i> .
jawāī	<i>s. m.</i> son-in-law.
jawālī	<i>s. f.</i> wheat with barley mixed with it.
jawātrā	<i>s. m.</i> son-in-law.
je	<i>conj.</i> if, that, because.
jê	<i>S. s. f.</i> perennial stream.
jê	<i>pron. rel. obl.</i> who.
jēḍ	<i>pron. rel.</i> as large as, like, equal to.
jehā	<i>pro. rel.</i> as, <i>f.</i> <i>jahī</i> , a little ; rather.
jēhlam	<i>s. m.</i> the river Jehlam above Khushāb.
jēhra	<i>pron. a. rel.</i> who, which.
jēkar	<i>conj.</i> if.
jēlkhāna	<i>s. m.</i> jail.

jēṭh	s. m. the month May-June ; husband's elder brother.	jhāṭ	s. f. snatch (mār).
jēṭha	a. best, first.	jhāṭil hill	s. f. snatching kite of a dark colour.
jēṭh palēṭhā	a. first-born.	jhatt	T. s. m. a camel-herd.
jhā	s. m. hedgehog.	jhērā	s. m. quarrel, riot.
jhabb	adv. quick.	jhikkā	a. low.
jhabb	v. a. soak (cloth).	jhingār	s. m. creaking noise.
jhabēl	s. m. a tribe of river-dwellers.	jhirkā	s. m. hope.
jhagg	s. f. foam.	jhirkṛā	s. m. hope.
jhaggā	s. m. small churning-stick ; coat.	jhōk	s. m. village, hamlet, temporary settlement.
jhāhā	s. m. hedgehog.	jhōlā	s. m. strong wind, gust.
jhajjhā	a. having spot of white hair on forehead (of cattle).	jhōlī	s. f. lap.
jhajjharī	s. f. charge on marriage.	jhōmprā	s. m. thatched hut.
jhakk	v. n. be afraid, shrink.	jhōṭā	s. m. (fem. jhōṭ or jhōṭī) an adolescent buffalo up to 2½ years.
jhakkh	s. f. nonsense.	jhuggī	s. f. thatched hut ; hovel ; lean-to shed tent of gipsy.
jhakkhar	s. m. a squall, dust-storm.	jhullī	s. f. patchwork of rags used as tent-covering.
jhalār	s. m. Persian wheel on bank of a stream.	jhumm mār	v. a. fold a cloth or blanket over the head and shoulders.
jhāmar	S. s. m. branch.	jhūngā	a. (cattle) having horns pointing forwards.
jhamb	s. f. rain blown by the wind, a storm of wind and rain.	jhūṭā	s. m. swinging motion ; nod.
jhamb	v. a. card cotton.	jhūṭṭī	s. f. snatch (mār).
jhandā	s. m. } flag, standard.	jī	interj. Sir, Madam.
jhandī	s. f. }	jī	v. n. iive.
jhamṇī	s. f. cotton-carding stick.	jibbh	s. f. tongue (pl. jibbhā).
jhangg	s. m. }	jidde	conj. rel. whither.
jhangī	s. f. }	jīg	s. m. throat of camel.
jhār	s. m. flock of birds.	jīkun	conj. rel. as.
jhār	s. m. tree (used of all kinds of large trees) ; large karī ; outturn (of crops).	jīṇ	v. n. conquer (used with kōlō) pp. jittā.
jhār	v. a. sweep, thresh.	jinas	s. f. crop ; kind.
jhārī	s. f. moderate rain.	jind	s. f. life, soul.
jhārī	s. f. bush, especially a thorny plant of any kind ; small karī or jand.	jls	pron. rel. obl. whom, which.
jhārōṭ	s. m. useless old male camel after 15 years.		

jithāi	<i>conj. rel.</i> wherever.	kāball dēhmū	<i>s. m.</i> hornet.
jitrā	} <i>pron. rel.</i> as much.	kāball kikkar	<i>s. f.</i> cypress-s h a p e d acacia.
jitrā		kabar	<i>s. f.</i> grave, tomb, <i>pl.</i> kabrā
jithe	<i>conj. rel.</i> where.	kabar gustān	<i>s. m.</i> graveyard.
jitti	<i>pron. rel.</i> however large.	kabār	<i>s. m.</i> bājra-straw.
jitwā	<i>pron. rel.</i> as large a share.	kabīla	<i>s. m.</i> family.
jīur	<i>v. n.</i> be absorbed, percolate (of water).	kabūtar	<i>s. m.</i> pigeon.
jīwar	<i>v. n.</i> be absorbed (as water in earth) percolate.	kachāwā	<i>s. m.</i> camel-pannier.
		kachchā	<i>a.</i> unripe ; raw ; incomplete.
jiwē	<i>conj. rel.</i> as.	kachchā	<i>s. m.</i> new alluvion, land subject to inundation.
jīwē tū	<i>interj.</i> mayest thou live !	kachchh	<i>v. a.</i> measure (by length.)
jō	<i>s. m.</i> barley, <i>obl pl</i> jawā.	kachchh	<i>s. f.</i> armpit, measure (<i>pl.</i> kachchhā).
joār	<i>s. f.</i> great millet.	kachchhā	<i>s. m.</i> side of a boat.
jōban	<i>s. f.</i> vigour of youth.	kachchhi	<i>s. f.</i> riverain, river valley the alluvial valley of the Indus.
jōdar	} <i>s. m.</i> oats, a weed like oats.	kachchir	<i>s. f.</i> female mule.
jōdra		kachchur	<i>s. m.</i> male mule.
jōg	<i>s. f.</i> pair of oxen.	kachnār	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>bauhinia racemosa</i> .
jōgā	<i>adj.</i> fit, able, capable.	kachōri	<i>s. f.</i> pastry.
jōgān	<i>post. p.</i> for, on account of.	kachūnī	<i>s. f.</i> hair of temple.
jōkhiō	<i>s. m.</i> risk.	kaḍā	<i>adv. int.</i> when ?
jōr	<i>s. m.</i> joint ; total.	kaḍāhā	<i>adv.</i> some time, at any time.
jōr	<i>v. a.</i> join, add up, fabricate.	kaddh	<i>s. f.</i> wall <i>pl.</i> kaddhā.
jōrā	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.	kaḍḍh	<i>v. a.</i> pull out, take out, expel, put out <i>pp.</i> kaḍḍheā.
jōrī	<i>s. f.</i> pair, couple.	kaḍḍhā	<i>s. m.</i> steep hill-side.
ju!	<i>v. n.</i> start, go.	kaddhī	<i>s. f.</i> bank of river, riverain, river valley ; the alluvial valley of the Jehlam.
jummā	<i>s. m.</i> Friday.	kade	<i>adv.</i> sometime or other.
jur	<i>v. n.</i> be joined.	kade kade	<i>adv.</i> sometimes, other times.
jūrā	<i>s. m.</i> queue of hair.	kaduṇ	<i>adv. int.</i> when ?
jurrā	<i>s. m.</i> small falcon.	kāgul	<i>s. m.</i> paper.
jussa	<i>s. m.</i> body.		
juṭh	<i>s. f.</i> leavings of a meal.		
juṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> crosspiece at foot of churn.		
jutti	<i>s. f.</i> shoe.		
	K.		
kā	<i>s. m.</i> crow.		
kabaḍḍī	<i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys.		
kāball	<i>adj.</i> from kābal, foreign, applied to strange varieties.		

kāgut	<i>s. m.</i> paper.	kakkrā	<i>adj.</i> lightish-coloured (of human hair).
kâh	<i>s. f.</i> a grass (<i>saccharum spontaneum</i>).	kal	<i>s. f.</i> trigger of gun.
kâh	<i>s. f.</i> fistful.	kālā	<i>s. m.</i> thief (slang).
kahā	<i>s. f.</i> cry.	kālā	<i>a.</i> black.
kahār	<i>s. m.</i> lake.	kalāi	<i>s. f.</i> thin cotton-quilt.
kahē	T. <i>pron. obl.</i> of kōī—some one.	kālakh	T. <i>s. m.</i> water-melon.
kahī	<i>s. f.</i> mattock.	kalām	<i>s. f.</i> charm; charm repeated over snakes; the Muhammadan creed.
kahī	<i>pro. obl.</i> of kōī—some one.	kalāut	<i>s. m.</i> a singer.
kahī	<i>a. inter. f.</i> of kēhā, what sort of ?	kalāwat	<i>s. m.</i> a singer.
kāhlrā	<i>s. m.</i> black-buck.	kalēja	<i>s. m.</i> liver.
kâhn	<i>s. f.</i> nettle.	kalhōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> } earthen cylinder for storing grain.
kahōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> earthen grain-receptacle.	kalhōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> bud.
kahu	<i>s. m.</i> tinder.	kalī	<i>s. f.</i> king-crow.
kāi	<i>pro. a.</i> any, some.	kālkar-ichchhi	
kāj	<i>s. m.</i> a ceremonial feast.	kallam	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
kajāk	<i>a.</i> fine, large (of an animal).	kallar	<i>s. m.</i> manure; barren ground saturated with salt; earth-salts.
kajlā	<i>s. m.</i> antimony; eye paint.	kallar shōr	<i>s. m.</i> earth impregnated with salts.
kākā	<i>s. f.</i> chattering like a crow; croak of raven.	kallh	<i>adv.</i> yesterday.
kakhārī	<i>s. f.</i> jaw-bone.	kalmī	<i>a.</i> crystallized (salt-petre).
kākī	<i>s. f.</i> pupil of the eye.	kalwattar	<i>s. m.</i> saw.
kakk	<i>s. f.</i> large hill-partridge (<i>m. kōnk</i>).	kalwattrī	<i>s. f.</i> saw.
kakkā	<i>adj.</i> fair (of human hair); chestnut (of a horse); yellow (of sand).	kamā	<i>v. a.</i> work, earn, <i>p. p.</i> kamatta.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> frost, hoar-frost, ice; raw thong.	kāmb	<i>s. f.</i> bent stick used as tent-prop.
kakkar	<i>s. m.</i> a kind of snake.	kamād	<i>s. m.</i> sugarcane.
kakkariā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> early evening, twilight.	kamānhār	<i>s. m.</i> like a bow, crescent moon.
nimāshā		kamatta	<i>v. tr. p. p.</i> of kamā, earned.
kakkh	<i>s. m.</i> grass; naturally growing fodder, stalk of grass.	kamlā	<i>a.</i> foolish, silly.
kakkhā laddī	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that lives in a nest made of stalks of grass.	kāmlā	<i>s. m.</i> knob on yoke.
		kamm	<i>s. m.</i> work, business.
		kammkōs	<i>s. m.</i> shirker.
		kammī	<i>s. m.</i> labourer, village menial, artisan.

kammiānā	s. m. cess on artisans.	kaprā	s. m. cloth.
kaṇ	s. m. outturn (of crops).	kaprē vaṭṭāē	clothes were changed—public mark of marriages.
kaṇ	s. f. line of poetry.	gēē.	
kāṇ	post. p (with de), for, for the sake of.	kār	s. f. work, business.
kānā	a. one-eyed.	kar	v. a. do, make p. p. kitā.
kānā	s. m. stalk of sar grass.	karā	s. m. bracelet, bangle.
kaṇak	s. f. wheat pl kaṇkā.	karāh	s. m. a shovel drawn by bullocks.
kanāl	s. m. an eighth of an acre.	karāhī	s. f. embanked land.
kanār	s. m. cold (of quadruped).	karāh	s. m. } a sweetmeat.
kānch	s. f. tight drawers worn by players in a game.	karāhī	s. f. }
		karak	v. n. crack as of thunder or a falling tree or a broken vessel; sound.
kand	s. f. back.	kārḥ	v. a. heat (milk).
kandā	s. m. thorn.	karhōlā	s. m. high bank.
kandī	s. f. small scales	kari	s. m. the tree <i>capparis aphylla</i> .
kāng	s. f. flood, spate, freshet (pl. kāngā).	karī	s. f. rafter.
kangar	s. m. a tree— <i>pistacia integerrima</i> .	karī	s. f. ring; anklet.
kanggan	s. m. bracelet; bangle; ring.	karīchariā	s. f. small rings worn by women on the fingers.
kangrēr	s. f. back-bone; sharp ridge.	karj	s. m. debt.
kanhīrā S.	s. m. oleander— <i>nerium odorum</i> .	karjāi	a. indebted.
kaṇī	s. f. drop (pl. kaṇiā) rain; slight rain.	kark	s. f. cluck of hen.
kāṇī	s. f. pen.	karḥkumma	s. m. turtle.
kanj	a. barren.	karla	s. m. small crosspiece of roof.
kānjan	s. m. beam of Persian wheel.	kartal	s. m. woven strip of leather.
kanjjā T.	s. m. butter-milk and water.	kartummā	s. m. a creeping plant with orange-like fruit— <i>citrullus colocynthus</i> .
kanjkā	s. m. tassel.	karu	s. m. 66 inches.
kanjlī	s. f. partridge.	karummal	s. f. fresh shoots of karī.
kanjul	s. m. partridge.	karuz	s. m. debt.
kankauwā	s. m. kite.	karwānī	s. m. morning star.
kann	s. m. ear.	kasāi	s. m. cotton-scutter; butcher f. kasēṇ.
kannī	s. f. border, margin.		
kanūnī	s. f. the hole of the ear.		
kapāh	s. f. cleaned cotton.		
kapp	v. a. cut, reap.		
kapp	s. m. cut; breach; crossing of a canal.	kasar	s. f. change, flaw, defect, loss, profit, difference, want, deficiency.

kasên	<i>s. f.</i> female of the kasāī caste.	kaudī	<i>s. f.</i> a game played by boys; small shell used as money or as an ornament for animals.
kash	<i>v. a.</i> urge on.		
kashk	<i>s. m.</i> rope of arch of saddle.	kaur	<i>s. f.</i> anger; a medicine used for horses.
kasīda	<i>s. m.</i> song of praise.	kāvar S. T.	<i>s. f.</i> anger.
kass	<i>s. f.</i> loss; fever.	kavṛil S. T.	<i>a.</i> angry, passionate, bad-tempered.
kass S. T.	<i>s. m.</i> catch-drain; ravine.		
kassā	<i>a.</i> less, deficient.	kavvā	<i>s. m.</i> wild olive— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .
kassā	<i>s. m.</i> curds.	kāzī	<i>s. m.</i> a kāzī <i>f.</i> kazeānī.
kassī S. T.	<i>s. f.</i> small catch-drain; small ravine.	ke	<i>conj.</i> or.
kasslā S. T.	<i>s. m.</i> small catch-drain.	kē	<i>pro.</i> what?
kasūr	<i>s. m.</i> 13 months' interest charged on twelve-months' debt.	kē	<i>pron.</i> oblique of kōṇ who?
kasūtar	<i>s. m.</i> quarrel, disagreement.	kēhā	<i>adj. int.</i> what sort of? <i>f.</i> kahī.
kasūtar	} <i>a.</i> out of line, bad, improper.	kēhrā	<i>adj. int.</i> which?
kasūtrā		kēi	<i>pron. pl.</i> some, any.
kasūtrī	<i>s. f.</i> quarrel, disagreement.	kē kē	<i>s. f.</i> quack of duck.
katab	<i>s. m.</i> arch of saddle.	kēlā	<i>a.</i> pale red (of buffaloes).
kaṭbarra	<i>a.</i> grey (of a man's beard).	kēr	<i>s. m.</i> bank of a pond or tank.
katēbā	<i>s. m.</i> beam along top of wall.	kēsū phull	<i>s. m.</i> flower of Chhachhra.
katlī	<i>s. f.</i> boar's tusk.	khā	<i>v. a.</i> eat <i>p. p.</i> khādā.
kaṭōrī	<i>s. f.</i> small open-mouthed vessel.	khā	<i>interj.</i> Sir.
katt	<i>v. a.</i> spin.	khāb	<i>s. m.</i> dream.
kaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> deduction made from loan on giving it.	khābānī	<i>s. f.</i> sling.
kaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> kaṭṭī) buffalo-calf; large falcon.	khābārā	<i>s. m.</i> fruit of the wild fig-tree.
kattē	} <i>s. m.</i> the month October-November.	khābārī	<i>s. f.</i> wild fig tree— <i>ficus carica</i> .
kattēū		khābbā	<i>a.</i> left (hand).
kāṭṭhī	<i>s. f.</i> saddle.	khābbā	<i>s. m.</i> stake which forms the fulcrum of an oar.
katūrā	<i>s. m.</i> puppy (<i>fem.</i> katūrī).	khābbal	<i>s. m.</i> an excellent grass— <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .
kaṭvī	<i>T. s. f.</i> an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking.	khābbh	<i>s. m.</i> feather; shoulder-blade.
kau	<i>s. m.</i> wild olive— <i>olea cuspidata</i> .	khābbhlēṭ	<i>s. f.</i> wing.
		khābbur	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.
		khachak	<i>v. n.</i> fail, go wrong.

khachh	<i>s. f.</i> nonsense.
khadd	<i>s. f.</i> hole; cavern; pit; gorge.
khādā	<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of <i>khā</i> , eaten.
khaddar	<i>s. m.</i> coarse country cloth.
khādī	<i>s. f.</i> chin.
khaddī	<i>s. f.</i> weaver's shop.
khagg	<i>s. f.</i> cough.
khagg	<i>v. n.</i> cough.
khaggal T.	<i>s. m.</i> the <i>ukāh</i> tree.
khāgir	<i>a. f.</i> about to stop giving milk (of a cow).
khāī	<i>s. f.</i> ditch, moat.
khair	<i>s. m.</i> alms.
khair	<i>a</i> well.
khair e	<i>interj.</i> No.
khair mēhr e	<i>interj.</i> all right!
khāj	<i>v. n.</i> be eaten, consumed.
khajūr	<i>s. f.</i> date palm, date fruit— <i>phoenix sylvestris</i> .
khakhārī	<i>s. f.</i> jaw.
khakhri	<i>s. f.</i> melon.
khakkhir	<i>s. f.</i> bee's or wasp's nest.
khal	<i>s. f.</i> oil-cake.
khalā	<i>a.</i> standing.
khalār	<i>v. a.</i> make to stand.
khalkat	<i>s. f.</i> people.
khall	<i>s. f.</i> skin, hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat).
khallā	<i>s. m.</i> shoe-beating.
khallar	<i>s. m.</i> leather bag.
khalō	<i>v. n.</i> stand up <i>p. p.</i> <i>khalōtā</i> .
khalōta	<i>p. p.</i> of <i>khalō</i> , standing.
khalri	<i>s. f.</i> skin, hide (especially of sheep and more especially of goat).
khalwār	<i>s. m.</i> a measure of weight = four local maunds = eight standard maunds.

khalwārā D.	<i>s. m.</i> stack, heap of grain in straw; S. threshing-floor.
khāmbā	<i>s. m.</i> useless old male camel after 15 years.
khambūr	<i>s. m.</i> a large edible fungus.
khāmīs	<i>s. m.</i> Thursday (fifth day)
khaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> a small lizard supposed to have poison in its claws.
khāna-ba-dōsh.	<i>a.</i> tent-dweller (house-on-back.)
khāngāh	<i>s. f.</i> saint's tomb, shrine.
khengar	<i>s. m.</i> spongy limestone.
khap	<i>v. n.</i> get angry.
khapā	<i>v. a.</i> vex, annoy.
khapp	<i>v. n.</i> be wasted, destroyed, dried up.
khappā	<i>s. m.</i> hole.
khaprā S.	<i>a.</i> brackish, bitter; <i>s. m.</i> a poisonous snake, <i>echis carinata</i> .
khār	<i>s. f.</i> a plant— <i>salsola griffithsii</i> ; the alkali made from the plant, <i>i. e.</i> , <i>sajji</i> .
khār	<i>v. a.</i> seize, take away, <i>p. p.</i> <i>khareā p. p.</i> passive <i>khariḡeā</i> , stolen or lost.
khārā	<i>s. m.</i> cattle-track.
khārā	<i>adj.</i> salt, brackish.
khārā	<i>s. m.</i> large basket.
khārā	<i>adj.</i> clear, pure, genuine, true.
kharak	<i>s. m.</i> sound of knocking, creaking, rustling, sound of footsteps; news; care.
kharak	<i>v. n.</i> be panic-struck
khārī	<i>s. f.</i> large basket.
kharkā	<i>s. m.</i> beating bushes.

kharkā	<i>v. a.</i> make to rustle ; beat (bushes).	khêr	<i>s. m.</i> welfare.
kharkā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> kharkī) donkey.	khêra	<i>s. m.</i> large duck.
kharmôr S.	<i>s. f.</i> small bustard.	khêrāt	<i>s. f.</i> alms.
khārōch	<i>s. m. pl.</i> rough ground due to cattle having trodden through mud.	khērī S.	<i>s. f.</i> sandal (used in the Salt Range)
khārōrā	<i>s. m.</i> cylinder of twigs in kachcha well.	khēs	<i>s. m.</i> thick cotton shawl with a coloured border.
kharpā	<i>s. m.</i> steep stony place.	khidār	} <i>s. m.</i> player in a game.
kharpēnch	<i>s. m.</i> quarrel-monger in a village.	khidēār	
khāshā	<i>s. m.</i> fine cotton-cloth of foreign make.	khidkāra	<i>s. m.</i> loud laughter (<i>c. w.</i> mār).
khass	<i>v. a.</i> snatch, seize, take by force.	khil	<i>v. n.</i> open (of a flower), smile.
khassī	<i>a.</i> castrated ; gelding ; barren (<i>of jawār or cane</i>).	khilār	<i>v. a.</i> stretch, spread.
khātā	<i>s. f.</i> account in ledger.	khipp	<i>s. f.</i> a plant common in the Thal— <i>crotolaria burhia</i> .
khatgām	<i>adj.</i> slow-walking (horse).	khīr T.	<i>s. m.</i> milk.
khaṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> dig, earn.	khīr	<i>v. n.</i> open (of a flower), smile.
khaṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> curdle (of milk).	khīrī	<i>s. f.</i> udder.
khaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> sour milk, &c., used to curdle fresh milk of camels.	khīriṇ	<i>s. f.</i> meal boiled in milk.
khaṭṭā	<i>a.</i> sour, acid.	khīrkī	<i>s. f.</i> door made of grass or reeds interwoven.
khaṭṭar	<i>s. f.</i> a cow that refuses to give milk.	khiraṭ	<i>s. m.</i> earnest-money, arles paid to tenant or servant on engagement.
khattri	<i>s. m.</i> Khattri <i>f.</i> khattrā-ṇī.	khīsā	<i>s. m.</i> pouch.
khatūmbrā	<i>s. m. fem.</i> (khatūmbrī) young donkey.	khiskhās	<i>s. f.</i> poppy-seed.
khāṭwā	<i>s. m.</i> an excavated pond.	khittā	<i>s. m.</i> thorny twigs of mallā, after leaves have been threshed off.
khāvi	<i>s. f.</i> a sweet-smelling resinous, red-coloured grass.	khittī	<i>s. f.</i> Pleiades.
khāwā	<i>s. m.</i> salt mine.	khōbā	<i>s. m.</i> quagmire, quicksand.
khēḍ	<i>s. f.</i> game.	khōh	<i>v. a.</i> snatch, seize, take by force.
khēḍ	<i>v. n.</i> play a game.	khohāī	<i>a.</i> belonging to a well.
khēh	<i>s. f.</i> dust.	khōjī	<i>s. m.</i> tracker.
khēl	<i>s. m.</i> branch of Pathans.	khōknā	<i>s. m.</i> small churning-stick.
khēnū	<i>s. m.</i> ball used in hockey.	khōl	<i>v. a.</i> open ; suck (said of a calf), boil (of water).
khēo	<i>v. n.</i> flash.	khōlā	<i>a.</i> hollow, empty.
		khōlā	<i>s. m.</i> house without a roof.

khōpā	<i>s. m.</i> leather blinders put on bullocks' eyes.	khurchhī	<i>s. f.</i> place with many tracks of cattle.
khōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> alloy, impurity, defect.	khurī	<i>adv.</i> quickly, fast.
khōtā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> khotī) young donkey.	khurī	<i>s. f.</i> heel.
khōṭā	<i>a.</i> alloyed, base, false.	khurk	<i>v. a.</i> scratch.
khūā	<i>s. m.</i> mast.	khurli	<i>s. f.</i> trough, manger.
khūb	<i>s. m.</i> strangles.	khursī	<i>S. s. f.</i> chair.
khubb	<i>v. n.</i> stick in mud or sand.	khusrā	<i>s. m.</i> hermaphrodite; eunuch.
khubbiṇ	<i>s. f.</i> quicksand.	khuss	<i>v. n.</i> be seized, snatched.
khuchchar	<i>s. m.</i> hock of quadruped.	khussā	<i>s. m.</i> leather shoe put on stolen cattle to make tracks indistinct.
khudd	<i>s. f.</i> hole.	khutt	<i>v. n.</i> be finished.
khuddā	<i>adj.</i> blunt, (buffalo) with horns curling inwards.	khwār	<i>a.</i> injured, ruined.
khuddhir	<i>s. f.</i> } broken raviny	kiārī	<i>s. f.</i> plot, compartment.
khuddhur	<i>s. m.</i> } ground.	kīche	<i>impersonal of</i> kar, is to be done.
khuddhri	<i>s. f.</i> raviny ground.	kiddāī	<i>adv.</i> somewhere or other.
khuddū	<i>s. m.</i> ball, used in hockey.	kidde	<i>adv.</i> whither? some whither.
khūh	<i>s. m.</i> well.	kiḍḍe	<i>T. adv. int.</i> whither?
khujipāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> reward of tracker.	kijehā	<i>adj. int.</i> what sort of?
khukkhri	<i>s. f.</i> pod of cotton or akh.	kikkar	<i>s. m.</i> }
khul	<i>s. f.</i> cloven hoof <i>pl.</i> khulī.	kikkari	<i>s. f.</i> } a tree, <i>acacia arabica</i> .
khulāk	<i>s. m.</i> or <i>f.</i> calf or cow or buffalo still sucking its mother.	kīkun	<i>adv. int.</i> how?
khumbh	<i>s. f.</i> mushroom <i>pl.</i> khumbhū.	kill	<i>s. f.</i> a nail.
khundā	<i>a.</i> blunt; having one horn down and the other pointing differently (of cattle.)	killā	<i>s. m.</i> peg; upright of plough.
khundar	<i>s. m.</i> deceit.	killehō	<i>S. s. m.</i> dwarf-palm.
khundī	<i>s. f.</i> drum-stick.	killī	<i>s. f.</i> a small peg.
khundrī	<i>adj.</i> deceitful.	killidhirkhān	<i>s. m.</i> hoopoe.
khurā	<i>s. m.</i> foot-track—khurā kadḍh <i>v. a.</i> to follow up tracks—khurā lê geā = he followed up tracks, khurā lōk geā = the track led to the village.	kiliū	<i>s. m.</i> dwarf-palm.
		kināhā	<i>pron. obl. pl.</i> of kōī, some, any.
		kīṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> litter.
		kīṇḍ	<i>s. m.</i> young pig.
		kingrā	<i>s. m.</i> pillar-like rock.
		kinhā	<i>pron. obl. pl.</i> of kōṇ who?
		kīṛā	<i>s. m.</i> insect of any kind, or snake, reptile, snail.
		kirār	<i>s. m.</i> Hindū shopkeeper <i>f.</i> Kirārī.

kīrī	s. f. small black aunt.	kônk	s. m. hill partridge (chakōr) fem. kakk.
kirṛakkā S.	a. connected with Hindūs.	kōnkirī	s. f. house-lizard.
kirṛakkī roṭī- wēla	s. m. Hindūs' breakfast time, about 10 A.M.	kōpri	s. f. skull, crown of head.
kirṛikkā D.	a. connected with Hindūs.	kōr S.	pron. inter. who ?
kis	pron. obl. of kē what ?	kōrā	s. m. hoar, frost.
kītā	v. a. p. p. of kar, done.	kōṛā	a. bitter, brackish.
kitāb	s. f. book, land-revenue assessment.	kōṛā	a. chestnut-coloured (of a man's eyes).
kitṇā	adj. int. how much ?	kōṛā	a. fresh, unused (said of an earthen ves- sel), simple, stupid (of a man).
kitrā S.	adj. int. how much ?	kōrī	s. f. milking vessel
kitthāi	adv. somewhere or other.	kōṛī	s. f. wart on chest of camel.
kitthe	adv. where ? somewhere.	kōrū	s. m. slight covering of good soil over sand.
kittī S.	adj. int. how much ?	kōru	a. chestnut-eyed.
kitwā	adj. int. what share ?	kōsā S.	a. lukewarm.
kiū	adj. int. why ?	kōt	s. m. main part of shaft of plough.
kiwē	adv. how ?	kōṭ	s. m. long-sleeved jacket, fort.
koāh S.	s. m. tamarisk tree, tama- rix articulata.	kōṭhā	s. m. hut, room, house.
kōh	v. a. kill, butcher, p. p. kuṭṭhā.	kōṭhī	s. f. large house, bunga- low ; breast, heart (S) ; side in a game ; powder- chamber.
kōh	s. m. a mile and a half.	kōṭhī	s. f. small room leading off another room.
kohāṇḍ T.	s. f. camel's hump.	kōṭkirī S.	s. f. house-lizard.
kohārā	s. m. box for cash or odds and ends used by blacksmiths, silver- smiths and shop- keepers.	ku	inseparable prefix mean- ing bad, ill.
kohīṛ	s. m. mist, fog, haze.	kuāh	s. m. a tree, tamarix arti- culata.
kohjā	a. ugly.	kuārā	s. m. bachelor.
kōī	pro. some, any (pl. kaī.)	kuārī	s. f. virgin, maiden.
kōilā	s. f. charcoal.	kubhār	s. m. (fem. kubhārī) potter.
kōkan	s. m. dried fruit of mallā or vaṇ.	kuchchhīṛ	a. f. carrying a child astride the hip.
kōklā	s. m. dainty, delicacy.	kuchchīṇ	s. f. brush.
kōm	s. f. tribe, caste.	kuftā	s. m. bed-time, about 9 P. M.
kōl	post p. (with or without de) with, in pos- session of.		
kōlī	s. f. chest (of an animal.)		
kōlō	T. } post p. (with or without de) from.		
kōlō			
kōlū			
kōṇ	pron. who ? obl. kē.		

kuhārā	<i>s. m.</i> axe.
kuhārī	<i>s. m.</i> axe.
kuhīr	<i>s. f.</i> forked prop for pulley on well ; mist.
kūhl	<i>s. f.</i> watercourse.
kujjh	<i>pro.</i> something, anything.
kūk	<i>v. n.</i> shriek, complain, cry, howl.
kūk	<i>s. f.</i> cry ; howl ; shriek ; screech (<i>c. w.</i> mār.)
kukkir	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>m.</i> kukkur) hen.
kukkur	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem</i> kukkir) cock.
kul	<i>s. m.</i> reading a portion of the qorān the third day after death.
kulakkhṇā	<i>a.</i> worthless.
kulall	<i>s. m.</i> bad conduct.
kulanj	<i>s. f.</i> colic.
kulār	<i>S. s. m.</i> a tree— <i>baubinia variegata</i> .
kullā	<i>a.</i> dun (of horses.)
kumā	<i>v. n.</i> wither <i>p. p.</i> kumāṇa.
kumêt	<i>a.</i> bay (of horses).
kummā	<i>s. m.</i> colocynth.
kuṇā	<i>s. m.</i> lot.
kunāl	<i>s. m.</i> large earthen vessel.
kundā	<i>s. m.</i> staple ; hook.
kunda	<i>s. m.</i> stock of gun.
kundāl	<i>s. m.</i> rim.
kundī	<i>s. f.</i> chain and hook over staple ; fish-hook ; small hook.
kungar	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe that make earth-toys.
kungī	<i>s. f.</i> rust of wheat.
kūnī	<i>s. f.</i> water bag.
kungrā	<i>s. m.</i> pup (<i>fem.</i> kungri).
kūnj	<i>s. f.</i> demoiselle crane (<i>pl.</i> kūnjā.)
kunjī	<i>s. f.</i> key ; chain and hook over staple (<i>c. w.</i> mār, dē, lā).

kunkēr	<i>s. m.</i> ripe fruit of mallā.
kunnī	<i>s. f.</i> an earthen vessel with wide mouth used for cooking and for heating milk.
kupattā	<i>adj.</i> infamous, not respectable.
kuppā	<i>s. m.</i> large jar made of camel's hide.
kur	<i>s. m.</i> plough-share.
kūr	<i>s. m.</i> lie, falsehood.
kuṛā	<i>s. m.</i> bridegroom.
kūrā	<i>adj.</i> false, lying.
kūrā	<i>s. m.</i> rubbish, sweepings.
kurāg	<i>a. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
kurak	<i>s. m.</i> dry khavvi grass.
kurārā	<i>a.</i> stiff, hard.
kurēshī	<i>s. m.</i> a Kurēshī, <i>f.</i> Kurēshiṇ.
kuṛh	<i>s. f.</i> covered cattle-shed.
kuṛī	<i>s. f.</i> bride, girl.
kuṛkur	<i>s. f.</i> cluck of hen.
kurmā	<i>v. n.</i> wither, <i>p. p.</i> kur-māṇa.
kuṛmaṇī	<i>s. f.</i> child's mother-in law.
kuṛtī	<i>s. f.</i> short-sleeved jacket.
kuṛum	<i>s. m.</i> child's father-in-law.
kutabālā tārā	<i>s. m.</i> pole-star.
kūṭī	<i>s. f.</i> back-piece of saddle.
kutīr	<i>s. f.</i> a pack of dogs.
kutkutārī	<i>s. f.</i> tickling.
kuṭrā	<i>s. m.</i> mash of turnips or straw ; confused talking.
kuṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat, pound, ram.
kuṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> top of drum.
kuttā	<i>s. m.</i> dog (<i>fem.</i> kuttī).
kuṭṭhā	<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of kōh, killed, butchered.
kuttī	<i>s. f.</i> bitch ; a hairy caterpillar.
kuttīr	<i>s. f.</i> pack of dogs.

L.			
lā		<i>v. a</i> (<i>tr. of lagg</i>), join ; place ; apply ; add.	lammān
lā		<i>post. p.</i> from (<i>c. with Ō</i>).	lamōchar
labh		<i>v. a. p.p.</i> laddhā, be got or obtained ; come to hand.	lānā
laddhā		<i>v. a. p.p.</i> of labh, got.	lānī
lādīlā		<i>a.</i> spoilt (child.).	langgar
lāg		<i>v. n.</i> be applied, joined.	lapp
lāgā		<i>s. m.</i> rubbing of saddle.	laṛ
lāghā	T.	<i>s. m.</i> cultivated plot in the Thal.	lāra
laghī		<i>s. f.</i> urine (used by Hindūs only).	laṛak
lagg		<i>v. n.</i> be attached, depend on.	laṛī
laggar	S.	<i>s. f.</i> branch of a tree.	lask
laggh		<i>v. n.</i> pass through or over.	lassī
lagghan		<i>s. m.</i> fast.	lasūrā
lāgī		<i>s. f.</i> proposal of betrothal	lāt
lāh		<i>i. a.</i> take down ; pay off a debt.	lāṭal
lāhgā	T.	<i>s. m.</i> patch of hard soil.	latāndī
lāhṇā		<i>s. m.</i> credit ; debt due.	lāṭī
lahū		<i>s. m.</i> blood.	laṭōr
lahūra	S.	<i>s. m.</i> a tree <i>tecoma undulata</i> .	latt
lākhā		<i>a.</i> black (of cattle).	laṭṭh
lakk		<i>v. a.</i> lap (as a dog).	latthā
lakk		<i>s. m.</i> loin ; T. strip of hard soil.	laṭṭhā
lakkar	<i>s. m.</i>	wood.	laṭūnī
lakrī	<i>s. f.</i>		
lakwa		<i>s. f.</i> facial paralysis.	
lāl		<i>a.</i> red.	
lāl chīra		<i>s. m.</i> red turban.	
lāmbā		<i>a.</i> long.	
lamḍhīng		<i>s. m.</i> adjutant-bird.	
lammā		<i>s. m.</i> south.	
lammā		<i>a.</i> long.	
			<i>s. f.</i> a game like hockey played in the Bār.
			<i>adj.</i> southern, belonging to the south.
			<i>s. m.</i> a salsola plant.
			<i>s. f.</i> a salsola plant.
			<i>s. m.</i> place where food is cooked for all-comers.
			<i>s. f.</i> handful.
			<i>v. n.</i> sting, bite ; (<i>usnū lareā</i>) it stung him.
			<i>s. m.</i> promise.
			<i>v. n.</i> hang, depend from.
			<i>s. f.</i> strand of a cord ; plait ; thread of a string of beads or pearls, branch of a tree, pole used by boatmen.
			<i>s. f.</i> flashing.
			<i>s. f.</i> butter-milk
			<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>cordia myxa</i> .
			<i>s. f.</i> tail ; tail of the fat-tailed sheep ; flame.
			<i>s. f.</i> the fat-tailed breed of sheep ; comet.
			<i>s. f.</i> foot of bed.
			<i>s. f.</i> stick in nose of camel.
			<i>s. m.</i> a long-tailed bird that flits about ; a vagabond.
			<i>s. f.</i> leg.
			<i>s. f.</i> axle (of Persian wheel, spinning-wheel, &c).
			<i>v. n. pp.</i> of lēh descended ; set— <i>dēhū latthē</i> at sunset.
			<i>s. m.</i> thickish cotton cloth (of foreign make).
			<i>s. f. dim. of lāt</i> , tail of a cross between the fat-tailed and the ordinary sheep.

lau	<i>s. m.</i> twenty sheaves of grain.	lik	<i>s. f.</i> line; mark; disgrace; crack in soil.
lāwā	<i>s. m.</i> snare.	likā	<i>s. m.</i> boundary-line.
lē	<i>s. m.</i> mud-plaster.	likkh	<i>v. a.</i> write.
lē	<i>v. a.</i> take, <i>pp.</i> lēā.	likkhaṇ	<i>s. f.</i> pen.
lēā	<i>pp.</i> of lē, taken.	lill	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> lillū) unripe fruit of mallā.
lēaṇ dēwaṇ	<i>s. m. pl.</i> dealings.	limm	<i>v. a.</i> plaster with mud <i>pp.</i> littā.
lēḍṇā	<i>s. m.</i> droppings of camels or donkeys.	ling	<i>s. f.</i> leg.
leh	<i>s. f.</i> a thistle-like weed.	lir	<i>s. f.</i> stripe.
lēh	<i>v. n.</i> come down, descend, set (of a heavenly body)—be open (of a door), be paid (of a debt), <i>pp.</i> latthā.	lissa	<i>a.</i> thin, weak.
lēh	<i>interj.</i> expressive of contempt.	liṭ	<i>v. a.</i> recognise.
lēhā	<i>s. m.</i> a thistle-like weed.	litta	<i>pp.</i> of limm, plastered with mud.
lēhndā	<i>s. m.</i> setting of the sun, west.	littar	<i>s. m.</i> old shoe.
lēhndōchaṛ	<i>a.</i> belonging to the west.	lō	<i>s. f.</i> hot wind.
lei	<i>s. f.</i> a bush— <i>t a m a r i x dioica</i> .	lō	<i>v. a.</i> knead (flour, clay, &c.).
lēkhā	<i>s. m.</i> account, debit.	lōh	imperative of lē, take.
lēlā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> lēlī) lamb.	lōhā	<i>s. m.</i> iron.
lēlā bhāk	<i>s. m.</i> the distance at which a lamb's bleat can be heard.	lōhā	<i>a.</i> iron-coloured; reddish.
lēmbī	<i>s. m.</i> plastering with mud.	lohār	<i>s. m.</i> blacksmith <i>f.</i> lohārī
lēph	<i>s. m.</i> quilt.	lōhkā	<i>a.</i> light.
lēph tulāī	<i>s. f.</i> bedding.	lōhrā	<i>s. m.</i> bridegroom.
lēṭ	<i>v. n.</i> lie <i>pp.</i> lēṭeā.	lōī	<i>s. f.</i> blanket.
lēṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> thick paste.	lōk	<i>s. m.</i> village; people.
lēṭu	<i>s. m.</i> recognizer or owner of stolen cattle.	lōng	<i>s. f.</i> clove, nose-ornament.
liārī	<i>s. f.</i> cow giving milk which has recently calved.	lōrh	<i>v. a.</i> roll.
lichchī	} <i>s. f.</i> trick, deceit.	lōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> earthen pot on Persian wheel (<i>ṭind</i>); milking-pot.
lichch gari-chchī		lū	<i>s. f.</i> hair (of a horse, cow, buffalo or dog) hair on body of man.
lichhāl	<i>s. m.</i> a partner in cultivation with a land-owner.	lūbur	<i>s. m.</i> fox (<i>fem.</i> lūbrī).
lidd	<i>s. f.</i> horse's dung.	lūdā	<i>a.</i> spoilt (child).
lihāk	<i>s. m.</i> male camel from one to four years old.	luhrēshī	<i>s. f.</i> late afternoon, about 4 P. M.
		lugā	<i>a.</i> alone, unoccupied.
		lugg	<i>a.</i> desolate.
		lūī	<i>v. pass.</i> be kneaded.
		luk	<i>v. a.</i> hide, be concealed.

lukā	<i>v. n.</i> hide, conceal, steal.	māh	<i>s. m.</i> month.
luk chhip	<i>s. m.</i> hide-and-seek.	mahall	<i>s. m.</i> cylinder of a well.
lūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> salt.	mahār	<i>s. f.</i> long leading-rope of camel.
lundā	<i>adj.</i> tail-less ; of bad character.	māhar	<i>s. f.</i> dower.
lunggī	<i>s. f.</i> cloth woven in squares ; check cloth used as turban or waist-cloth.	mahēṛū	<i>s. m.</i> dregs of ghī.
lūṇī	S. <i>s. f.</i> salt butter.	māhī	<i>s. m.</i> dear friend, darling.
lunjaṇ	<i>s. m.</i> hair of camel's tail.	mahiṭṭar	<i>a.</i> shameless, disobedient.
lurh	<i>v. inter.</i> roll, be swept away by a stream.	māhjā	<i>a.</i> connected with buffaloes.
luṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> rob, plunder.	māhl	<i>s. f.</i> rope passing over Persian wheel on which the pots are fastened ; the thread that drives the spinning wheel.
luṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> robbery, plunder.	māhlā	<i>s. f.</i> string of beads.
luṭērā	<i>s. m.</i> robber.	māhlālī	<i>s. f.</i> a bird from which Hindús take omens.
	M.	māhō māhiā	<i>s. f.</i> the Gemini
m	<i>pronom. affix.</i> I, me.	māhr	<i>s. m.</i> title of respect used to mallāhs and malyārs.
mā	<i>s. f.</i> mother <i>oh.</i> māū <i>pl.</i> māwā.	māhrī	<i>s. f.</i> breech of gun.
machch	<i>s. m.</i> bonfire.	mahrī	<i>s. f.</i> small tomb over ashes of a Hindu.
machch	<i>v. a.</i> burn bright (of fire) ; become hot or excited.	māhsher	<i>s. m.</i> a large fish, the mahseer.
machchhur	<i>s. m.</i> mosquito.	māī	<i>pron.</i> I.
machheāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> a female māchhī.	maīḍā	S. <i>poss. pro.</i> my.
māchhī	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe, grain-parchers and bakers. <i>f.</i> machheāṇī.	maīḍā	T. <i>poss. pro.</i> my.
madau	<i>s. m.</i> withers of horse.	maiko	S. <i>pro. dat.</i> to me.
madhāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> churning-stick.	mainū	<i>pron. dat.</i> to me.
madhrā	<i>adj.</i> short.	mairā	<i>poss. pro.</i> my.
māf	<i>a.</i> assigned.	mājhā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the buffalo.
māfī	<i>s. f.</i> assignment.	majhēru	<i>s. m.</i> nave of wheel.
magar	<i>s. m.</i> back ; <i>loc.</i> magir, behind, after.	majjh	<i>s. m.</i> waist.
maggh	<i>s. m.</i> wild goose.	majjh	<i>s. f.</i> buffalo-cow (<i>pl.</i> majjhī).
māgghā	S. <i>a.</i> dear.	majjhā	<i>s. m.</i> waist-cloth (of man) ; petticoat (of woman).
magghar	<i>s. m.</i> the month November-December.		
magghī	<i>s. f.</i> a narrow-necked vessel.		
māh	S. <i>pro. dat.</i> to me.		
māh	<i>s. m.</i> the month of January-February.		

mākhī	s. f. honey.
makkhā	contraction for maī ākheā, says I.
makkhī	s. f. fly : honey-bee ; fore-sight of gun.
makkhun	s. m. butter.
makkur	s. m. locust found on akk-plant— <i>poecilocera picta</i> .
makōrā	s. m. large black ant.
makrī	s. f. locust.
ma!	v. n. run, escape, get away.
mal	v. a. stroke, knead.
ma!	s. f. silt, clayey silt.
māl	s. m. cattle of all kinds.
mā!	s. m. an old well-known vaṇ tree.
mālab	s. m. foot-and-mouth disease.
malba	s. m. village common-fund.
maleār	s. m. (fem. maleārī) name of the gardening caste (arāī.)
maḷī	s. f. a large fish.
malik	s. m. chief ; a title of respect f. malikā-ṇī.
malikāṇī	s. f. wife of a chief.
mallā	s. m. the thorny shrub <i>zizyphus nummularia</i> .
mallā gōsht	s. m. mutton.
mallāh	s. m. boatman.
mallā pahārū	s. m. sheep generally.
maḷnā	s. f. pestle.
māmā	s. m. mother's brother.
mamānī	s. m. mother's brother's wife.
māmlā	s. m. assessment.
mamōllā	s. m. wagtail.
maṇ	s. m. measure of capacity=40 topas. T. sand-hill.
māṇ	s. m. pride, conceit.
maṇā	s. m. bank ; direction.

manā	v. a. get another to take on himself one's obligation.
maṇḍ	postp. on, after.
maṇḍ	v. a. cover.
māndā	adj. ill, bad.
maṇe	postp. towards.
mangēwa	s. m. betrothal-ceremony.
mangg	v. a. ask for, beg ; ask in betrothal.
manggalwār	s. m. Tuesday.
mangū	s. m. a herd of buffaloes.
mānjī	s. f. the girl's people at a wedding (used by Hindús).
manjī	s. f. bed, cot.
maṇkā	s. m. bead ; washer of leather.
mānkā	a. having a white line in the eye (of horses or cattle).
mann	S. s. m. large wide scone.
mann	v. a. obey, acquiesce, confess, pledge oneself to ; take on oneself another's obligation.
mannā	s. m. platform erected for watching crops.
mannat	s. m. vow ; agreement to discharge another's debt.
mannhā	s. m. platform.
mannhā	s. m. branch of Biloches, pl. manēhō.
mantar	s. m. charm.
mā peō jāeā	a. born of the same father and mother.
mar	v. n. die, p. p. mōeā.
mār	v. a. strike, beat. p. p. māreā.
mārā	adj. bad, thin, poor.
marad	a. male ; masculine.
mārā peā	v. past p. ruined.
marēla	s. m. robber.
marhāl	s. f. gum.
marhillā	s. m. a bird from which Hindús take omens.

mārī	s. f. storied house of burnt brick ; a n c i e n t Buddhist tomb.	matt	s. f. advice.
mārkā	s. m. company, group, party, meeting.	maṭṭar	s. f. a troublesome cow, a cow giving little milk.
markhāl	s. f. reward given to an informer who gives information about stolen cattle.	matthā	s. m. forehead.
markhitt	s. m. informer.	maṭṭhā	s. m. cheapness, glut.
marla	s. m. pole (square measure).	maṭṭhā	a. slow, lazy, cheap.
marsla	s. m. dirge, song of grief.	mavlēr	a. mother's brother's son.
marvadhna	s. m. pastern-joint.	mazāl	s. f. ability, used as an interjection never ! impossible !
mās	s. m. flesh.	mazāt	s. m. or f. camel up to two years.
masēr	} a. mother's sister's son.	mē	v. n. be contained, find room.
masēra		mēch	v. n. fit, suit.
māsl	s. f. mother's sister.	mēcha	s. m. fit. measure (of clothes, shoes, &c).
masit	s. f. mosque.	mēghā	a. dear.
masitar	s. m. a man not fit to thief, only fit to stay in the mosque,	mēhdi	s. f. a dye— <i>lawsonia inermis</i> .
mass	s. f. ink.	mēhrā	s. m. a tribe of fishermen.
massā	adv. hardly, with difficulty.	mēhla	s. m. shallow cave where cattle take refuge.
māssā	s. m. a twelfth of a tōla.	mēhrū	s. m. buffaloes generally.
massē	adv. hardly, with difficulty.	meiyat	s. m. corpse.
mast	a. in rut, excited.	mēla	s. m. meeting, gathering, fair, deputation to persuade a person.
mastiāra	s. m. a common plant on Sakesar (<i>scutellaria linealis</i> .)	mēlū	s. m. associate ; an invited guest at a wedding, who gives a present.
masūm	s. m. infant.	mēōk	s. f. mew of cat.
māsur	s. m. mother's sister's husband.	mēne	s. m. pl. meaning (always used in plural).
maswānī	s. f. inkstand.	mengan S.	s. f. droppings of sheep, goats, deer or hares.
maṭ	s. m. large earthenware jar.	mêrā D.	s. m. highly sandy soil ; S level light soil.
mat	} conj. that not, lest, so that if.	mēshā	s. m. sheep skin.
matā		mēt S.	s. f. table.
matāb	s. m. candle.	mīā	s. m. a title of respect generally applied to a holy man f. bīvl.
matāh	s. m. long-tailed bird.		
mātarmā	s. f. stepmother.		
māthēr	s. f. upper cross-piece of door-frame.		
matrēā	} a. step-brother f. I.		
matrēr			
matrērā			

miāṇa	s. m. a holy man ; a mosque attendant.	mōhḍī	s. f. a second crop of cotton.
mīh	s. m. rain, heavy rain.	mōhrā	s. m. small bundle ; things ; baggage ; small village.
mīhrī	s. f. respectable, good-looking woman.	mōhrā mohrē	} adv. before, firstly, at first.
mikk	v. n. pair for a game	mōhrī	
mil	v. n. meet, be obtained, fall in (of a well.)		s. f. bow (of a boat) ; rising ridge of a hill.
milass	T. s. f. camel's hair,	mōklā	adj. distant ; open ; far off.
miluk	s. m. country.	mōl	s. f. price, purchase
miṇak	s. f. gentle bleat of she-goat.	mōlē	a. mother's brother's son.
minjar	s. f. flower of jaṇḍ.	mōlī	s. f. coloured thread.
miṇṇ	v. a. measure (in a measure of capacity).	mōn	s. f. hind ; doe of black-buck.
minnat	s. f. entreaty.	mōnā	a. hornless.
miṇwā	a by measure (of capacity).	mōr	s. m. peacock.
mirāsī	s. m. bard ; musician. f. mirāsī.	mōr	v. a. turn.
mirhō	s. m. ravine-deer (a handsome specimen) ; S. boar.	mōr	s. m. turn ; remission allowed on receipts.
misrī	s. f. sugar.	mōrī	s. f. hole ; perforation ; drain ; window-opening ; muzzle of gun.
missam	v. n. go out, be extinguished (of fire).		a. fat.
miṭṭhā	a. sweet.	mōṭā	s. m. a pulse.
miṭṭheāl	s. f. sweetmeat.	mōṭh	s. f. pearl.
mittī	s. f. date.	mōtī	s. f. moustache (pl. mu-chchhā.)
mizmān	s. m. guest ; son-in-law.	muchchh	s. f. female of the mōchī caste.
mō	s. f. ankle-joint.	mucheānī	s. m. time, period.
mōchī	s. m. c o b b l e r fem. mucheānī.	mudda	adv. and post p. (with de), near, close to.
mōēā	p. p. of mar ; dead.	mudḍh	s. m. root, beginning.
mōh	v. a. cheat.	mudḍh	s. m. reel of spun thread.
mohaḍḍā	s. m. pad.	mudḍhā	s. f. small root.
mohāṇa	s. m. boatman.	mudḍhī	a. near, close to.
mohar	s. f. gold mohur ; seal.	mudḍhlā	a. upside down.
mōhar	a. first.	mūdḥā	s. m. mouth, face.
mohār	s. m. direction.	mūh	s. f. upright of door-frame.
mohār	s. m. the tract along the foot of the Salt Range.	muhāṭh	s. f. branch of family pl. mūhlā.
mohārnl	s. f. multiplication-table.	mūhī	
mōhḍā	s. m. shoulder.		

mũhkhur	s. m. foot-and-mouth disease.	murk	s. f. a quick-growing grass.
mũhrā	s. m. stool.	musallī	s. m. (fem. musallīn) a Musalmán sweeper.
mukā	v. a. bring to an end, finish.	mushak	s. m. smell.
mukālā	s. m. abuse, disgrace.	mushkī	a. black (of horse) f. mushkīn .
mukān	s. m. condoling.	mussā	a. buffalo with horns pointing up and slightly curved at point.
mukarra	adv. certainly.		
mukk	v. n. come to an end.	mūtar	v. n. urinate.
mukkar	v. n. refuse, deny.	mūtra	s. m. bog-spavin.
mukkī	s. f. blow with fist (c. w. mār and bhar .)	muttā	p. p. of munj , sent.
muklāwa	s. m. final bringing home of the bride.	mutṭh	s. f. fist, instalment, a fistful pl. mutṭhī (c. w. ghuṭ).
mū!	s. m. root.	mutṭh	v. n. be cheated p. p. mutṭhā .
mū!	adv. altogether, quite, at all.	mutṭhī	s. f. handful.
mull	s. m. price.	mutṭhṛa	s. m. broad bangle.
mullā	s. m. priest f. bīvī .	muzāwar	s. m. attendant at saint's tomb.
mūlō	adv. altogether, quite, at all.	muzêrā	s. m. tenant.
mun	s. m. end of kānjan of Persian wheel.		N.
munārā	s. m. minaret of mosque.	nā	adv. not, no.
munḍā	a. lame.	nā } S.	post p. of.
mundrī	s. f. ring with stud or stone.	nā	s. m. name (pl. obl. nāwā).
munḍur	s. m. stump.	nā	v. n. bathe, p. p. nātā .
munggar	s. m. flat drinking-vessel of metal.	nachch	v. n. dance.
mungglī	s. f. Indian club.	naḍḍha	T. adj. small; young; s. m. bridegroom.
munj	s. m. fibre of <i>Sar</i> grass.	naffa	s. m. profit
munj	v. a. send p. p. muttā .	nagāra	s. m. large kettle-drum.
munnā	s. m. rib (of a boat); leg of stool.	nahā	v. n. bathe p. p. nātā .
munnā	a. three-quarters.	nahī	adv. not, no.
munnī	s. f. upright stone of a grave.	nahrā	a. having horns pointing upwards.
munniā	s. f. two bright stars.	nāī	s. m. barber f. neāṇī .
munsif	s. m. sage, poet.	nakāra	a. useless, worthless.
muṛ	v. n. turn, turn back.	nakhēr	v. a. separate; distinguish.
muṛ	adv. back, again, then.		
mūrakh	s. m. fool.		
murda	s. m. dead body.		
murgāī	s. f. small wild-duck.		

nakhiddh	a. worthless.
nakhuṭṭ D.	v. n. be finished, dried up, decreased.
nakhuṭṭ gea	(you are finished), a common form of abuse.
nakk	s. m. nose.
nakkā	s. m. edge ; the bank separating the Bār from the Chenāb river valley.
nakul	s. f. mockery.
nāl	post p. with, along with.
nāl	s. f. ravine with steep banks ; shuttle tube ; barrel of gun pl.
nāla	s. m. canal, branch of river.
naḷa	s. m. reed.
nāḷedār	s. m. irrigated land.
nalī	s. f. long narrow hollow in the Bār.
nālī	s. f. drill ; cannon-bone of horse.
nallī	s. f. reel.
namāz	s. f. prayer.
namāzī	a. pious.
namdā	s. m. felt.
nānā	s. m. mother's father f. nānī.
nāṇkē	s. m. pl. mother's family.
napp	v. a. seize, catch.
naṛ	s. m. reed.
nār	s. f. woman.
nār	s. m. straw or stubble of wheat or barley.
narar	v. a. tie cattle together.
naṛī	s. f. reed.
nāṛī	s. f. thong.
narinnāhā	a. fasting.
naṛinnawe	num. ninety-nine.
naṛiṛ	v. a. tie one animal to another.
narōā	a. healthy.
nāṛukā D.	s. m. stubbly ground.
nārwā	s. m. guineaworm.

nās	s. f. nostril, pl. nāsā.
nass	v. n. flee p p. naṭhā.
naswār	s. f. snuff (c w. chhikk.)
nātā	v. n. p.p. of nahā, bathed.
nath	s. m. nose-ring.
naṭhā	v. n. p.p. of nass, fled.
naṭṭ	s. m. acrobat f. naṭṭnī.
navēklā	a. separate ; alone ; at leisure.
navvē nēsh	a. full-grown (after 8 years) (of camel).
nawā	a. new.
nawwe	num. ninety.
nazar	s. f. eye-sight ; look ; offering to a superior.
nē	} S. post p. of.
nē	
nē	pronom. aff. you, they, them.
neā	S. post p. of.
neā	
neāṇī	s. f. woman of the barber caste.
nēhī	s. f. frame of churn.
nēhū	s. m. affection.
neih	negative verb he is not.
nēndar	s. m. subscription towards a wedding.
nēṛē	adv. near.
nētrā	s. m. leather thong of churn.
nēū	a. standing with head bent.
nī	interj. O ! (used to a woman).
nī	} S. post p. of.
nī	
niā	S. post p. of.
niāī	s. f. manured land close to village ; (in Bār) cultivated hollow in the Bār irrigated by rain-water from surrounding land.
nichchh	s. f. sneeze (c. w. mār).

niddha	T.	a. small; young; s. m. bridegroom.	nissû	negative verb, I am not.
nidhārī	S.	s. f. a parasitical plant that grows on the bēṛ tree.	nistar	s. f. lancet.
niḥē		pronom. aff. you.	nitt	adv. daily.
nīhe		negative verb, you are not.	niwā	v. a. bend, bow.
nīhū		negative verb, thou art not.	nīwā	a. low.
nikāh		s. m. Musalman marriage ceremony.	niwar	a. standing with hands on knees.
nikamma		a. unoccupied; idle; useless; worthless.	nō	num. nine.
nikhtā		v. n. p. p. of nikkal, gone out, issued.	nōgaja	s. m. giant.
nikkal		v. n. come out, go out, get out, issue p. p. nikhtā.	nōh	s. m. nail.
nikkhar		v. n. be separated.	nōh	s. f. daughter-in-law.
nikṛa		a. small, young.	nōhdar	s. f. claw, talon (of carnivorous animal).
nīlā		s. m. black buck.	nōkh	s. f. newly-broken up land.
nīlā		a. blue.	nū	post p. to.
nīlī		s. f. the river Satluj.	nūh	s. f. daughter-in-law.
nimāshā		s. m. evening, about 7 P.M.	nūh	negative verb thou art not.
nīmhū		negative verb I am not.	nyāṇ	v. a. tie calf to cow's leg for milking.
nimmia		s. m. embryo.		O.
nimmar		v. n. subside (as foam or swelling).	o	pron. sing. and pl. he, that.
nināṇ		s. f. brother-in-law's wife.	ō	v. n. you are.
nindr		s. f. sleep.	o	interj. O. (used by a man addressing a woman.)
ningur	T.	s. m. boy—f. ningir.	ō	post p. from.
ninne	}	negative verb they are not.	ōḍhnā	s. m. clothing worn round the shoulders.
ninnhe			ōē	interj. oh.
nīr		s. m. water.	ōg	s. m. wedge.
nirā		adv. only.	ōhea jeha	a. the same as that, f. ōhea jahī.
nirinnawe		n. n. ninety-nine.	ōhl	s. m. manure.
nishān		s. m. flag; pennon; mark.	ōhlā	s. m. shelter.
nisrī	T.	(corruption of misri) s. f. sugar.	ōhlū	s. m. pool in which water first falls from a Persian wheel.
nissar		v. n. to blossom; come into ear (said of crops.)	ōhr	s. m. incitement, encouragement, instructions.
nisso		negative verb, we are not.	ōhr	s. m. place where stolen cattle are hidden.
nissū		negative verb, he is not.		

ohra	<i>a.</i> uneven, harsh.
ôjhar	<i>s. f.</i> a wrong way, where there is no road.
ôkh	<i>s. m.</i> difficulty, discomfort.
ôkhā	<i>a.</i> difficult, uncomfortable.
ôkhar	<i>s. m.</i> leavings of cattle's fodder, refuse.
ôprā	<i>a.</i> strange.
ôṛ	<i>s. f.</i> furrow.
ôṛa	<i>s. m.</i> scare-crow in man's shape.
ôṛukk	<i>s. m.</i> end, <i>loc.</i> ôṛikk at last.
ôṛikk	<i>adv.</i> at last.
ôṭ	<i>s. f.</i> support, shelter, <i>pl.</i> ôṭā.
ôtar	} <i>a.</i> childless, ôtrā nikhattrā, <i>a.</i> without child or land.
ôtrā	
ôtar	<i>s. m.</i> disagreement, quarrel.
ôtar	<i>v. n.</i> disagree, quarrel.
ôṭhī	<i>s. m.</i> camel-driver; stupid.
P.	
pā	<i>s. m.</i> quarter, a fourth of a ser.
pā	<i>v. a.</i> put, set, pour, put on (clothes).
pābā	<i>a.</i> belonging to the hills.
pabb	<i>s. m.</i> ball of foot.
pachchh	<i>v. a.</i> lance.
pachchhā	<i>adv.</i> in the evening.
pachchhar	<i>s. f.</i> a cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.
pachchhī	<i>s. f.</i> a basket, made of munj.
pachhāwā	<i>s. m.</i> shade, shadow.
pachwanja	<i>num.</i> fifty-five.
paddbahērā	<i>s. m.</i> toadstool (not edible).

paddh	D. <i>s. m.</i> distance (used of long distances).
paddhī	<i>s. f.</i> brae, steep slope.
pagg	<i>s. f.</i> turban; manorial due; headman's position or right, <i>pl.</i> paggā.
paghārā	<i>s. m.</i> sweat.
pagṛī	<i>s. f.</i> small turban.
paghūṛa	<i>s. m.</i> cradle.
pāh	<i>s. f.</i> cow-dung, path for cattle between two hedges.
pāhā	<i>s. m.</i> path between fields.
pahār	<i>s. f.</i> internal wound.
pahār	<i>s. m.</i> hill, mountain.
pāhar	<i>s. m.</i> watch, three hours.
pahāre	<i>s. m. pl.</i> multiplication-table.
pahārū	<i>s. m.</i> sheep or goats generally.
pāhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> hog-deer (<i>fem.</i> pāhṛī).
pāi	<i>s. f.</i> measure of capacity = four ṭopās; twelfth of an anna.
pail	<i>s. f.</i> dancing like a peacock, vanity.
paisā	<i>s. m.</i> quarter-anna.
paisē ālā	<i>a.</i> moneyed.
pāk	<i>s. f.</i> matter from a sore.
pakā	<i>v. a.</i> cook, ripen, make complete.
pākhar	<i>s. m.</i> saddle gear.
pakhērū	<i>s. m.</i> bird.
pākhṛā	<i>s. m.</i> saddle for two men.
pakhṛī	<i>s. m.</i> a resident of Pak-khur.
pakk	<i>v. n.</i> be ripe, mature, cooked, complete.
pakk	<i>s. m.</i> certainty.
pakkā	<i>s. m.</i> one rupee for one month.
pakkā	<i>a.</i> cooked; ripe; genuine; complete; sure.

pakkar	<i>v. n.</i> prove good.	panj kalān	<i>a.</i> having all four feet and forehead white (of buffalo or horse).
pakkhā	<i>s. m.</i> honey-comb.	panjūṇē	<i>a.</i> fivefold.
pakkhī	<i>s. m.</i> bird.	panjvīh	<i>num.</i> twenty-five.
pakkhī vās	<i>a.</i> tent-dwelling.	panjwā	<i>a.</i> fifth.
pakkhū	<i>s. m.</i> bird.	pankhī	<i>s. m.</i> bird.
pakkhur	<i>s. m.</i> the plateau from Sakesar to Tallagang.	panna	<i>s. m.</i> page.
paksā	<i>s. m.</i> built of mud.	panni	<i>s. f.</i> a grass— <i>andropogon muricatum</i> .
pal	<i>s. f.</i> snow.	papaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> the box plant— <i>buxus semper-virens</i> .
pāl	<i>s. m.</i> embanked land.	pāpri	<i>s. f.</i> thin cake of silt.
pāl	<i>v. a.</i> nourish.	par	<i>s. m.</i> wart on horse's leg.
pālā	<i>s. m.</i> cold.	paṛ	<i>s. m.</i> flat stone of a grave.
palaggh	<i>s. m.</i> a large beadstead with coloured legs.	par	<i>adv.</i> last year.
palaggh pīhrā	<i>s. m.</i> the constellation of the Plough.	par	<i>conj.</i> but.
palāṇ	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.	pār	<i>s. m.</i> hole in hedge made for purposes of theft (<i>c. w. kar.</i>)
palāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> pack-saddle.	pār	<i>v. a.</i> tear, split, burst, wound.
palang	<i>s. m.</i> painted bed.	pār	<i>adv.</i> on the further side.
palatthī	<i>s. f.</i> sitting cross-legged (the usual sitting position).	parā	<i>adv.</i> further off, beyond.
palēṭhā	<i>a.</i> first-born.	parāhnā D.	<i>s. m.</i> guest.
palūtā	<i>s. m.</i> curse.	parāeā	<i>a.</i> belonging to another; alien; strange.
palwāh	<i>s. m.</i> a grass— <i>andropogon annulatum</i> .	parakh	<i>v. a.</i> test, try.
pān	<i>s. f.</i> paste.	parālī	<i>s. f.</i> straw of rice. chīnā, sawānk kangnī, samukha, &c., S. land prepared for sowing.
paṇā S.	<i>s. m.</i> earth, soil.	paramba	<i>s. m.</i> prop of door-frame.
pānd	<i>s. m.</i> top-part of the sugar-cane.	parār	<i>adv.</i> the year before last.
paṇḍ	<i>s. f.</i> bundle.	parāt	<i>s. f.</i> large open brass vessel in which flour is kneaded.
pandrā	<i>num.</i> fifteen.	parbat	<i>s. m.</i> hill; north.
paṇḍrī	<i>s. f.</i> bundle.	parchūn	<i>s. f.</i> small transactions; petty sales.
panīrī	<i>s. f.</i> seedling.	paṛdādā	<i>s. m.</i> father's father's father <i>f. l.</i>
panj	<i>num.</i> five.	paṛding	<i>s. m.</i> crupper.
panja	<i>s. m.</i> paw or foot of a bird.		
pānja	<i>s. m.</i> a five.		
panjāh	<i>num.</i> fifty.		
panjālī	<i>s. f.</i> ox-yoke.		
panjāsī	<i>num.</i> eighty-five.		
panjhattar	<i>num.</i> seventy-five.		
panjiā	<i>s. m.</i> a third of an anna.		

parēhā	<i>s. f.</i> meeting, panchāit.	pasli	<i>s. f.</i> rib.
pare	<i>adv. and post. p.</i> far; far off, beyond.	passā	S. <i>s. m.</i> stack; heap of grain in straw.
parēre	<i>adv. comp.</i> further off.	pāssā	<i>s. m.</i> side.
parh	<i>v. a.</i> read, repeat, learn.	pāssē	<i>post. p.</i> towards.
parhā	<i>adv.</i> far, far off, beyond.	pat	<i>s. f.</i> honour; good name; credit.
paṛi	S. <i>s. f.</i> rock D. flat clod, made by cracking of a deposit of silt.	pāṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be torn, split, burst, be wounded.
paṛkaṭṭ	<i>s. m. or f.</i> stepson or step-daughter (of a man).	patā	<i>s. m.</i> trace; address; sign.
parnā	<i>v. a.</i> give in marriage.	paṭhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> (<i>fem.</i> paṭhōrī) kid.
parnāla	<i>s. m.</i> water-conduit on roof.	paṭkā	<i>s. m.</i> small turban.
paṛnānā	<i>s. m.</i> mother's father's parnānī.	patlā	<i>a.</i> thin; few; rare; weak; hard-up.
parnēwā	<i>s. m.</i> wedding.	pātr	<i>s. m.</i> leaf.
parnī	<i>v. pass.</i> be given in marriage.	paṭṛi	<i>s. f.</i> a flat-fish.
parōkā	<i>a.</i> last year's.	paṭṛi	<i>s. f.</i> a narrow strip of hard level soil between two sand-hills; bank of a canal; edge of a road; strip.
paṛōpī	<i>s. f.</i> a measure of capacity, one fourth of a ṭōpa ; T. equal to the ṭōpa of the Deāb.	paṭṭ	<i>v. a.</i> dig up; root up; bite.
paṛōtrā	<i>s. m.</i> son's son's son <i>f.</i> paṛōtri.	paṭṭ	<i>s. f.</i> beam (of a roof) <i>pl.</i> paṭṭi.
parrā	<i>s. m.</i> line of beaters.	paṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> thigh; silk.
paṛṛā	<i>s. m.</i> leopard (<i>f e m.</i> paṛṛi).	pattan	<i>s. m.</i> lease.
paṛsāng	<i>s. m.</i> ladder.	paṭṭēdār	<i>s. m.</i> crossing, ferry.
paṛsē	<i>s. m.</i> sweat.	paṭṭh	<i>s. m.</i> lease-holder.
paṛsō	} <i>adv.</i> the day before yesterday, or the day after to morrow.	paṭṭhā	<i>s. f.</i> female kid.
paṛsū		patthalli	<i>s. m.</i> fodder; young derkey ; dwarf-palm <i>chamaerops</i> .
part	<i>v. n.</i> return.	paṭṭi	<i>s. f.</i> sitting cross-legged.
partā	<i>v. a.</i> return.	paṭṭi	T. <i>s. f.</i> a narrow strip of hard level soil.
pārū	<i>post. p.</i> through, by means of.	pattī	<i>s. f.</i> sub-division of an estate.
parūn	<i>s. m.</i> iron sieve.	paṭṭpurṛi	<i>s. f.</i> temple (of head).
pasēl	<i>s. f.</i> side beam of roof <i>pl.</i> pasēlā.	pattr	<i>s. m.</i> leaf.
pāskū	<i>s. m.</i> weight put in light end of scales to make them even.	pattrā	<i>s. m.</i> dry leaves of mallā.
		paṇe	<i>a.</i> a quarter less than.
		pāwa	<i>s. m.</i> leg of bed.
		pawā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to put.

pāvāh	<i>s. m.</i> path of cattle between two hedges; land near village.	pēsī	<i>s. f.</i> thick, good country cloth.
pāvalī	<i>s. m.</i> weaver <i>fem.</i> pavle-āñī.	pēṭā	<i>s. m.</i> warp.
pavleāñī	<i>s. f.</i> woman of the weaver caste.	pēṭō	<i>p. p.</i> in charge of, under responsibility of <i>c. w. de.</i>
pawāhā	<i>s. m.</i> land close to a village.	pēth	<i>num</i> sixty-five.
pawe	<i>a.</i> Aorist of pê —may lie.	pētrī	<i>num.</i> thirty-five.
pê	<i>v. n.</i> fall; befall; lie <i>p. p.</i> pēā <i>present participle</i> pōndā . <i>Aor.</i> pawe.	pēvā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-seed.
pēā	<i>v. n. p. p.</i> of pê . fallen <i>f.</i> pei-ī <i>n. pl</i> pêē .	phad	<i>v. a.</i> seize, catch hold of.
pēch	<i>v. a.</i> twist.	phaggañ	<i>s. m.</i> the month February-March.
pēchhā	<i>s. m.</i> state of account; balance.	phāh	<i>s. m.</i> snaring, hanging.
pehāwañī	<i>s. f.</i> grinding, wages for grinding.	phāh	<i>v. n.</i> entangle, ensnare.
pēhlā	<i>a.</i> first.	phāhā	<i>s. m.</i> snaring, hanging.
pēhlin	<i>s. f.</i> after its first calf (of cows).	phāhī	<i>s. f.</i> noose; snare, eye of button.
pēhlō	<i>adv.</i> at first, firstly.	phakka	<i>s. m.</i> small handful, contained in the fingers. the amount thrown into the mouth at once.
pēhrea	<i>s. m.</i> call for help.	phakkī	<i>s. f.</i> powder; powder dropped on snake's teeth to remove poison.
pēkā	<i>a.</i> on foot.	phal	<i>s. m.</i> fruit.
peilā	<i>s. m.</i> further, beyond.	phālā	<i>s. m.</i> coultter.
pēṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> distance.	phallī	<i>s. f.</i> pod.
pēkē	<i>s. m.</i> father's family or home (of a wife).	phandar	<i>s. f.</i> cow past bearing.
pēlū	<i>s. m.</i> an uninvited guest at a wedding, who does not give a present.	phaniar	<i>s. m.</i> cobra.
peō	<i>s. m.</i> father <i>obl.</i> piū <i>ob. pl.</i> pewā .	phapphir	<i>v. n.</i> sprout, shoot (especially of withered crops).
pēpñī	<i>s. f.</i> long coat.	phar	<i>v. a.</i> seize, catch.
pêr	<i>s. m.</i> foot.	pharaṇ	} <i>a.</i> barren.
pêṛā	<i>s. m.</i> rope for tying the feet of cattle, track.	pharañī	
pērā	<i>s. m.</i> foundation.	phari	<i>s. f.</i> shoulder of cattle.
pērun	<i>s. m.</i> a tribe that dance <i>f.</i> pērnī .	pharikkī	<i>s. f.</i> anthrax in sheep.
pēshī	<i>s. f.</i> mid-afternoon, about 3 P.M.	pharūī	<i>s. f.</i> pimple.
		phās	} <i>v. n.</i> be entangled, snared.
		phass	
		phāṭ	<i>s. f.</i> branch of river.
		phāṭ	<i>v. a.</i> beat soundly.
		phaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> wound.

phavvi	s. f. jackal in heat.
phē	v. a. squeeze.
phēkrī	s. f. unripe fruit of van.
phēṇ	s. f. a game like hockey played in Bār.
phēr	v. a. return; dishonour (a bill).
phēr, phēra	} s. m. } time, turn.
phēri	
phēriā	s. f. pl. Hindu marriage ceremony.
phēsak lāṇī	a kind of lāṇā from which sajjī is made.
phippur	s. m. lungs.
phirtāna	s. m. compensation for dishonouring a bill.
phiss	v. n. be squeezed (as a melon).
phissī	s. m. a poisonous snake, <i>echis carinata</i> .
phiṭṭ	v. n. be lost, injured or destroyed; go bad; deteriorate.
phiṭṭ	interj. cursed be, a curse on!
phiṭṭak	s. f. curse.
phiṭṭ sēṇ	s. m. sēṇ gone to wood.
phōg	s. m. a plant found in the Thal— <i>calligonum polygonoides</i> .
phôhār	s. m. waterfall.
phōsī	s. m. fresh dung of cattle or buffaloes.
phūhr	s. m. matting.
phūhrī	s. f. mat (generally used for sitting or kneeling on).
phulāh	s. m. a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulāhī	s. f. a tree— <i>acacia modesta</i> .
phulkārī	s. f. flowered wrap of woman.
phull	v. n. bloom, come into flower.
phull	s. m. flower; ornament.

phumṇī	s. f. blossom or ear of grass; tassel of silk.
phupphēr	a. father's sister's son.
phupphī	s. f. father's sister.
phupphur	s. m. father's sister's husband.
phur	s. m. snort (of a horse, &c.)
phuṭṭ	v. n. sprout, shoot (of plants).
phuṭṭī	s. f. uncleaned cotton.
pī	v. n. drink, p.p. pītā.
piālā	s. m. drinking-vessel; powder-pan of gun.
pīch	v. n. be irrigated. moistened (of land).
pichchhē	postp. behind.
pichhā	} adv. behind, at the back.
pichhāhā	
pichhēā	a. late.
pichhēre	adv. farther behind.
pichhlagg	s. m. or f. step-son or step daughter (of a man).
pichhūra	s. m. track leading backwards.
piddī	s. f. a small dark grey bird shaped like a robin.
pīgh	s. f. swing; rain-bow.
pīgha	s. m. swinging cradle.
piggghiār D.	s. m. wolf
pighūrā	s. m. swinging cradle.
pīh	v. a. grind p.p. pīthā.
pīhrā	s. m. stool.
pīhrī	s. f. stool; generation.
pīhū	s. m. flea.
pīlā	a yellow.
pilchī	s. f. a plant— <i>tamarix gallica</i> .
pīlh	s. f. ripe fruit of van (pl. pīlhū).
pīnak	s. f. drowsiness.
pinak	v. a. milk with difficulty.

pinḍ	s. m. deserted site.	piṭṭ	v. n. beat the breast ; mourn.
pinj	v. a. scutch cotton.	pittā	T. s. m. water-melon.
pinjaṇ	s. m. scutching-tools.	pīvi	T. s. f. charge on drawing water.
pinjar	s. m. skeleton of an animal.	piwā	v. a. give to drink, make to drink.
pinjrā	s. m. cage.	pò	imperative of pē fall.
pīṅkhī	s. f. red-striped wrap of woman.	pōch	s. m. generation.
pinn	v. n. beg ; ask alms.	pōchā	s. m. paw of dog, cat, talons of kite, &c.
pinṇā	s. m. lump, bundle.	pōnd	adv at first.
pinnī	s. f. calf of leg.	pōh	s. m. the month Decem- ber-January.
pīpī	s. f. reed of pipe.	pōhur	s. m. watch ; three hours. obl. pāhar.
pipp	s. f. an edible parasite from the roots of the kārī bush.	pōh phuṭṭī	s. f. dawn.
pippal	s. m. a tree— <i>ficus religiosa</i>	pōhṛī	s. f. step of ladder ; ladder ; epic.
pippli	s. f. pl. eye-lashes.	pōkhar	v n stumble.
piṛ	s. m. threshing-floor ; halo round the sun or moon ; plain.	pōlā	a hollow ; porous ; loose (of soil).
pīṛ	s. f. pain ; cattle-disease ; rinderpest.	pōndā	pres. p. of pē falling.
pīr	s. m. a holy man (gene- rally applied to kurēshīs) f. pīrnī.	pōṇā	s. m. straining cloth.
pirāhṇa	D. s. m. guest.	pōṇē	num. a quarter less than.
pīrhā	s. m. stool.	pōṛ	s. m. foot of wooden leg.
pirhāl	s. m. drummer caste, f. pirhēṇ.	pōsat	s. m. poppy, poppy-head.
pīrhī	s. f. stool, generation.	pōstī	s. m. opium-drinker.
pīriā	T. s. f. pl. small-pox.	pōṛī	s. f. step of a stair.
pīṛkaudī	s. f. a game much played in Shahpur.	pōt	s. f. width of cloth pl. pōtā.
pirmī	a. hereditary.	pōtar	T. s. m. (n. pl. puttar) son, bridegroom (at a wedding).
piròhṇā	D. s. m. guest.	pōthī	s. f. fleece.
pirt	s. f. custom pl. pirtā.	pōthwār	s. f. the country west of Jehlam and north of Chakwāl about Gujar Khán.
pīs	v. n. be ground.	pōtra	s. m. son's son, f. pōtrī.
pista	s. m. lap-dog.	pūchhal	s. m. tail.
pītā	v. a. p. p. of pī drunk.	pugg	v. n. attain completion or maturity ; win (a game) ; be drawn in a game.
pīthā	v. a. p. p. of pīh, ground.		
pitrēr	} a. father's brother's son.		
pitrāra			

puggā dandī	a. having all eight teeth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 years old (of cattle).
pūjh	v. a. wipe.
pujj	v. n. arrive, p. p. punnā.
pūn	s. f. matter from a sore.
puṇ	v. a. strain.
pūṅg	s. m. unfledged young of locust; or of fish; crowd of young locusts crawling.
pūṇī	s. f. ball of cleaned cotton.
punna	v. n. p. p. of pujj, arrived.
puṛ	s. m. mill-stone.
pūr	v. a. bury.
purā	s. m. east wind.
pūrā	a. whole, complete.
purāṇ	s. f. old branch of river.
purāph	s. f. female camel from one to four years old.
puṛdhēn	s. f. a cow in calf again soon after calving.
putrēte	s. m. the boy's people at a wedding.
puṭṭh	s. f. back; solution.
puṭṭh bharāvī	s. f. commission for endorsement.
puṭṭhā	s. m. hind-quarter of an animal.
puttur	s. m. (n. pl. puttār) son, bridegroom (at a wedding).
pwra pwra	interj. call to camels to drink.

R.

rabānā	s. m. tambourine.
rabb	s. m. God.
rach	v. n. fail, become bankrupt.
rachchh	s. m. tools, implements.
rachchhānī	s. f. barber's bag of implements.

rag	s. m. sloping bank.
rāg	s. m. tune.
rāgnī	s. f. tune.
rāh	s. m. road, path.
rahā	v. a. (Causal of reh) cause to remain, stop.
rāhk	s. m. agricultural servant.
rahu	s. m. a large fish going up to 16 lbs.
rahūra	S. s. m. a tree— <i>tecoma undulata</i> .
rajj	v. n. be satisfied, prosperous.
rakh	s. f. block of State land : reserve.
rakh	v. a. place.
rakkar	S. s. m. poor soil.
raḷ	v. n. be joined, mixed.
raḷā	v. a. mix, join.
rambā	s. m. spud.
raṇ	s. m. field of battle.
raṇḍā	s. m. a widower.
raṇḍī, raṇḍin	s. f. widow.
raṇḍuṇ	s. m. widower.
rang	s. m. colour, dye; bark of kikkar tree.
rānggur	a. poor, bad (of crops).
rānīwāh	s. m. a well-defined old channel of the Jehlam.
rann	s. f. woman, wife.
rappar	s. m. hard barren clay soil; thin layer of alluvial soil.
raṛ	v. n. groan of camel.
raṛh	s. f. crop pl. raṛhī .
raṛī	s. f. bare ground, hard soil (cracks after rain).
raṛidār	a. irrigated by drainage from raṛī .
rās	a. right, useful.
rashid	s. f. draft payable on demand.
rāshkī	s. f. large tooth of male camel.

rasōl	<i>s. f.</i> food, kitchen (of Hindús).	rinṇ	<i>s. m.</i> debt.
rassā	<i>s. m.</i> rope, chain of accomplices.	rinṇāī	<i>a.</i> indebted.
rasseōṛ	<i>s. m.</i> accomplice in handing on stolen cattle.	riṛk	<i>v. a.</i> churn.
rassmiss	<i>a.</i> reconciled.	rīs	<i>s. f.</i> rivalry, emulation.
rāt	<i>s. f.</i> night <i>loc.</i> rātī at night.	rīṭi	<i>s. f.</i> cheating.
ratāhnā	<i>s. m.</i> night-blindness.	rizāī	<i>s. f.</i> quilt for bedding of English cotton.
rāṭh	<i>s. m.</i> a generous fellow, gentleman.	rō	<i>v. n.</i> cry, weep <i>p.p.</i> run-nā.
rātī	<i>adv.</i> in the night-time.	rōḍā	<i>a.</i> hornless ; with head entirely shaved ; b e a r d l e s s (of wheat).
ratt	<i>s. f.</i> blood.	rōh	S. <i>s. m.</i> anger ; T. hill.
rattā	<i>a.</i> red.	rōh	<i>s. f.</i> nīlgāe.
rattak	<i>s. f.</i> (<i>pl.</i> rattakā) red velvet beetle	rōhī	<i>s. f.</i> low-lying loam.
rattriā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> raviny ground among red rocks.	rōk	<i>s. m.</i> cash
rattī	<i>s. f.</i> one-eighth of a mās-sa.	rōkiṛ	<i>s. f.</i> cash-book.
ratūlā	<i>a.</i> bloody.	rōlā	<i>s. m.</i> noise, disturbance.
rāvi	<i>s. f.</i> the river Rāvi.	rōṇā	<i>s. m.</i> tongue or clapper of bell.
razāl	<i>s. f.</i> thick cotton quilt.	rōṛ	T. <i>s. m.</i> water-melon.
rāzī	<i>a.</i> pleased ; contented ; well.	rōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> clod ; lump ; pebble ; kankar ; kernel ; drought.
rēgmāhī	<i>s. f.</i> skink, fish-lizard.	rōṛh	<i>v. a.</i> sweep away.
rēh	<i>v. n.</i> stay <i>pp.</i> rēhā.	rōṛī	<i>s. f.</i> pebble ; kernel.
rēh	<i>s. f.</i> spot <i>pl.</i> rēhā.	rōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> scone, bread, food.
rēhḍ	<i>s. f.</i> feud.	rōṭī vėlā	<i>s. m.</i> breakfast-time, about 9 A. M.
rēhr	<i>v. a.</i> roll, revolve.	rōzā	<i>s. m.</i> tomb of saint.
rēhrā	<i>s. m.</i> hand-cart ; low-cart ; beetle ; roller ; clod-crusher.	rōzī	<i>s. f.</i> livelihood, food.
rēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> tongue or clapper of bell.	rū	<i>s. f.</i> scutched cotton.
rēt	<i>s. f.</i> sand	rukkh	<i>s. m.</i> tree.
rētrī	<i>s. f.</i> } sandy soil.	rukkhā	<i>a.</i> dry ; plain (bread without c o n d i - m e n t s) ; indifferent apathetic.
rētūr	<i>s. m.</i> }	ruḷ	<i>v. n.</i> be lost, ruined.
rihr	<i>v. n.</i> roll, revolve.	runnā	<i>past p</i> of rō , cried, wept.
rik	<i>s. m.</i> pair.	rupeiā	<i>s. m.</i> rupee.
rīṇ	<i>s. f.</i> a deserted channel of the River Jehlam.	ruṛh	<i>v. n.</i> be swept away by a stream.
ring	<i>v. n.</i> cry of she-camel.	rusā	<i>v. a.</i> make angry, vex, irritate.
rinj	<i>s. m.</i> anger, grudge, spite	ruśś	<i>v. n.</i> get angry, be vexed.
rinjak	<i>s. f.</i> small powder-horn.	rutt	<i>s. f.</i> season.

S.	
s	<i>pronom aff.</i> he, she, him, her, it.
sabāhla	<i>s. m.</i> best-man at a wedding.
sabhā	<i>a.</i> all <i>pl. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> sabhe <i>obl.</i> sabhnā.
sabūṇ	<i>s. m.</i> soap.
sachch	<i>s. f.</i> truth.
sachchā	<i>a.</i> true.
sadā	<i>adv.</i> always.
sadd	<i>v. a.</i> call, shout.
sadd	<i>s. m.</i> call, shout.
saddar	<i>s. m.</i> chameleon.
saddh	<i>a. fem. (pl. saddhī)</i> barren.
saddhā	<i>s. m.</i> male buffalo.
saddhōrā	<i>s. m.</i> small male buffalo.
sādhar	<i>s. m.</i> coarse country cloth.
sadkē	<i>interj.</i> bravo.
sadwāh	<i>s. m.</i> distance a man's voice can carry.
sāfa	<i>s. m.</i> large turban.
sāg	<i>s. m.</i> greens, especially turnip leaves.
sagg	<i>v. n.</i> be able.
sagghnā	<i>a.</i> thick, close.
sagwā	<i>a.</i> identical.
sāh	<i>s. m.</i> breath, sigh (<i>c. w.</i> kaḍḍh).
sāhā	S. <i>s. m.</i> hare.
sahāra	<i>s. m.</i> patience, endurance.
sāhḍu	<i>s. m.</i> sister-in-law's husband.
sahēlī	<i>s. f.</i> girl-friend; companion.
sāhī	<i>s. f.</i> vest.
sāhmnē	<i>adv.</i> in front.
sāhn	<i>s. m.</i> bull; stallion; entire animal.
sāhna	<i>s. m.</i> edible earth-lizard.

sāhṇak	<i>s. f.</i> large open earthen-vessel in which flour is kneaded.
sāh sāh	<i>interj.</i> call to bullock to sit down.
sahūr	<i>s. m.</i> before dawn.
sāhware	<i>s. m. pl.</i> father-in-law's house or family.
sāl	<i>s. m.</i> master, owner, sir; <i>f. sēṇ.</i>
sāl	<i>interj.</i> sir.
sāl	<i>s. f.</i> earnest-money.
sajjā	<i>a.</i> fresh; right (hand).
sajjan	<i>s. m.</i> friend.
sajjī	<i>s. f.</i> the salsola plant; the alkali made from it.
sajjī sūl	<i>a.</i> recently calved.
sāk	<i>s. m.</i> relationship, connection by marriage, betrothal.
sakār	<i>s. f.</i> quadrangular mud-built grain receptacle.
sākdār	<i>s. m.</i> kinsman.
sakkā	<i>s. m.</i> kinsman; relation by marriage; son's or daughter's father-in-law.
sakkā	<i>a.</i> born of the same parents.
sālā	<i>s. m.</i> brother of wife or husband <i>f. sālī.</i>
salāl	<i>s. f.</i> pin of yarn.
salārā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton cloth with stripes.
sallā	<i>s. m.</i> armadillo.
salūṇā	<i>a.</i> salt.
sam	T. <i>v. n.</i> sleep <i>p. p. suttā.</i>
samā	<i>s. m.</i> season; good season; prosperity.
samand	<i>a.</i> light dun (of a horse).
sambāh	<i>s. m.</i> fixing date of marriage.
sammāchār	<i>s. m.</i> advice of draft.
sāmī	<i>s. f.</i> niche in a grave in which corpse lies.

sammī	s. f. circular dance of women.	sarak	s. f. main road ; highway.
sāmne	adv. in front.	sarangi	s. f. lute.
samundar	s. m. the Uchhali lake.	sarghī	s. f. early morning, about 3 A. M.
sanattha	s. m. a shrub, common in the Salt Range (<i>dodonaea viscosa</i>).	sarhō	s. f. an oil-seed ; turnip-seed.
sāndal bār	s. f. the upland tract between the Chenāb and Rāvi rivers.	sar mahār	s. f. string in nose of camel.
sāṇḍhu	s. m. sister-in-law's husband.	sārṇā S.	s. m. cooked flesh.
sane	post p. along with.	sarnāi	s. f. inflated skin.
sangar	s. m. ripe fruit of jand.	sarpar S.	adv. certainly, in any case.
sangchūr S.	s. m. a kind of poisonous snake— <i>bungarus caeruleus</i> —the krait.	sarūr	s. m. stack of dried cakes of cow-dung.
sāng	s. f. spear pl. sāngā.	sarwār	s. f. encomium.
sangghṇā	a. thick, close.	sass	s. f. mother-in-law.
sanggi	s. m. companion.	sāsi	s. m. a gipsy tribe f. sāsī.
sangli	s. f. flock of bustard.	sāṭa	s. m. stolen animal.
sangri	s. f. unripe fruit of jand.	sataiṭh	num. sixty-seven.
sanj	s. m. pl. harness, saddle-gear (of a horse).	satālī	num. forty-seven.
sānjhā	a. held in partnership, joint property.	satārā	num. seventeen.
sanna	s. m. end of shaft of plough.	satattrī	num. thirty-seven.
sannh	s. f. (mār) hole in wall for burglary.	satāvi	num. twenty seven.
santhā	s. m. a shrub, common in the Salt Range (<i>dodonaea viscosa</i>).	sāthī	s. m. partner, match, opponent.
sapāhdā	s. m. snake-charmer.	saṭhiāra	s. m. a sixty.
sapēlā	s. m. snake-charmer.	satt	num. seven.
sapp	s. m. snake.	saṭṭ	v. a. throw ; pull (an oar)
sapp dī nānī	s. f. a large beetle.	saṭṭ	s. f. blow, stroke, wound.
sar	s. m. a grass, <i>saccharum munja</i> .	satth	s. f. stance for cattle.
sar	v. n. be burned ; be out (in a game).	saṭṭh	num. sixty.
sār	s. f. news, information.	satthar	s. m. grass strewn on a floor.
sār	v. a. burn.	satwanja	num. fifty-seven.
sārā	a. all, every, the whole.	saṇ	s. m. the month July-August.
		sawā	a. a quarter more than
		sāwā	a. grey (applied to an animal) ; green, (applied to vegetation).
		sawād	s. m. taste.
		sawāk	s. m. a grass— <i>panicum colonum</i> .

sawāl	<i>s. m.</i> petition ; objection ; representation ; request.
sāwan	<i>s. m.</i> the month July-August.
sāwanī	<i>s. f.</i> the autumn crop.
sawānī	<i>s. f.</i> woman ; wife.
sawēlē	<i>adv.</i> early.
sē	<i>pronom. aff.</i> we, us.
sē	<i>v. a.</i> moisten.
sē	<i>v. n.</i> sleep, <i>p. p.</i> sutta, <i>pres. p.</i> sōnda.
seān	<i>v. a.</i> recognise, <i>p. p.</i> seātā.
seātā	<i>p. p.</i> of seān, recognised.
sēh	<i>s. f.</i> porcupine (<i>pl.</i> sēhā or sēhī).
sēhgā	<i>s. m.</i> smeller, sniffer, a man who smells out old wells.
sēhlī	<i>s. f.</i> rope for tying calf to cow when milking.
seiyur	T. <i>s. m.</i> hare (<i>fem.</i> seiirī).
seiyad	<i>s. m.</i> a seiyad, <i>f.</i> seiyad-zādī.
sēkra	<i>s. m.</i> a hundred ; per cent.
sēm	<i>s. f.</i> oozing.
sēn	<i>s. f.</i> mistress, <i>f.</i> of sāī.
sen	<i>s. m.</i> a good grass from the roots of which weaver's brushes (<i>kuchchan</i>) are made.
sēprā	<i>s. m.</i> the past generation.
sēr	<i>s. m.</i> a standard sēr.
sērū	<i>s. m.</i> cross-piece of bed at top and bottom.
sēsār	<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.
sēu	<i>s. m.</i> land flooded by river.
shāh	<i>s. m.</i> high class shop-keeper ; a title of respect applied to Seiyids.
shāhparī	<i>a.</i> a famous breed of mares (Queen of the Fairies).

shahūkār	<i>s. m.</i> bill-broker.
shakkī	<i>a.</i> suspicious, doubtful.
shāl	<i>s. m.</i> silk wrap.
shāmat	<i>s. f.</i> curse.
shanār	<i>s. f.</i> ankle-joint.
shara	<i>s. m.</i> dower ; Muham-madan law.
sharīk	<i>s. m.</i> enemy.
sharna	<i>s. m.</i> pipe.
shē	<i>s. f.</i> thing.
shīh makkhī	<i>s. f.</i> an insect that kills flies.
shikāru	<i>s. m.</i> hunter.
shirīh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree—albizzia lebbek.
shist	<i>s. f.</i> back-sight of gun ; sight.
shitābī	<i>adv.</i> quickly, fast.
shōhur	<i>s. m.</i> village, <i>obl.</i> shā-har.
shōhdā	<i>a.</i> poor ; wretched ; humble ; weak.
shōhpar	<i>s. m.</i> large moustaches.
shōhtīr	<i>s. m.</i> squared roof-beam.
shōkhī	<i>s. f.</i> anger.
shōnk	<i>s. m.</i> desire ; hobby.
shōr	<i>s. m.</i> salt efflorescence.
shōrā	<i>s. m.</i> saltpetre.
shōr kallar	<i>s. m.</i> salt efflorescence.
shuā	<i>s. m.</i> light of dawn.
shufêda	<i>s. m.</i> poplar—populus alba.
shukr	<i>interj.</i> thanks be to God.
shutrī	<i>s. m.</i> large kettle-drum.
sī	<i>v. a</i> sew, <i>p. p.</i> sītā.
sī	<i>s. m.</i> cold.
sī	<i>s. f.</i> boundary ; ploughing ; first ploughing ; <i>pl.</i> sīvā.
siālā	<i>s. m.</i> cold season—from Assē to Phāg-gaṇ.
siāṇā	<i>a.</i> sensible, discreet, of mature age.
siddha	<i>a.</i> straight ; upright.
sīhr	<i>s. f.</i> seam.
sīhr	<i>v. a</i> sew, <i>pp.</i> sītā.

sijj	<i>v. n.</i> be moistened, <i>p. p.</i> sinnā.	sitthā	<i>s. m.</i> bees' wax.
sikk	<i>s. f.</i> desire.	sitthī	S. <i>s. m.</i> dwarf-palm.
sikkh	<i>v. a.</i> learn.	sivvī	<i>s. f.</i> white ant.
sikkh	<i>s. m.</i> pupil; Sikkh.	snēhā	<i>s. m.</i> message.
silāb	<i>s. m.</i> land subject to inundation.	sō	<i>s. m.</i> mourning.
sillh	S. <i>s. f.</i> brick (<i>pl.</i> sillhā).	sô	<i>s. m.</i> hundred, <i>pl.</i> sêē.
sīmak	<i>s. m.</i> anthrax (of horse).	soār	<i>s. m.</i> Monday.
simm	<i>v. n.</i> ooze.	sōh	<i>s. f.</i> oath; <i>c. w.</i> chā.
sīna	<i>s. m.</i> bosom, chest.	sōhal	<i>s. m.</i> Canopus.
sindh	D. <i>s. f.</i> the river Indus.	sohānjñā	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>m o r i n g a</i> <i>pterygosperma.</i>
singg	<i>s. m.</i> horn; powder-horn.	sōhñā	<i>adj.</i> beautiful, becoming.
singh	<i>v. n.</i> smell.	sōhrā	<i>s. m.</i> father-in-law.
singhāra	<i>s. m.</i> a fish,	sōkh	<i>s. m.</i> ease, comfort.
sinjān	<i>v. a.</i> recognise, <i>p. p.</i> sinjātā.	sōkhā	<i>a.</i> easy, comfortable.
sinjātā	<i>p. p.</i> of sinjān, recognised.	sōkia	<i>s. m.</i> step-son of woman.
sinna	<i>v. n. p. p.</i> of sijj, moistened.	sōkiñ	<i>s. f.</i> husband's other wife. <i>pl.</i> sōkñī.
sinnh	T. <i>s. f.</i> the river Indus.	sōj	<i>s. f.</i> swelling.
sīnu	T. <i>s. m.</i> ring put on the head under a burden.	sōlā	<i>num.</i> sixteen.
sīp	<i>v. n.</i> be sewed.	sōñ	<i>s. m.</i> the month July-August.
sipāhī	<i>s. m.</i> chaprāsi; soldier.	sōñ	<i>s. f.</i> the valley within the Salt Range east of Sakesar from U c h h ā l i t o Nôshēhra.
sippi	<i>s. f.</i> shell.	sōnā	<i>s. m.</i> gold.
sir	<i>s. m.</i> head.	sōndā	<i>pres. p.</i> of sē, sleeping.
sīrak	<i>s. f.</i> thick cotton-quilt.	sōrā	<i>a.</i> narrow; near.
sir dēhū āeā	noon (sun come overhead).	sōṭ	<i>s. m.</i> throwing m o n e y broadcast.
sirh	<i>s. m.</i> sail.	sōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stick, club.
sirhāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> head of bed; pillow.	sōṭī	<i>s. f.</i> slight walking-stick.
sirhī	<i>s. f.</i> heap of grain in straw.	sowār	<i>s. m.</i> Monday.
sirī	<i>s. m.</i> partner.	sū	<i>v. n.</i> bear young; calve.
sirkī	<i>s. f.</i> screen made of sar grass.	su	<i>inseparable prefix</i> meaning well, good.
sīs	<i>s. m.</i> bow (with the head).	sūā	<i>s. m.</i> catch-drain; calf-bearing.
sisār	<i>s. m.</i> crocodile.	subrā	<i>s. m.</i> measles.
sīsī	<i>s. f.</i> small hill-partridge.	suchajjā	<i>a.</i> well-doing, well-behaved.
sīt	<i>s. m.</i> whistle (<i>cf.</i> bajā).	suchētā	<i>s. m.</i> easing oneself (used by Hindūs only).
sītā	<i>v. a. p. p.</i> of sī, sewed.		
sittā	<i>s. m.</i> ear of corn.		
sittḥ	<i>s. f.</i> satirical poem.		

sudḍhā	s. m. stubble, especially of jawār and bājra.
sufnā	s. m. dream.
suhāga	s. m. clod-crusher.
sūhr	s. m. day-book.
sujākha	a. seeing all right.
sujj	v. n. swell.
sukuttur	s. m. step-son (of woman).
sukrang	s. f. shin-bone.
sūl	s. m. colic of horse.
sumb	} s. m. hoof of horse or donkey; (S. hoof of cattle).
summ	
suṇ	v. a. hear, listen.
sūṇ	s. m. (obl. sūṇā) the valley between Sakesar and Bhukhi.
suntā	s. m. circumcision.
sunārā	s. m. goldsmith, f. sunārī.
sur	s. f. note, tone.
sūr	s. m. pig.
susi	s. f. lump of mud used in building a mud wall; striped cloth.
sussi	s. f. small hill-partridge.
sūtar	s. m. carpenter's line; thread.
sutta	v. n. p. p. of sē, slept, asleep.
sutthan	s. m. woman's drawers.

T.

tā	} adv. then.
tā	
tā	v. a. heat.
tā	conj. then.
tabēla	s. m. stable.
tāḍ	s. m. armlet.
tadā	T.} adv. and conj. then.
taduṇ	
tāh	S. pron. to thee.
tāhlī	s. f. a tree— <i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> .

tāhhtāhh	interj. call to bullocks to turn to right.
tāi	post p. (with or without de) up to; as far as.
tāi	pron. obl. thee.
taidā	pron. poss. thy.
taidā	pro. poss. thy.
taihī	emphatic form of tāi, the agent case of tū, thou.
taiko	S. pron. to thee.
tāk	s. f. fold of door; pl. tākā.
tāk	s. m. wooden door.
ṭakā	s. m. half an āna.
ṭakā	s. m. vaccinator.
tākat	s. f. means, resources.
tākh	S. s. f. vulture (pl. tākhī).
takhur	S. s. m. boar (fem. takhir).
takk	v. a. see, look.
ṭakk	s. m. cut.
ṭakk	v. a. cut.
ṭakkar	v. n. meet, agree.
takkī	s. f. watching, vigil, wake; web folded up.
takrā	a. strong.
ṭākre	s. m. pl. Panjābī written characters.
tākri	s. f. window-frame.
tal	v. a. fry in ghī or oil.
ṭal	v. n. depart; be past; go out of joint.
tāl	s. f. bottom.
talāk	s. f. divorce.
talāh	} adv. below.
talē	
talhā	adv. below.
talī	s. f. palm of the hand; sole of the foot.
tall	s. m. floor.
ṭall	s. m. bell put on neck of cattle so that they may be easily found, made of iron, copper or brass.

talla	<i>s. m.</i> clayey, low-lying soil.	tār	<i>a.</i> deep enough to require swimming (said of water).
ṭālī	<i>s. f.</i> small bell.	tarā	<i>a.</i> fat, lazy.
tālū	<i>s. m.</i> bladder-like protuberance from camel's mouth when bubbling; swelling of palate of horse; top of head; roof of palate.	tārā	<i>s. m.</i> swimmer; star.
		tārā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-scutter's mallet.
talwā	<i>a.</i> low.	ṭārā	<i>v. n.</i> prate, wrangle.
tamākū	<i>s. m.</i> tobacco	tarān	<i>v. n.</i> set (of the sun only).
tambī ālī	<i>s. f.</i> sand-fly.	tārī	<i>s. f.</i> clapping the hands as a sign of pleasure or mockery (<i>c. w. vagā</i>).
tambū	<i>s. m.</i> tent.		<i>adj. num.</i> third.
taṇ	<i>v. a.</i> prepare woof.	tarijā	<i>s. f.</i> a cow that has produced a third calf.
tāṇa	<i>s. m.</i> woof.	tarijan	<i>s. m.</i> swimmer; star.
tand	<i>s. f.</i> yarn, <i>pl.</i> tandū.	tārū	<i>a.</i> deep enough to require swimming (said of water).
ṭāṇḍā	<i>s. m.</i> stalk of bājra; dry jawār.	tārū	<i>s. f.</i> string of beads.
tandī	<i>s. f.</i> dried gut; bow-string.	tasbīh	<i>s. f.</i> playing-cards; game at cards.
ṭangg	<i>v. n. and a.</i> hang.	tāsh	<i>s. m.</i> kettle-drum.
tangg	<i>s. m.</i> girth.	tāshā	<i>s. f.</i> thirst.
ṭangg	<i>s. f.</i> leg.	tass	<i>a.</i> thirsty.
ṭangṇā	<i>s. m.</i> clothes' line.	tassā	<i>a.</i> warm, hot, <i>p. p.</i> of tap.
ṭāngū	<i>s. m.</i> looking out from a high place or tree in the jungle; shouting from such a place.	tattā	<i>s. f.</i> bald head.
		ṭaṭṭarī	<i>conj.</i> and.
tanhāl	<i>s. m.</i> iron shoe for horse or cattle.	tatthā	<i>s. m.</i> (fem. ṭêr) pony; horse.
tāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> prepared woof.	ṭaṭṭū	} <i>s. f.</i> amulet.
tap	<i>v. n.</i> be hot, <i>p. p.</i> tatta.	tawīt	
tap	<i>s. m.</i> heat, fever.	tāwiz	<i>conj.</i> and.
tappā	<i>s. m.</i> the eastern valleys of the Shahpur Salt Range tract, about Khabakkī.	te	} <i>pron. obl.</i> thou.
		tê	
ṭāpū	<i>s. m.</i> island.	tê	<i>post p.</i> on, at, to (place).
tār	<i>v. a.</i> pay, discharge.	tê	<i>interj.</i> expression of contempt.
tār	<i>s. m.</i> watching, vigil, wake.	ṭêhl	<i>s. f.</i> service, attendance.
tar	<i>v. n.</i> swim : be paid; discharged.	têhrā	<i>num.</i> thirteen.
tār	<i>s. f.</i> wire; elation (due to spirits, love, &c.).	tēl	<i>s. m.</i> oil.
		tēlī	<i>s. m.</i> oilman, <i>f.</i> tēlin.
		tēlia kumêt	<i>a.</i> dark-bay (of horses).
		ṭêr	<i>s. f.</i> pony-mare.

ṭērā	s. m. pony.	thigrā	s. m. cloth.
tēri kandā	s. m. a thorny-backed fish.	thigrī	s. f. rag, patch.
tēssā	s. m. carpenter's adze.	ṭhīkrī	s. f. potsherd
tētri	} num thirty-three.	ṭhīkriāl	s. f. place with many potsherds lying about.
tētri			
thā	s. m. place obl. thāi s. and pl.	ṭhillh	v. n. float, bēri ṭhillhe, "let the boat float" = let it pass.
ṭhaḍḍh	s. f. cold (c. w. lag).	thim	s. m. spot.
ṭhaḍḍhā	a. cool, cold.	thirī	s. f. cream.
ṭhaḍḍiā	s. f. pl. small-pox; cow- pox.	thō	post p. from.
ṭhāhr	v. n. hold to the bull.	thōbā	s. m. } lump of mud used s. f. } in building a mud wall.
thakk	v. n. be tired.	thōbi	
thal	s. m. the sandy uplands between the Indus and Jhelam river valleys.	ṭhōh	interj. quick.
		ṭhōk	v. a. hammer, hit, drive (a peg).
ṭhālā	s. m. small herd of cows.	thōk	s. m. thing, party, kind.
thallha	s. m. platform.	thōlā	T. a. little, few.
thalōchar	a. belonging to the Thal.	thōprā	s. m. slander.
thalōchī	a. belonging to the Thal.	thū	S. post p. from.
thamm	} s. m. prop.	ṭhuḍḍā	s. m. trip, stumble.
thammā			ṭhuḍḍā lag v. n. stumble, ṭhuḍḍā lē, v. n. be in the habit of stumbling.
than	s. m. teat.		
thān	s. m. stall.	thūhn	s. m. post, stake.
ṭhangar	s. m. vitrified bricks; hard barren soil.	thūhni	s. f. post, stake, forked prop.
thāṭh	S. post p. from.	thukk	s. f. spittle.
thāpi	s. f. pat of dried cowdung.	thukk	v. n. spit.
ṭhapp	v. a. fold, shut (a book).	ṭhullā	T. s. m. a weight equal to the parōpi of the Doáb.
thapp	v. a. pat.		a. thick.
ṭhappā	s. m. stamp; stroke.	ṭhullā	s. m. evening-star.
ṭhar	v. n. be benumbed with cold.	ṭhullā tārā	s. m. garlic.
ṭhār	s. f. severe cold.	thūm	s. m. thick lips (oppro- brious).
thāri	a. side of arch of saddle.	thunn	s. m. efflorescence of salt or kallar.
ṭhāṭh	s. f. (pl. ṭhāṭhā) wave.	thūr	v. n. go out of joint.
ṭhaṭṭh	s. m. pomp, splendour.	thurak	s. m. holding up thumb as sign of refusal.
ṭhèk	v. a. touch, catch.	ṭhutṭh	
thèk	s. f. scabbard.	ṭibbā	s. m. sand-hill; mound; height; hillock.
thènā	s. m. large cowrie-shell.		
thènā mār	s. m. a game played with cowries.		
thi	S. T. v. n. be, become, p p. thiā.		

ṭiggh	s. f. a single plant, especially of cotton, <i>pl.</i> ṭigghā, cotton crop.	tittar	s. m. partridge.
tijā	a. third.	tittur	S. s. m. (<i>fem</i> tittrī) partridge.
tikan	post p. till.	to	S. } post p. from.
ṭikk	v. n. stay.	tō	
ṭikka	s. m. forehead-ornament.	tōā	s. m. hollow pit, hole in the ground.
ṭikkas	s. f. stamp.	tōbā	s. m. diver, well-cleaner, a diving bird.
ṭikkī	s. f. food, meal.	tōḍā	s. m. (<i>fem.</i> tōḍī) a young camel.
til	s. m. an oilseed, sesamum.	tōfkī	s. m. gun-man, hunter.
ṭil	s. m. force, violence.	tōg	T. s. m. large bustard.
tilā	s. m. small nose-ornament.	tōhbā	T. s. m. pond.
tīlī	s. f. top-piece of sar grass; smooth straw; lucifer match; splinter.	tōka	s. m. wood-pecker, cricket.
tiliar	s. m. rosy pastor.	tōl	v. a. weigh.
tilkan	s. f. slippery ground.	tōl	s. m. weight.
tillā	s. m. gold coin.	tōla	s. m. a weight = one rupee
ṭilla	s. m. hillock.	tōlwā	a. by weight.
tillak	v. n. slip.	tōmbū	s. m. deed; bond.
tilūr	s. f. small bustard (<i>pl.</i> tīlūrā).	tōng	s. f. basket.
ṭinḍ	s. f. earthen pot on Persian wheel.	tōpā	s. m. a measure of capacity containing about two standard sērs.
ṭipp	s. f. appraisement of crops.	tōpī	s. f. cap, hat, head of wooden leg.
tīr	s. m. arrow; arrow like piece of wood.	tōr	s. m. end, extreme point.
tirak	s. f. strip.	tōr	v. a. make to go or move, despatch.
tīre tīre	interj. to drive away crows.	tōr	s. f. gait.
tirhān	s. m. and f. camel up to three years.	tōrī	post p. up to, as far as.
tirhattar	num. seventy-three.	tōre je	conj. although.
tirkī	s. f. small narrow strip.	tōrō	adv. from the beginning.
tirōkar	s. f. a cow giving milk.	tōr tāi	adv. up to the end.
tir pōt	a. made of three widths of cloth.	tōtā	s. m. parrot.
tirtālī	num. forty-three.	trāe	T. num. three.
tirwandhā	s. m. final bringing home of the bride (among Hindús).	trakk	v. n. become putrid, go bad.
tirwanja	num. fifty-three.	trakkla	s. m. iron pin.
ṭītak	T. s. m. water-melon.	trakrā	a. strong, diligent.
		trakrī	s. f. large scales.
		trāmī	s. f. large open vessel in which flour is kneaded.

trān	<i>s. f.</i> strength.	trōṛ	<i>v. a.</i> break.
tranggar	<i>s. m.</i> pitch-fork ; the constellation Orion.	trōṛā	<i>s. m.</i> match for gun.
trangglī	<i>s. f.</i> pitch-fork.	trōṛēdār	<i>a.</i> matchlock.
trapp	<i>v. n.</i> leap, jump.	trōṭ	<i>s. f.</i> loss.
trapp	<i>s. m.</i> jump (<i>c. w.</i> mār).	trōṭā	<i>s. m.</i> loss.
trappaṛ	<i>s. m.</i> cloth made of camel's and goat's hair.	truṭṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be broken.
traṭṭī chōṛ	<i>a.</i> utterly bad.	tū	<i>pron.</i> thou.
trê	<i>num.</i> three.	ṭubb	<i>v. a.</i> to clean out a well.
trēḍh	<i>s. f.</i> making a round to look for tracks (<i>c. w.</i> dē).	ṭubbī	<i>s. f.</i> diving.
trēḍhā	<i>a.</i> crooked.	tuddāh	<i>S.</i> <i>pron.</i> to thee.
trēh	<i>s. f.</i> thirst.	tuddh	<i>S.</i> <i>pron. ag</i> thou.
trēhar	<i>s. f.</i> third ploughing.	tufak	<i>s. f.</i> gun.
trēhḍā	<i>a.</i> crooked.	ṭukkur	<i>s. m.</i> bite of food ; piece of bread ; food ; bread.
trē!	<i>s. f.</i> dew.	tulāi	<i>s. f.</i> quilt used as mattress.
trēr	<i>S.</i> <i>s. f.</i> dew, <i>D.</i> crack in soil.	tumba	} <i>s. m.</i> colocynth.
trēṭh	<i>num.</i> sixty-three.	tummā	
trēvī	<i>num.</i> twenty-three.	ṭund	<i>s. m.</i> stump (of tree or limb).
trēwar	<i>s. m.</i> suit of three woman's clothes consisting of chōlī, bhō-chhaṇ, majhlā.	ṭundā	<i>adj.</i> branchless, maimed.
trīa	<i>s. m.</i> a third.	ṭundur	<i>T.</i> <i>s. m.</i> stump.
triddā	<i>s. m.</i> an acridid insect.	ṭur	<i>v. n.</i> go, move, walk.
trīh	<i>num</i> thirty.	tusā	<i>pron. pl.</i> you.
trihāeā	<i>a.</i> thirsty.	tusāḍā	<i>S.</i> <i>pron. pl. poss.</i> your.
trihāi	<i>s. f.</i> a third.	tusāh	<i>S.</i> <i>pron. pl.</i> to you.
trihārā	<i>s. m.</i> a thirty.	tusānū	<i>pron. pl.</i> to you.
trikkal	<i>s. f.</i> back ; nikkī trikkal, small of back.	tush mattar	<i>adj.</i> like you, your folk.
trikkhā	<i>a.</i> quick, swift.	tusi	<i>pron. pl.</i> you.
trikkhe	<i>adv.</i> quickly.	tusiddā	<i>pron. pl. poss.</i> your.
trīmat	<i>s. f.</i> woman, wife.	tūt	<i>s. m.</i> mulberry.
trīn	} <i>a. f.</i> having its third calf (of a cow).	twro twro	<i>interj.</i> calls to horses, goats or sheep to come.
trījīn			
trīnjīn			
trissā	<i>s. m.</i> ordinary country cloth.		
triūṇā	<i>a.</i> three-fold.		
trōkar	<i>a. f.</i> a cow or buffalo in full milk.		

U.

ū	<i>pronominal affix.</i> thou, thee.
ubbar	<i>v. n.</i> speak.
ubbhā	<i>s. m.</i> east.
ubbhal	<i>v. n.</i> boil (for water and milk).
ubbhar	<i>v. n.</i> swell, rise (of the sun), spring (of water), run over (of water boiling), rebound.

ubbhardā	<i>s. m.</i> rising (of the sun) east.	ujjhar	<i>v. n.</i> be completely divided.
ubhār	<i>s. m.</i> east, swelling, rising.	ukāh	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>t a m a r i s k articulata</i> .
ubhēchar	<i>adj.</i> belonging to the east.	ukhar	<i>v. n.</i> be torn up or off.
uchakka	<i>s. m.</i> pick-pocket.	ukhār	<i>v. a.</i> tear up or off.
uchchā	<i>a.</i> high.	ukhrāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> trough.
uchchhal	<i>v. n.</i> jump, spring (of water), run over (of water), swell (of a river).	ukk	<i>v. n.</i> make a mistake, miss.
uchchhāl	<i>s. m.</i> swelling, running over (of a river).	ukkā	<i>adv.</i> quite, generally used with a negative ukkā nahī , not at all, <i>intens.</i> ukkā pukkā .
uḍā	<i>v. n.</i> cause to fly.	ukkchukk	<i>s. f.</i> mistake, missing.
uḍārī	<i>s. f.</i> flight.	ukkchukk	<i>a.</i> quite.
uḍḍ	<i>v. n.</i> fly.	ulaggh	<i>v. a.</i> pass over.
uddam	<i>s. m.</i> industry, exertion.	ulagghan	<i>s. f.</i> style; threshold.
udde	<i>adv.</i> thither.	ulār	<i>v. a.</i> raise in a threatening manner.
uḍḍe T.	<i>adv.</i> thither.	ullī	<i>s. f.</i> ball used in hockey.
uddhal	<i>v. n.</i> elope (said of a woman).	ullī ḍaṇḍa	<i>s. m.</i> hockey.
uḍḍho muḍ- ḍho	<i>adv.</i> from the very beginning.	ultā	<i>adv.</i> on the contrary.
ūdhā (ch.)	<i>s. m.</i> boar.	umāū	<i>a.</i> flowing (water).
udhāl	<i>v. a.</i> to carry off a woman.	ummiā	<i>s. f. pl.</i> green wheat or barley parched.
udhālā	<i>s. m.</i> elopement.	un	<i>pron. pl.</i> those.
udhār	<i>s. m.</i> loan, (<i>c. w</i> chā .)	unaith	<i>num.</i> fifty-nine.
udhārī	<i>a.</i> on loan.	unānawwe	<i>num.</i> eighty-nine.
ugāh	<i>s. m.</i> witness.	unanja	<i>num.</i> forty-nine.
ugāhī	<i>s. f.</i> evidence.	unāsī	<i>num.</i> seventy-nine.
ugāhr T.	<i>v. a.</i> collect (revenue, &c.).	unattrī	<i>num.</i> twenty-nine.
ugālī	<i>s. f.</i> chewing the cud.	uṇāva	} <i>s. f.</i> charge for weaving.
ughar D.	<i>v. n.</i> be collected (as revenue, &c.).	uṇāvi	
ughir T.	<i>v. n.</i> be collected (as revenue, &c.).	ungal	<i>s. f.</i> finger.
ugrāh D.	<i>v. a.</i> collect (revenue, &c.).	unh	<i>pron. pl.</i> they, those.
ugrāhī	<i>s. f.</i> collection (of revenue, &c.).	unhā	<i>pron. pl. obl.</i> them.
ujar	<i>v. n.</i> go to waste, become desert, abandon one's home.	unhāh	<i>pron. pl. dat.</i> to them.
ujār	<i>v. a.</i> lay waste.	unhālā	<i>s. m.</i> hot weather—from Chētr to Bhadrū.
ujār	<i>s. f.</i> desert.	unje	<i>adv.</i> so.
ujehā	<i>a.</i> such, <i>f.</i> ujēhī .	uṇṇ	<i>v. a.</i> weave.
		unn	<i>s. f.</i> wool.
		unnī	<i>num.</i> nineteen.

unnu	D. } S. }	s. m. a ring put on the head under a burden.
ūnu		
uparand		post p. upon.
ur		a. standing with hands on knees.
ūra		s. m. revolving frame of spinning-wheel.
urār		adv. on this side.
ure		adv. and post p. on this side, here.
ure pare		adv. out of the way, hidden.
urēre		adv. comp. nearer.
urh		v. n. be ploughed.
urhā		adv. on this side, here.
urwār		adv. on this side of a river.
us	S.	pron. sing. obl. him.
usāh		pron. dat. to him.
usar		v. n. be built.
usār		v. a. build.
usās		s. m. sigh (c. w. bhar).
usjehā		a. such.
utāṇā		a. lying on the back.
utār		s. m. upland.
utāulā		a. excitable, quick, hasty.
uṭhā		v. a. raise.
uthārā		s. m. night-mare.
uṭh		v. n. rise, get up.
utlā		a. upper.
utlāngar		s. m. cover of powder-pan of gun.
utṇa		a. so much.
utra	S.	a. so much.
uttāh		adv. above.
uttar		s. m. north.
uttarāhdi		a. belonging to the north.
utte		adv. above.
utte		postp. upon.
uṭṭh		s. m. male-camel.
uṭṭhā		v. n. past part. of vass, rained.

utthā	S.	adv. above, up.
utthāi		adv. just there.
utthe		adv. there.
utthrū		s. m. fit of choking.
uttī	S.	a. so big.
uttō		s. m. vomiting.
utwā		a. so large a share.
ūzū		s. m. washing before prayer.
V.		
vā		s. f. wind.
vā		s. m. stair-cased well.
vabā		s. f. epidemic, especially cholera.
vachchhā		s. m. male calf.
vachchhī		s. f. female calf.
vāchh		s. f. side of the mouth where the lips join.
vāchhar		s. f. cold storm of wind and rain.
vadān		s. m. sledge-hammer.
vaḍā		a. great, large.
vaḍē vēle		adv. contr. into v a ḍ e ēle, at sunrise.
vaddh		a. more, greater, too much.
vaḍḍh		v. a. cut, reap.
vaddh		v. n. increase, grow, advance.
vāddhā		s. m. increase, premium.
vaddhar		s. m. shoulder-strap.
vaddh ghaṭṭ		adv. more or less.
vaḍḍhī		s. f. bribe.
vadhā		v. a. enlarge, advance.
vaḍhānak		s. f. a coarse white wheat.
vadhik		a. excessive.
vadhri		s. f. strap, bolt.
vaḍiāi		s. f. conceit, egotism.
vaḍka		a. old.
vag		v. n. move, flow (of water), blow (of wind), sound, be played (of a musical instrument).

vagā	v. a. make to move or to go : send ; throw ; play a musical instrument ; dance.	vakkho vakkh	adv. separately.
vagg	s. m. flock or herd of cattle, sheep, camels, &c.	vakkhrā	a. separate, different.
vaggh	s. m. breach.	val	post-p. towards.
vāh	s. m. branch of river, canal.	val	v. a. surround, twist.
vāh	v. n. flow.	val	s. m. direction.
vāh	v. a. plough, cultivate.	vāl	s. m. hair of head of human being.
vāh	s. f. hole in shaft of plough.	vāla	s. m. large earring.
vāhdā	s. m. increase.	valāwā	s. m. twist.
vāhḍā	s. m. salt-miner, literally cutter.	valgaṇ	s. m. land enclosed by a wall or hedge.
vāhdā ghāṭā	s. m. more or less.	vālī	s. f. earring.
vāhḍan	s. f. salt-miner's wife.	vall	a. well, healthy ; fair.
vāhḍhā	a. strange.	vall	adv. to one side, out of the way.
vahēkaṛ	s. m. a common shrub in the Salt Range— <i>adhatoda vasica</i> .	vall	post p. towards.
vahī	s. f. account-book, ledger.	vall	s. f. creeper, water-melon.
vāhī	s. f. ploughing, agriculture.	vallan	S. s. m. water-course.
vahīra	s. m. small young bull.	vaṇ	inseparable prefix meaning un—not.
vāhl	s. m. hollow.	vaṇ	interj. O ! (used by a woman addressing a woman).
vāhṇ	s. m. mountain-torrent.	vaṇ	s. m. a tree, the <i>jāhl</i> — <i>salvadora oleoides</i> .
vāhṇī	s. f. small mountain-torrent.	vand	s. f. division, partition ; division of crops.
vāhr	v. n. be in season (of a cow).	vand	v. a. divide.
vāhrkā	s. m. a young bull from one year to three years old.	vāṇḍhā	T. s. m. away from the village (used chiefly of a distant grazing ground for the cattle), distant.
vāhrkī	s. f. a heifer from one year to two-and-a-half years old.	vandī	s. f. division.
vajjh	s. m. pole (generally a bamboo) used in poling a boat along.	vandvār	D. s. m. cotton (generally used in plural).
vajjhā	s. m. handle.	vāṅg	postp. like.
vajjō	s. m. consideration for a draft.	vangār	s. f. gathering of friends to help in some work.
vak	v. n. be about to calve.	vangg	v. a. hobble by tying the forefeet together (used of buffaloes only).
vakkhī	s. f. the side below the ribs.	vanhār	s. f. the tract east of Pak-khur, north of Tappa.

vanj	<i>v. n.</i> go (<i>pres. p.</i> vëndā future vêsā <i>p.p.</i> gēā).	vartāra	} <i>s. m.</i> custom, fashion, intercourse, dealings.
vanjā	<i>v. a.</i> lose, destroy, injure, waste, <i>p.p.</i> van-jāeā.	vartāwā	
vanjā	<i>v. n.</i> be lost or destroyed, <i>p.p.</i> vanjāttā.	vass	<i>v. n.</i> dwell, live.
vanjāttā	<i>v. n. p.p.</i> of vanjā, lost.	vass	<i>v. n.</i> rain <i>p.p.</i> vuṭṭhā, uṭṭhā.
vannā	<i>postp.</i> like.	vassul	<i>s. m.</i> onion.
vaṇoṭā	<i>s. m.</i> small vaṇ tree.	vāṭ	<i>s. f.</i> edge of a knife or sword; ridge of a hill.
vaṇoṭī	<i>s. f.</i> small vaṇ tree.	vaṭ	<i>v. a.</i> twist.
vapār	<i>s. f.</i> trade.	vaṭ	<i>v. n.</i> be twisted, exchanged (<i>p.p.</i> vaṭī gēā).
vapārī	<i>s. m.</i> trader, bill-broker.	vaṭā	<i>v. a.</i> twist, exchange.
vaṛ	<i>v. n.</i> enter.	vataṃman S.	<i>s. m.</i> a tree— <i>celtis australis</i> .
var	<i>s. m.</i> husband.	vaṭna	<i>s. m.</i> stick for twisting rope; ointment used at weddings made of barley, flour, oil and turmeric.
vār	<i>s. m.</i> day of the week.	vatt	<i>adv.</i> then, again.
vār	S. <i>s. m.</i> cotton (generally used in plural).	vaṭṭ	<i>s. m.</i> sultriness; fine barley flour; wrinkle; revenge; vendetta.
vār	<i>s. f.</i> hedge, fence.	vaṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> stone; clod; weight; lobe of ear, by Lahōri vaṭṭe, 100 tolas = 1 sēr; discount on draft.
vār	<i>v. a.</i> cause to enter.	vaṭṭā	<i>v. a.</i> change, exchange.
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> largesse.	vattar	<i>s. m.</i> moisture, moist state of land (generally used in plural).
vārā	<i>s. m.</i> a place enclosed by a hedge; cattle or sheep fold; melon-patch.	vattar	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a camel).
varēṇḍī	<i>s. f.</i> part of wall projecting above roof.	vaṭṭa saṭṭā	<i>s. m.</i> exchange.
varf	S. <i>s. f.</i> snow.	vattrī	<i>s. f.</i> moisture.
vargā	S. <i>s. m.</i> small strip of wood used for roofing.	vaṭwāṇī	<i>s. f.</i> urination.
varhā	<i>s. m.</i> year.	vazifa	<i>s. m.</i> repeating name of God in prayer.
varhī	<i>s. f.</i> sub-division of an estate.	vē	} <i>interj.</i> O! (used by a woman addressing a man).
vaṛhīdār	<i>s. m.</i> head of a vaṛhī.	vê	
varī	<i>s. f.</i> oak— <i>quercus incana</i> .	vê	<i>formative</i> of vanj, go.
vārī	<i>s. f.</i> time; turn.	vê	<i>v. n.</i> is.
vārī	<i>s. f.</i> melon-patch; ball of scutched cotton.	veāj	<i>s. f.</i> interest.
variṛa	<i>s. m.</i> small young bull.	vēch	<i>v. a.</i> sell.
vart	<i>s. n.</i> make use of, have dealings with (especially in matters of caste).		
vartā	<i>v. a.</i> cause to have dealings with.		

vēg	<i>v. n.</i> be in season (of a mare).	vichhā	<i>v. a.</i> spread.
vêhar	<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from three years to six years old.	vichhar	<i>v. n.</i> be separated.
vêhat	<i>s. f.</i> the River Jehlam below Khushāb.	vichhōra	<i>s. m.</i> separation.
vêhik	<i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.	vichhū	<i>s. m.</i> a dark insect.
vêhir	<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from 2½ years to five years old.	vichkār	<i>adv.</i> in the midst <i>post p.</i> (with <i>de</i>) in the midst of, between.
vehōk	<i>v. n.</i> stop giving milk.	vigār	<i>s. m.</i> damage.
vêhr	<i>s. m.</i> enclosed block of land, especially a grass-preserve in the Bār; enclosure in jungle, with hedge round it; broad ring.	vigg	} <i>a.</i> given in exchange (for a stolen animal) like.
vêhrā	<i>s. m.</i> courtyard.	viggwā	
vêhrī	<i>adj.</i> cow-dung in its natural state.	vigghā	<i>s. m.</i> half an acre.
vêhrkā	<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from one year to three years old.	vīh	<i>num.</i> twenty.
vêhrkī	<i>s. f.</i> a heifer from one year to 2½ years old.	vihārā	<i>s. m.</i> score, twenty.
vêkh	<i>v. a.</i> see, <i>pres.</i> <i>part.</i> vēhdā <i>p. p.</i> diṭṭhā .	vijāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
vēl	<i>s. f.</i> leisure; present given to musicians and dancers at a wedding.	vijlī	<i>s. f.</i> lightning.
vēl	<i>v. a.</i> clean cotton.	vik	<i>v. n.</i> be sold <i>p. p.</i> vikāṇā
vēlā	<i>s. m.</i> time.	vikā	<i>s. m.</i> sale.
vēṇā	<i>s. m.</i> cotton-cleaner; moveable outer peg of yoke.	vikāṇā	<i>a.</i> sold.
vēṇḍla	<i>s. m.</i> skein of yarn.	vikāū	<i>a.</i> for sale.
vēr	<i>s. m.</i> feud, enmity.	vilallā	<i>a.</i> clumsy.
viāh	<i>s. m.</i> marriage.	viṇhōch	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track.
vichannh	<i>s. f.</i> the promontory between the Jehlam and Chenāb Rivers.	vīṇī	<i>s. f.</i> fore-arm.
vichārā	<i>a.</i> poor, helpless.	viṇphal	<i>v. n.</i> talk in one's sleep.
vichch	<i>post p.</i> (with or without <i>de</i>) in, among.	vīr	<i>s. m.</i> brother (spoken of by sister).
		viṛā	<i>v. a.</i> allow in account; deduct.
		vīran	<i>T. s. m.</i> brother (spoken of by sister).
		viṛōj	<i>a.</i> on the wrong track, viṛōj pē gēē = they have gone on the wrong track.
		virt	<i>s. f.</i> clientèle of a Brahman, Nai, &c.; customary business.
		vīrwār	<i>s. m.</i> Thursday.
		visāh	<i>s. m.</i> reliance, confidence.
		visākh	<i>s. m.</i> the month April-May.
		viss	<i>s. f.</i> poison.
		viss	<i>v. a.</i> trust.

vissam	D.	<i>v. n.</i> go out, be extinguished (of fire).
vissar		<i>v. n.</i> be forgotten. slip from the mind.
vīt		<i>v. a.</i> pour out, spill.
vīt		<i>v. n.</i> be poured out, spilt.
vitth		<i>s. f.</i> a short distance.
viṭṭh		<i>s. f.</i> dung of birds.
viwāh		<i>s. m.</i> marriage.
vō	}	<i>interj.</i> O !
vōe		
vōhul		<i>s. m.</i> low-lying land.
vōhun		<i>s. m.</i> torrent-bed.
vōhur		<i>s. m.</i> a young bull from three years to six years old.
vuṭṭhā		<i>v. n.</i> <i>past part</i> of <i>vass</i> , rained.
vuṭṭhā		<i>s. m.</i> rain.

yā
yālā jīwē
yārā
yuman

zabān

zāl
zanānī
zarūr
zāt
zèhr bād

zimmī
zōr

Y.

conj. or.
interj. may you live !
num. eleven.
s. m. wealth, prosperity.

Z.

s. f. tongue, *loc.* zabānī
by word of mouth.

T. *s. f.* woman.
s. f. woman, wife.
adv. certainly.
s. f. caste, tribe.
s. m. lymphangitis (of horse).
s. f. earth.
s. f. force, *loc.* zōrī, by force.

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